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A VIEW OF THE CANTEEN AT THE LIGHTSHIP INN, BECKTON, DURING THE DINNER HOUR. (PUBLIC HOUSE TRUST.)

THE 1915 YEAR BOOK
of the
UNITED STATES BREWERS'
ASSOCIATION

CONTAINING THE REPORTS DELIVERED
AT THE 55TH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS., OCTOBER
13-16, 1915, AND ADDED CHAPTERS ON

EFFICIENCY AND DRINK, INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENTS, EUGENICS, ALCOHOL-
MORTALITY, COMPENSATION LAWS,
LICENSING REFORM AND THE ECO-
NOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

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1915

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FOREWORD

INCREASED public interest in the liquor question; the development of more scientific and accurate methods of analyzing its several aspects; the continued activity of the prohibition forces, and the gradual coalescing of the liberal elements for united effort against them; certain noteworthy experiments looking to the improvement of the character of drinking places, together with well-reasoned suggestions from persons of high standing and open minds having the same end in view, are among the outstanding features of the past year, and account for the large size of the Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association for 1915 as compared with previous numbers.

While it would be futile to deny that the year has seen some ground gained by those who, for one reason or another, are opposed to the legalized sale of alcoholic beverages, it is gratifying to note that the process of voting "dry" municipalities, counties or states by virtue of purely emotional appeals, is becoming increasingly difficult. The voter of to-day is not inclined to accept at face value the wild statement, erroneous deduction and the veiled sophistry which characterize the stock prohibition argument, but is showing a growing disposition to demand and to weigh all the facts of the situation before reaching a conclusion. To the educational movement, inaugurated by this organization, may be justly given some of the credit for this change of attitude. Throughout the year, effort has been made to bring the facts before the thoughtful citizens not only in states threatened by the prohibition propaganda, but in all other parts of the country as well. The different aspects of the subject—social, economic and physiological—have received their due share of attention.

The weight of evidence against prohibition is impressive. In answer to the hysterical cry that "alcohol is poison," the medical scientist asserts its value as a remedy in certain diseases, and demonstrates how its physiological action varies according to its proportion, in the various beverages and the other elements composing them. The charge that it is the principal source of pauperism, degeneracy and crime is refuted by the sociologist who presents the actual conditions to the public view. The latest indictment, that it is the chief cause of industrial accidents, is disproved by the statistician in unbiased analyses of the experience and official data of the states operating under the workmen's compensation

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systems. Finally, in answer to the glowing predictions of public and private prosperity, of a decrease in immorality and disease, under prohibition, the politico-economist presents the picture of broken public treasuries, defaulted bonds, unpaid school teachers, abandoned public work and empty business houses, of law evasion, of "bootlegging" and illicit distilling, of drunkenness and poverty as drawn by the official documents of the commonwealths which have been placed under the yoke of the prohibition system.

Each year sees a gratifying advance on the part of true temperance which has moderation as its watchword, and a strengthening of the effort to eradicate from the saloon the evils and abuses with which that institution has been associated. To give increased impetus to this great movement, and to draw out the ideas of thoughtful and disinterested observers the United States Brewers' Association, at its annual convention held at Springfield, Mass., in October, 1915, authorized competitive essays on the subject of "The Solution of the Saloon Problem," for which prizes amounting to \$5,000 will be offered. The jury to award the prizes will be composed of persons of eminence in various parts of the country and the conditions of the competition will soon be announced. In this connection it is interesting to note that the retiring President, in an address at the Springfield Convention endorsed the suggestion emanating from the Co-operative Committee of establishing family resorts to take the place of the present saloons, and the attempts in this direction of the so-called English Public House Trust.

Among other matters brought before the Convention was that of the tax on beer, in connection with other governmental revenue questions, by the Trustees of the United States Brewers' Association; the description by the Advisory Committee of the extreme laws resorted to in prohibition states in the futile endeavor to accomplish prohibition; the revelations by the Vigilance Committee in regard to pauperism and crime in such commonwealths, and the bad state of public and private business; the plea by the Publication Committee for co-operation of state and local organizations with the national body in the common cause, and the discussion by the newly-elected President of "Efficiency and Drink" and kindred subjects.

In addition to the regular proceedings of the Convention, the Year Book presents some of the most important contributions to the literature on the liquor question which have been published throughout the year. Many of them are from independent sources. A most striking article is Arthur Brisbane's "A Temperance Talk to Newspaper Men," in which the famous New York editor demolishes the prohibition argument by an irrefutable array of fact and argument, and shows the immorality of destroying a legalized busi-

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ness without compensation. Though some points in Mr. Brisbane's article may be debatable, its principal conclusions cannot be avoided. A most exhaustive and painstaking "Study of the Causes of Industrial Accidents," by Gustavus Myers, published originally in the *American Statistical Quarterly*, for September, 1915, disproves beyond peradventure the recently conceived and widely circulated charge that great numbers of such casualties are due to the use of liquor by the workers in shop and factory. Taking the official reports of the progressive commonwealths which have adopted employe's compensation laws, Mr. Myers demonstrates that liquor figures in such a small number of cases as to be a negligible quantity. Of similar import is an excerpt from a study by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, published under the caption "Alcohol as a Factor in Industrial Accidents" which, incidentally, refers to fallacious assumptions by the Scientific Temperance Federation of Boston.

An elaborate report based upon investigations extending over a period of more than four years was issued during the year by the Norwegian Alcohol Commission. Because of the authoritative character of the report and the completeness with which it treats each phase of the alcohol problem, it is copiously quoted in the Year Book. The majority of the Commission finds emphatically against prohibition, cites the ineffectiveness of that system in the United States, referring particularly to the experience of Maine and recommends the retention of the present Company law of Norway with sundry improvements. The minority, while confessing a desire for prohibition, does not wish it brought about at one time, but seeks to have it accomplished by the gradual extension of "dry" areas. Prohibition is also decried by the Moderate League of New Zealand, whose request for the appointment of a Commission to examine into certain phases of the liquor problem is set forth in the article "New Zealand's Plan." Prohibition's difficulties in Russia, and its breakdown in Iceland are described in interesting articles from trustworthy sources.

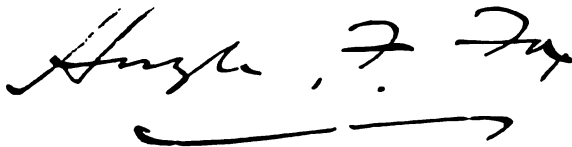
West Virginia, where prohibition went into effect in July, 1914, has suffered the disorders characteristic of the system but in even greater degree than experienced by some of her sister States. The "Record of Prohibition in West Virginia" is a graphic presentation of the dilemma brought about by a combination of machine politicians and self-styled reformers. Three sessions of the Legislature were necessary for the enactment of tax laws satisfactory to the Governor. "In the meantime," says the writer, "a moratorium, as in war-swept Europe, did business in West Virginia. State officials went unpaid. Funds due the public schools could not be paid by the State Treasurer. Even the State University had its allowance

FOREWORD

cut off. The Omnibus Revenue law is a dragnet for corporations doing business in West Virginia. Likewise it bears heavily on the owners of all kinds of property. Briefly it doubles the charter tax, triples the tax on non-resident charters and imposes an excise tax of one-half of one per cent on the net earnings of corporations. It is also shown that despite an unusually odious and incidentally expansive system of espionage, that "bootleggers," dive-keepers and other illicit dealers in liquor, flourish and multiply; that intoxication is widespread and that ordinary business concerns are loud in their protests against the exactions of government and the prostration of trade and commerce. For a depiction of affairs in another prohibition State, the reader is referred to the article on "Economic Effects of Prohibition in Tennessee."

What may be termed the medical side of the drink question is given prominence. Among others, the articles entitled "Alcohol Problem and Modern Medicine," "Clinical Use of Alcohol," "Bearing of Alcohol and the Temperance Movement on National Welfare," "Alcohol and Eugenics," "Alcohol and Insanity," "Alcoholism among Criminal Insane," "Death Rates of Abstainers and Moderate Drinkers," and "Alcohol a Blessing or a Curse,"—all written by or based on the writings of distinguished scientists at home and abroad, will be found exceedingly informative and suggestive. Interest also attaches to Alexander F. Part's essay on "Licensing Reform: a New Policy," from the *Nineteenth Century and After*; the paper by Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, on "Law, Police and Social Problems," which was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*; the article on "The Swedish System of Individual Control," and the discussion of "The Question of Compensation," which throw light on certain other sides of the question.

The Year Book is intended to serve as a reference book for publicists, legislators and all students of the problem it deals with.



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THE OLD FIGHTING COCKS. THE OLDEST INHABITED HOUSE IN ENGLAND.



FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
United States Brewers' Association
HELD IN
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, AT THE HOTEL KIMBALL
OCTOBER 13-16, 1915

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT EDWARD A. SCHMIDT
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1915.

Two years ago you honored me by electing me to the Presidency of this magnificent Organization. In accepting the office I fully realized the great responsibilities which went with it, nor was I unmindful of the crises which faced our industry, necessitating hard work, persistent effort and intelligent organization, if success was to be achieved in opposing the onslaughts of our enemies.

Beset on all sides by elements stirring up strife and bitterness, founded upon fanaticism, misrepresentation and deliberate distortion of facts against our industry, it became manifest to me that strenuous efforts would have to be put forth, not only by this organization, but by all State, local and kindred bodies, to combat the glaring untruths uttered upon the public platform and in the publications of the Anti-Saloon League and Prohibition Organizations, whereupon, with the approval of your Board, plans for a campaign of publicity and education were evolved, embracing in their scope the preparation, sifting and assembling of facts bearing upon the social aspects of the liquor question. In this we were largely assisted by the wonderful Reference Library, which your Association has gathered together in the past twenty-five years.

Our previous efforts had been limited largely to putting the facts before those men and women whose position and influence qualified them to take the lead in molding public sentiment. There is no doubt of the soundness of this method, but, unfortunately, everything relating to the use of alcohol is the subject of such bitter controversy that the mass of the people find themselves involved in such a maze of contradictions that the truth is obscured.

Organizations such as the Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Scientific Temperance Federation have flooded the country with such gross exaggerations, such wilful perversions, and such wild and reckless statistical misstatements, that the views of thoughtful men have been of little or no avail.

We have, therefore, to face the task of putting the facts directly before the mass of the people, not in a prejudiced manner, not as a special plea, or as the representatives of a particular interest, but rather in a fair and impartial spirit, so that the voters of this Country may be able to act intelligently upon the merits of the case.

It naturally required considerable time and money to plan and organize such a campaign, and we have now reached the period when, with the spirit of mutual helpfulness, which has been so liberally extended by State and Local Associations, our efforts are bearing fruit all over the country.

The keynote of this educational campaign is conspicuously shown by the determination to immediately combat and refute any misstatements of conditions, no matter where, when and how they appear, by publishing the actual facts, usually obtained and vouched for by personal investigation and verified by statistical records, which in nearly every instance disclosed a deliberate attempt to prevaricate, and to distort actual facts.

The discrepancy between conditions as they actually are and as represented by our enemies is simply astounding, yet a well-meaning but utterly misinformed body of reformers will give both moral and financial support to unscrupulous persons, whose main inspiration springs from the lure of financial reward made possible by liberal contributors.

All we ask of the Public, when reading our statements, is to

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apply the test of reason and calm consideration in forming an opinion based upon the argument stripped of all passion and prejudice.

The financial and industrial depression of the past year has affected all the highways and byways of commerce; and the brewing trade has suffered with the rest. But other industries have not been called upon to bear any such enormous increase in the burden of taxation, as has fallen upon the brewing industry.

The decrease of 10 per cent in the beer sales of the past fiscal year, only tells part of the story of our business troubles. As you all know, this decrease is due much more largely to the general depression which pervades industrial centers, than to the spread of prohibition territory. It is a fact that the beer production of all the states south of Ohio has at no time exceeded 4 per cent of the total production in this country; and Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas are still "wet."

The saloons themselves have been hard hit by the depressed conditions in many centers, and this has been co-incident, in many cases, with the large increase in the license fee. Wherever the system of high license prevails, it may be estimated that the average saloon-keeper has to make a net profit of at least \$10.00 each working day, to pay the cost of the license and the rent, without counting anything for the bar-tenders or the proprietor. If such saloons sold beer alone, the saloon-keeper would have to make 500 sales of beer to his customers every day, in order to earn the cost of the license fee and the rent, without figuring the cost of any of the other overhead charges. I mention this to show you that such a thing as the separation of beer licenses from the general license to sell all kinds of beverages implies the necessity of a great reduction in the license fees, and a consequent loss in State and Municipal revenues.

This brings me to the consideration of the so-called "saloon problem." For many years the educational work of our Association was hampered by the lack of a constructive policy, which, however, was impossible until practically all our own people had reached the point of conviction in regard to the necessity of saloon reform and of rigid law observance.

We have at last come to fairly general agreement as to what

constitutes a good licensing system, and have established in our own minds, certain definite principles which should govern the conduct of the retail trade. Of course, the local application of these principles involves many perplexing and complex problems, which will take time to work out, and will undoubtedly involve some serious sacrifices.

In this connection I want to bespeak your active interest and co-operation in the work of the Co-operative Committee of the Licensed Trade Engaged in the Manufacture and Sale of Alcoholic Liquors, which is endeavoring to build up the local retail organizations, so that every reputable man in the saloon trade may be enrolled as a member of his local Organization. One of the main objects of this movement is to bring the reputable men in the retail business together, so that their opinions may be made potent in correcting any of the abuses that have crept into the business.

The Co-operative Committee, representing the national organizations of the Brewers, the Wholesalers, and the Retailers, have agreed that licenses should be issued in response to a normal demand for them, and that the artificial stimulation of business by any branch of the trade is undesirable. The Committee also advocates the absolute suppression of any connection of any licensed premises with any disorderly house or gambling establishment, and urges the trade to refuse to sell to "speak-easies," or other illicit vendors.

Perhaps the most important and far-reaching suggestion made by the Co-operative Committee is, that the trade should encourage the establishment of public family resorts in which all kinds of refreshments shall be dispensed, and in which the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be no more emphasized than any other beverages, conforming to the type of continental beer hall and restaurant, familiar to the American traveler. In the French restaurant or the German beer garden, one sees whole families sitting together at a table, sipping their beer, their diluted wine or their coffee, enjoying good music, eating their simple fare and talking together in peace and harmony.

In England a body of noted men have organized what is known as the Public House Trust, which is dealing with the temperance and licensing problems upon common sense business lines. Their



THE MEN OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS ENJOYING THEIR CHRISTMAS DINNER IN THE LONDON BARRACKS.

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standpoint is that the Licensed House is a practical necessity, and that it ought always to be a place to which all classes and all the people can resort without reproach. This organization has secured the control of some 300 Licensed Houses, where during the past ten years it has been computed that more than 11,000,000 persons have been served, and not a single prosecution for drunkenness or any other evil has resulted. The system assumes the indispensability of the Licensed House in some shape or form for the purpose of reasonable refreshment, rest, recreation, and social intercourse. These places sell all kinds of beverages, and all the houses contain rooms which are set apart for the service of meals.

The last Annual Report of the People's Institute of New York has a valuable chapter on Commercial Recreation, in which it is shown that "the saloon is the only form of commercialized amusement which unites the individual with the community." The Trustees of the People's Institute state that "even in the handling of the saloon problem, the Institute has urged the value of constructive rather than repressive measures, the abolition of statutory prohibition, the principle of home rule, and the adoption of a system of discriminating license, in order to encourage the sale of light beverages."

At a recent meeting of the British Society of Medical Officers of Health, Dr. William Robertson, a well-known sanitarian, laid stress upon the need of housing reforms as being fundamental to improvement in the health of the people. The Public House is the second of the evils which Dr. Robertson would correct. He is not advocating prohibition, but the proper regulation of alcohol. He instances the Germans, from whom, he says, it is possible to learn much. "The Germans are very far from abstainers, in fact their capacity for certain alcoholic drinks is a by-word and their consumption of them enormous, but the sensible regulation of drinking robs the public house of its iniquities."

It may be that some of these suggestions will strike you as being a veritable counsel of perfection. I bring them to your attention, however, because it is important that we should be absolutely open-minded in the consideration of these problems, and that recognizing the trend of the times, we should lend our best individual and united efforts to the furtherance of any practical reforms

and the betterment of existing conditions. I am aware of the excellent work that has already been done by the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, and by a number of State and local bodies of retailers in my State of Pennsylvania, in the New England States, in Wisconsin, Texas, Ohio and other parts of the country, and I am not belittling for a moment the work that has been taken in hand by a number of our State and local Brewing Associations. For the same reason that every reputable saloon-keeper should be enrolled in the ranks of his organization, it is necessary that the brewers should stand shoulder to shoulder in their local, their State, and their national organizations, for the development of this work. I appeal to you to make it your personal business to see that such reforms are undertaken and carried out, and to accept willingly your own share in the loss that these reforms may, and will necessarily, involve—temporary though they may be—both because in the long run they will inure to your benefit, and most of all because they are putting the industry on all fours with the welfare of the community.

Before closing I want to say a word of praise for the enthusiasm displayed by the Heads of all Departments of our Organization in furthering the work in hand. The Chairmen of Standing Committees have been indefatigable in their labor and service in accomplishing the result desired to be obtained. It has been a source of pride and gratification to me to be associated with such willing, conscientious and efficient collaborators, determined to win for their Association a place in the Commercial World, for comprehensive, constructive effort and a high standard of business ethics.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

THE DECREASE IN BEER SALES

In common with all industries that have not been helped by war-orders, the brewing trade has suffered considerable depreciation during the past year. The loss in beer sales for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1915—which constitutes the fiscal year of the Federal Government—amounted to 6,358,744 barrels, or nearly 10

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per cent as compared with the previous year. Many other industries that are not exporting war supplies have fallen off from 25 to 50 per cent during the same period, so that the beer trade has stood the strain very well, especially in view of the fact that the beer business is mainly a city business! When it is recalled that immigration has fallen off 70 per cent, while large numbers of able-bodied wage-earners have gone back to Europe; that the building trades have been stagnant and no new construction work of any magnitude has been going on; that railroad development has ceased and improvements have been checked; that the import trade is demoralized, and that a large amount of capital invested in Mexico has been tied up for two years without any returns, the comparative stability in the beer consumption is really remarkable, and shows what a popular hold beer has in this country.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The European War has furnished pregnant proof of the interrelationship of all industries. There are no bounds to commerce, which in the long run is the greatest racial harmonizer. But the development and protection of our foreign commerce bring new and complex difficulties and responsibilities to the Government of the United States, while recent events have brought home to us the urgent need of increasing the facilities of the Nation for defensive purposes.

We believe that the United States is destined to play a most important part in the near future, in promoting peace and order in Mexico and in the progress of all the peoples of Central and South America. Our commerce with the Orient is as yet in its infancy, and we have hardly begun to realize the international importance of the Panama Canal. Altogether, therefore, it seems certain that the United States must be prepared for a much larger share in the Councils of the Nations than it has heretofore had, and must be ready to meet the grave responsibilities that this implies. We cannot exert "moral influence," without accepting the hazards of our convictions!

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

We have profound faith in the fairness, the sincerity and the

signal ability of President Wilson. While we are confident that he will avoid all entanglements which might possibly draw us unwillingly into the present European conflict, we know that the honor of the Nation is safe in his hands. But the President of the United States needs the support of a strong Congress and the time has come when the people of this country must sink all petty matters in the large issues which confront us. We must send men to Congress who "think in Continents"; men capable of grasping large affairs, who will put the business of the nation before all other considerations; men of imagination and true perspective, who know what the powers and the limitations of government are, and who have the strength of will to keep within them. The attention of the people has been focused on fads and fancies, anti-movements of various kinds—such as the prohibition movement and the anti-saloon and anti-tobacco leagues—and their minds are diverted from constructive measures, which spell progress and prosperity.

THE BEER TAX AND FEDERAL REVENUES

As you know, beer has been compelled to bear a war taxation out of all proportion to its relation to industry. The increased beer tax of 50 cents per barrel (making the present tax \$1.50 per barrel) will expire by limitation December, 1915. When this extra tax was imposed, the brewers submitted to it with the feeling that there was an emergent need for it. The burden is, however, a grievous one, particularly in these hard times, and there should be no renewal of the extra tax until the Government has exhausted other means of obtaining the additional revenue. It would seem most fitting that the heaviest burden of taxation should be borne by those who are making millions out of the war—the arms and munitions manufacturers, the steel industry and the automobile manufacturers—rather than by those whose business has suffered through the war.

In comparison with other countries, the United States taxes beer very heavily, while there is no country in which such enormous license fees are imposed for the sale of alcoholic liquors at retail as those that now obtain generally throughout the non-prohibition

states. The soda fountains which dispense Coca-Cola and similar compounds (the consumption of which has become very great, and the use of which has been condemned by many medical authorities) pay no tax to the Federal Government or any license fee to the State or municipality. These commodities certainly come under the heading of luxuries which might properly be a subject of special taxation. • .

The brewing industry would bear these enormous burdens with more grace, if they were accompanied by any reasonable assurance of stability in the beer trade—or if the Government showed any disposition to compensate those men whose property is ruined by the enactment of prohibition. Throughout the entire European continent, it is the policy of the various governments to encourage the manufacture and sale of the milder alcoholic beverages by discriminating in their favor, in all the taxes upon alcoholic beverages, while the principle of compensation to distillers and tavern-keepers in case of the enactment of prohibitive measures is firmly established. The brewers are not only burdened with enormous taxation, but they are called upon to expend a large amount of money and energy in the defense of their business, upon which the Government leans so heavily for its maintenance and support! And yet Congress actually appropriated fifty thousand dollars to bring the international convention to Washington next year for the very purpose of preaching prohibition!

It had been expected, and indeed announced that at the last annual meeting of the Anti-Saloon League, which was held in Atlantic City last July, some practical plan would be brought forward to provide revenue for the country in the event of National Prohibition. But the League was so engrossed in its plans to raise two million dollars for its own purposes, that it did not even discuss the question of national revenue!

When it is recalled that the tax on alcoholic beverages has yielded three billion dollars to the Federal Government alone since the year 1900, that the annual liquor tax is more than enough to pay for the maintenance of our Army and Navy, and amounts to nearly half the entire revenue of the Federal Government—it will be seen that the matter is one of supreme national importance. The

cohol," has been fixed by that bureau. However, the bureau is willing to treat as negligible minute amounts of alcohol which are of occasional and not constant occurrence, and is not inclined to take the position that the word "beer" is properly applicable to a malt beverage which contains at most only traces of alcohol.

The Attorney-General of the State of Arizona has decided that a carload of "near beer" consigned to an Arizona firm would not be admitted. "The prohibition amendment expressly forbids the importation of brews of any kind," said the Attorney-General. "No brewery product can be admitted to this State, even if it contains no alcohol at all. Also the sale of products labeled 'hop ale,' 'Hop Cheer' and similar beverages which are manufactured in the State, must cease." The committee is advised that very satisfactory results are being obtained under the operation of the "near beer" law in the State of Louisiana.

STATE LEGISLATION

A recent act of the Alabama Legislature forbids liquor advertising upon any street or railroad car or any public place or resort nor may any advertisement contain a picture of a brewery or bottles, kegs, barrels, etc., represented as containing beer or any prohibited liquors. The law prevents newspapers and magazines that print liquor advertisements from coming into the State.

A new Colorado law requires packages containing liquor to be marked conspicuously, "This package contains intoxicating liquor."

A law has been enacted in Wisconsin providing for reasonable tolerances on barrels containing fermented liquors, the barrel must contain thirty-one gallons, such tolerances to be prescribed by the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

An amendment to the Yost Prohibition Law of West Virginia provides that no more than half a gallon of liquor can be brought into the State by one person, unless the quantity and quality are marked in large black letters on the package.

A new Michigan law requires an affidavit of the consignee giving his age, etc., for shipments into dry territory and another law prohibits reference to any deceased ex-president of the United States in advertisements.



THE BAT AND BALL INN AT HAMBLETON. THE BIRTHPLACE OF ENGLISH CRICKET.

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

CHARGING FOR BOTTLES

In the report of this committee submitted at Atlantic City reference was made to the advisability of the adoption by all of our members of a system of charging for bottles, both to the middleman and the consumer, and the adoption of uniform bottles, plain and interchangeable.

This practice has been developing in some sections of the country and its results are so beneficial that the committee feels that it is its duty to present to our members some figures it has obtained, relative to the saving which can be effected thereby, in the hope that the members may be so impressed that the system will be generally adopted.

Some of the most striking figures that have come into the possession of your committee were furnished by a Massachusetts company which adopted the method of charging for bottles, only a few years ago.

These figures, running over a period of years, offer a comparison of years during which the company did not charge and the years during which charges were made.

In the year 1910 the company referred to bottled 30,530 barrels and purchased 1,163,952 bottles or 38.125 bottles per barrel. In the year 1914 that company bottled 31,025 barrels and purchased only 429,696 bottles, or 13.85 bottles per barrel.

At the rate of \$3.00 per gross this shows a saving of \$15,297 for the year, which amounts to about fifty cents per barrel on all the beer bottled by that company for the year.

We have figures for another Massachusetts brewery which is charging for its bottles, showing the average number of bottles per barrel purchased for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 to be 18, 26 and 23, while during the same years an eastern brewery that was not charging for bottles showed purchases of 54, 60 and 56 bottles per barrel for the years mentioned.

We are advised by the Bottling Brewers' Protective Association of New York and Brooklyn that the result of the deposit system adopted by that organization February 1, 1915, has been most satisfactory, the number of bottles received through the Association from the public dumps being materially reduced.

Comparative figures show that the number of bottles received in the exchange the first eight months the deposit system was in operation was reduced fifty-six per cent from the figures of the corresponding eight months of the previous year.

The figures for August and September, 1915, compared with the corresponding months of 1914, show a reduction of sixty-eight per cent. These results are so satisfactory and the possible saving is so enormous, that the Advisory Committee urges upon the members the adoption of the use of plain unlettered bottles and of the system of charging therefor.

On behalf of the Advisory Committee:

JAMES R. NICHOLSON, <i>Chairman</i>	LOUIS B. SCHRAM
GUSTAV W. LEMBECK	N. W. KENDALL
WILLIAM HOFFMANN	HUGH F. FOX, <i>Secretary</i>

REPORT OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

PROHIBITION AND PUBLIC FINANCES

One of the most alluring promises held out by the prohibitionists in general and the Anti-Saloon League in particular was that the adoption of prohibition would both immediately and progressively reduce taxation and hence very materially lighten the burdens of the taxpayer. This prospect was based largely upon the assertion reiterated by prohibitionists that the revenue from liquor licenses was much more than offset by the expenditures necessary to provide for police, courts, charities and correctional institutions, much of the work of which (so the prohibitionists claimed) came from crime and poverty caused by saloons. What foundation they had for this assertion the prohibitionists never have been able adequately to explain, but still, despite entirely contrary results shown by Government, State and private investigations, they have persisted in repeating it.

In the first place, it is worthy of note that after more than half a century of prohibition the State of Maine has an abnormally high number of paupers. The 1914 *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, published by the Department of Commerce, states that in 1910 the percentage of paupers in Maine per 100,000 popu-

lation was 127.3 enumerated in almshouses. This was almost as high as New York State's 132.0 per 100,000 population, the poverty problem in which State has long been intensified by the enormous inpouring immigration, much of which remained to congest the cities still further. Maine's 127.3 of paupers per 100,000 population was considerably higher than the proportion in many of the license states. It was higher than Indiana's 115.3; it exceeded Pennsylvania's 125.3 and Michigan's 105.7 per cent; it was manifestly far higher than Illinois' 96.1 and even still higher than the number of paupers per 100,000 population in many other non-prohibition states.

It need not be said that pauperism is the result of varied social, industrial and personal causes recognized by all students of the question, and that it has existed in every successive phase of society. But if the threadbare assertion of the prohibitionists that drink and the saloon are the main causes has any weight, a classic example of proving that prohibition would remove it was afforded in the State of Maine, where statute and constitutional prohibition has been written in law for decades. And if, moreover, results are tests, then the prohibitionists have completely disproved their own pet contention. This fact is additionally illustrated in considering the case of Kansas, which has been under constitutional prohibition since 1880. The 1914 *Statistical Abstract of the United States* shows that the number of paupers per 100,000 population enumerated in Kansas almshouses in 1910 was 43.5 as compared with 41.6 per 100,000 population in that State in 1890; after twenty years of prohibition in Kansas there was more pauperism there, whereas, if the contention of the prohibitionists is sound, there should have been strikingly less.

As for persons confined in penal institutions, the number in Maine increased from 77.4 per 100,000 population in 1890 to 98.3 per 100,000 population in 1910. In this respect, despite the extravagant promises of the prohibitionists that the adoption of prohibition would at once hugely reduce the number of prison inmates, Kansas in twenty years showed only a very slight reduction from 98.4 per 100,000 population in 1890 to 91.1 per 100,000 population in 1910. But North Dakota, under prohibition since 1890, shows a very decided increase in prisoners—the number in-

creasing from 53.1 per 100,000 population in 1890 to 63.6 per 100,000 population in 1910. These are the returns set forth in *The Statistical Abstract of the United States* based upon United States Government investigations.

Another Federal Government investigation has recently shown that the assertion that the greater part of taxes is used up in police, court, charity, correctional and similar functions is fantastic. Bulletin 126 on *Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of Over 30,000: 1913*, issued in 1914 by the United States Bureau of the Census, completely disposes of that hoary assertion by showing in a summary table covering the entire 199 cities in the United States investigated that the per capita cost of police is \$2.00, and that for charities, hospitals and corrections is \$1.11. In percentages, police payments are only 11.6 per cent, and charities, hospitals and corrections 6.4 per cent of the total expenditures. These figures show how small a proportion of the whole has to be spent for institutions dealing with crime, poverty and allied factors.

Elsewhere in Bulletin 126 the figures for the various cities are given in detail. It is especially worthy of note that these figures show that in a number of cities such as Atlanta, Memphis and Nashville the cost of either police or charity departments or both is considerably higher than in license cities of the same population such as St. Paul, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Paterson, Omaha, Spokane, Fall River, Grand Rapids, Bridgeport and other cities. It is equally worthy of remark that an official leaflet issued recently by Comptroller William A. Prendergast of New York City, giving in detail the figures of how every \$100 in taxes is spent, shows that only \$8.25 in every \$100 goes to the support of the police force (a considerable part of which, by the way, is employed in regulating street traffic). Comptroller Prendergast's leaflet further shows that only \$2.70 of every one hundred dollars taxes is spent for criminal and civil courts, which added to the amount expended for the cost of the District Attorneys and their staffs for five counties, makes a total of only \$3.20 for all judicial purposes. Still further, Comptroller Prendergast's leaflet states that a total of only \$4.96 of every \$100 taxes goes to the Department of Public Charities for charitable insti-



THE BLACK LION, AN OLD TIMBERED INN OF BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS. (PUBLIC HOUSE TRUST.)

tutions, state and private, and only 68 cents of every \$100 taxes for the maintenance of city prisons, penitentiaries, etc.

Although the Government figures cover the expenses of municipalities and do not include those of states, they unquestionably are, making every allowance for their incompleteness in that respect, a very valuable indication of the allotment of expenditures, and they self-evidently show the rashness of the wild exaggerations of prohibitionists that the cost of police courts, prisons and charities consumes the greater part of taxes.

With this assertion disposed of, we can now enter into a review of the financial condition of affairs in many of the prohibition states.

KANSAS

As a State which has been under prohibitory laws for thirty-five years, Kansas ought, according to prohibitionists' promises, to reveal a highly gratifying financial condition by this time. From the inception of their movement, the prohibitionists have fervently proclaimed that if prohibitory laws were adopted, finances, both public and private, would be vastly improved, and that this improvement would speedily show itself in the lessening of public and private debt, and specifically as far as private debt was concerned, in the practical effacement or minimizing of farm and other mortgages. It was particularly a favorite argument on the part of the prohibition advocates to arouse public opinion on the subject of farm and home mortgages. Every well-advised person knows that mortgages are the result of many interwoven causes and cannot be attributed to any one single factor, yet the prohibitionists always connected them with the drink question, as though liquor were either the principal or exclusive cause.

But what do the government returns show? On the score of families having homes the facts are available. The 1914 *Statistical Abstract of the United States* sets forth that in 1910 of the total of 228,594 families having homes in Kansas, 148,141 homes were free of debt, 76,726 homes were mortgaged, and the facts as to 3,637 homes were unknown. Thus, after thirty years of prohibition, by 1910, fully one-third of the Kansas homes were mortgaged. This fact is all the more impressive when it is considered that the

bulk of population in Kansas is rural; by the census of 1910, only 493,790 or 29.2 per cent of the population were urban, while 1,197,159 inhabitants were rural. In the matter of mortgages it may here be appropriately pointed out further that one of the insistent arguments used by the original prohibitionists in Maine, 70 and 80 years ago, was that mortgages on homes and farms came from drink, and that they would largely be eliminated under prohibitory laws. Yet, after more than half a century of prohibition, Maine reveals, by the census of 1910, that 25,841 or nearly one-fifth of the total of Maine's family homes were mortgaged; Maine's population is about evenly divided between urban and rural. And in North Dakota, 89 per cent of the population of which is rural, the census of 1910 disclosed that 34,437 family homes, or considerably more than one-third of the total of 87,641 families having homes, were mortgaged.

Dealing further with the sweeping assertion of the prohibitionists that prohibition unfailingly introduces greater prosperity, the facts in *Dun's Review* give an emphatic answer. *Dun's Review* sets forth the number of commercial, manufacturing and trading failures in Kansas, constituting an extremely large proportion of the whole number engaged in business, in what is predominantly an agricultural State. Not to enter into the records of previous years, we shall simply summarize more recent failures, as available in *Dun's Review*.

In 1911 there were in Kansas 365 commercial failures with liabilities of \$1,584,369. In the next year there were 228 commercial failures with liabilities of \$2,638,385. In 1913 the number of commercial failures was 214, with liabilities of \$2,689,685. A survey of *Dun's Review* shows that the percentage of commercial failures as compared with the total number of business concerns has been much higher in Kansas than in many licensed states. It is needless to say that all who are not obsessed by extremist doctrinarianism know that failures are caused by a wide variety of circumstances and conditions and it is practically impossible to point to *one* thing as a cause. But in view of the everlasting prohibition assertions that failures, personal, moral and business, result from the saloon and drink, and that prohibition abolishes this alleged cause, these Kansas figures supply an eloquent commentary

on conditions in the State that the prohibitionists effusively herald as "a model State."

Turning to the public finances of Kansas, the situation is also radically different from that predicted by the prohibition forces. The 1915 message of Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas to the Legislature of that State calling attention to the deplorable condition of the State's finances, has already been given such wide publicity in the newspapers and magazines that it is not necessary to more than refer to it here.

This urgent message, sent on February 23, 1915, confined itself to financial matters, and declared that only the most unprecedented economy in public expenditures could avert a great continuous increase in taxation. The facts thus made public evoked widespread comment; many editors pointed out that although it was true that the great war produced general unsettling effects, yet if the predictions, arguments and claims of the prohibitionists were sound, a prohibition state should be in the most capable condition to withstand those effects and the first to recover. Moreover, as has also been extensively pointed out, Kansas is not an industrial state, but one of the foremost agricultural states, and while many lines of industry have been severely hit by the war, cereal agriculture has been experiencing a great boom. This being so, Governor Capper's statement that the assessed valuation of property in Kansas had decreased by \$5,000,000 last year, and that unless the Legislature cut expenses by at least \$500,000, the State tax levy would have to be increased for the first time in four years, came as a great surprise and revelation to those who have been misled by prohibitionists' assertions that Kansas was in an impregnably flourishing condition. Governor Capper gave the figures in detail and declared that, "Our farmers face uncertain and unstable markets, an unusual number of laboring men are out of employment and business conditions are far from satisfactory."

Considering that one of the most customary pleas of prohibition agitators has been and is that if the legalized manufacture and sale of liquor were abolished, the result would be an immediate and very extensive betterment of the financial and other conditions of the working class, it is edifying to note what labor conditions in Kansas actually are. The 1914 Report of the Kansas Department

of Labor and Industry gives the following summary of a special inspection made in 1913 of 365 establishments in Kansas employing 10,854 women:

"Thirty-four per cent, or a little more than one-third, of all the women employed in the establishments received less than \$6 per week.

"Twenty-one per cent of the women employed in these establishments work ten hours or more per day, and more than fifty per cent work fifty-four hours per week or longer.

"It is found to be almost universally true that the women who have to work the longest hours receive the lowest wage.

"A large percentage of the married women who are employed from necessity are mothers supporting or assisting in support of a family."

Without recapitulating the many yearly strikes on the part of men workers in Kansas, these extracts give a graphic picture of the conditions surrounding women productive of premature breakdown, destitution and other serious evils. Manifestly, there is continuous personal financial distress among large numbers of workers, but the prohibitionists, intent upon exalting prohibition Kansas as a "model State," persistently ignore these facts no less than they have been attempting to stifle the facts as to the bad condition of public finances in a State which it suited their purpose to glorify.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee is another prohibition State the finances of which are sadly depleted. When prohibition was agitated the people were glowingly assured that if it were adopted taxes would be progressively lowered, especially the cost of criminal prosecutions. In 1908, the last year of liquor licenses in Tennessee, the cost of criminal prosecutions in that State was \$158,000. What has been the result after seven years of prohibition? According to official figures submitted to the Legislature in 1915, the State of Tennessee last year spent \$342,000 in the prosecution of criminals, showing an increase in crime of more than 100 per cent under prohibitory laws. The State of Tennessee spent \$184,000 more in 1914 in the prosecution of criminals than was expended in 1908 when saloons were licensed and regulated by law.

The passage of the prohibitory law directly destroyed property to the value of \$6,000,000 and threw out of employment at least 10,000 men, eighty per cent of whom are still unemployed. The prohibitory law has taken from Tennessee's revenues in the last four years an annual sum of about \$250,000 which formerly flowed in regularly from license fees. With expenditures for State purposes increasing and revenues decreased, a deficit was the inevitable outcome. The fact had to be faced early in 1915 that the State of Tennessee had not money enough to pay its obligations unless it resorted to the expedient of borrowing or of "kiting" bills. Upon making an investigation, a committee of the Legislature in March, 1915, found a deficit of \$1,022,000 in the State's revenues.

Short-time notes had to be issued to cover it, the notes being added to the bonded debt of the State and converted into thirty-year bonds. Already the State had a bonded indebtedness of \$11,645,000, the refunding of all of which had to be met in 1915, and the placing of the additional debt brought the total by July 1, 1915, up to approximately \$12,500,000. Before the passage of the prohibition law crippled the State's finances, annual payments were regularly made on the principal of this debt, but the prohibition administration suspended the sinking fund law, thereby suspending payments on the debt. This suspension was made imperative by reason of the loss of revenue because of the prohibition law. The steady depletion of State revenues was also helped on by extravagant administration. With the loss in revenues taxes had to be increased. The tax commission of the Tennessee State Manufacturers' Association, after investigating the general increase in taxes, stated last year in a report: "There is a tendency throughout the State to increase taxes on an already overburdened people, both by constant increase of the assessment as well as the rate. Economy in public affairs, whether state, city or county, is the exception and not the rule." Since the issuance of that report the Legislature has adopted a revenue and assessment bill increasing various taxes, with the result that the people of Tennessee are now paying about twice as much money into public treasuries as they did before the enactment of the prohibition law. Previous to the enactment of the prohibitory law, the expense of State Government for the

biennial period up to that time was \$5,000,000; for the last biennial period since then it was a little more than \$10,000,000.

Notwithstanding the desperate devices adopted to increase taxes, deficits have developed in both State and municipal revenues. Before prohibition was adopted, prohibition agitators plausibly declared that the saloon was the cause of crime, and that once the saloon was extinguished, crime would be greatly lessened, and therefore less police would be needed. The results have rudely dissipated this specious theory. So many have been the violations of the prohibition law and so varied the surreptitious methods, that in Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga it was found that if the prohibition law was to be even partly enforced a much larger police force was indispensable. It was necessary to add extra policemen; and this increased cost together with that of criminal prosecution has, viewed as a whole, about doubled State and municipal expense in the matter of cost of crime since the adoption of prohibition. Even this increase of police has been futile in the attempt to suppress the multitude of bootleggers everywhere operating.

On this point the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue stated in his report for the year ended June 30, 1913: "Bootlegging is principally carried on in States operating under the local prohibition laws, and appears to be one of the hard propositions to solve by internal revenue officers. The bootlegger is at no time stationary, but moves from place to place, offering and selling his illicit wares." The same fact in the same language was repeated in the 1914 report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, adding, "As the various States vote 'dry,' the operations of the bootlegger grow larger." Illicit distilleries have abounded in Tennessee as they have and do in all of the southern prohibition States. In the fiscal year 1913 there were 194 of them in Tennessee reported for seizure, and in the following fiscal year 249 illicit distilleries were detected and reported for seizure in Tennessee.

The city of Nashville was plunged in serious financial trouble largely because of the operations of the prohibition law. The city sold, without submitting the question to a vote of the people, bonds in the sum of \$987,000 to make up a deficit brought about to a

considerable extent by the cutting off of privilege license money formerly paid by liquor sellers. This fact joined with facts of municipal mal-administration led to the unusual move of a motion recently made by certain citizens and taxpayers to have a receiver appointed for the city. The motion was granted in the Court of Chancery of Davidson County, but was reversed by the higher courts on the ground that no law existed under which a municipality could be thrown into a receivership.

These are a few facts of the results of prohibition in Tennessee, all results of record, forming a vivid contrast to the fanciful costly theories and untenable assertions of the prohibitionists.

GEORGIA

In Georgia there is evidenced a serious financial condition. For lack of funds the State has had to hold up school teachers' salaries and other claims, and recently has had to sell \$3,500,000 of bonds. The financial situation, however, would be much graver were it not that the treasuries of various cities and counties and the State treasury derive a considerable revenue from the licensing of beer saloons. Nominally Georgia is classed as a prohibition state and the prohibitionists exultingly point to it as such, but in point of fact it is very far from being in the "dry" condition that they assiduously represent.

When prohibition was adopted in Georgia unprejudiced people soon saw that prohibitory laws not only stopped large revenues hitherto going into the public treasuries but had the immediate effect of encouraging the illicit sale of heavy intoxicants on a greater scale than ever before.

Without citing the records of previous years it is sufficient to point out that in the year ended June 30, 1912, the United States Internal Revenue agents reported 813 illicit distilleries for seizure in Georgia, and in the following year 802 illicit distilleries were reported for seizure in that State—making a total of 1,615 illicit distilleries in those two years alone. These, it may be added, were only those that were detected. Following the enactment of the prohibitory law illicit distilling increased about 300 per cent in Georgia. In Atlanta and other cities the determination was officially arrived

at to discourage as much as possible the use of hard intoxicants, the extent of which had grown greatly under prohibition. Accordingly, under a State law, the municipal officials licensed beer saloons. In the incorporated part of Atlanta there are now 180 beer saloons, paying to the city a license of \$300 per year and a like amount to both county and State, bringing their total contribution to the public treasuries to \$900 a year each. From this source in the city of Atlanta alone the various public treasuries derive an annual revenue of \$162,000. In the suburbs of Atlanta, outside the incorporated limits of the city, there are 85 beer saloons which pay \$300 a year each to the county and the same amount to the State—the sum of \$51,000 a year. Thus in Atlanta and its suburbs there are 265 beer saloons, paying to city, county and state a total of \$213,000 a year. Adding to this sum flowing to city and county and that paid to the State the sums collected from similar licenses in other Georgia cities, there results a total fund of more than \$750,000 a year from a business that the enactment of the prohibition law a few years ago was supposed to make extinct. In these saloons only malt beverages are allowed to be sold, and the beer saloons are so well regulated and conducted that it is impossible to buy a drink of whiskey in them. This system has met with fully-expressed popular approval.

The locker system in Georgia cities deserves some brief description here. It is a system prevalent in every prohibition state in the South, and reveals both the futility and hypocrisy of prohibition laws. In Atlanta, for example, there are, according to Mayor Woodward, eighteen to twenty locker clubs with a membership of possibly 20,000. These "clubs" are nothing less than saloons and are usually perched on the entire top floor of a skyscraper. Rented by a saloon expert, they are equipped like a modern barroom, the proprietor dispensing every kind of desired liquors to his "members." The membership of a "locker club" is the very reverse of exclusive. Anybody who cares to join is "eligible." After registering his name with the keeper of the "club," the "member" buys a book of coupons, exchanging \$1 therefor. This book is the grand passport for the admission of the holder and his friends. Each coupon entitles the holder to a drink, and when one book of coupons is exhausted, the "member" replaces it by the purchase of an-

other. By reason of each "member" being allowed to bring in as many friends as he pleases, the membership of the "locker clubs" is in reality many more times than what it nominally appears. It is an endless chain drink system. As for those who because of color or other race or social conditions are not permitted in these "clubs," they get their supply of whiskey from the bootlegger, "blind-tiger" keeper and the illicit distiller. Such, in fact, is the demand in these quarters for illicit whiskey and the profits to the "blockader" are so great, that not a few illicit distillers whose plants are in the mountains can afford to transport it to the cities in automobile touring cars. A number of these vendors have recently been arrested while in the act of thus hauling their contraband produce. The rurals do not have to go to the cities for their supply; they buy it from the nearby operators of illicit distilleries. In the eight years ended June 30, 1914, the United States Internal Revenue Officers reported for seizure nearly 16,000 illicit distilleries, almost the whole of which were found in the prohibition states in the South.

A new development turned up in Georgia recently. The *Macon Telegraph* charged that the liquor interests were backing a bill in the Legislature to tax soft drinks severely. In reply, Judge W. W. Stark, chairman of the House Temperance Committee of the Legislature, wrote on August 25, 1915, a long challenge to that paper in which he declared that the Coca-Cola and other "soft drink" lobbyists "could and would pay \$50,000 to prevent beer being sold in this State." The Coca-Cola lobbyists, Judge Stark said, had "the most powerful lobby that ever infested the General Assembly of Georgia" aiming to prevent the proper license tax being put on the sellers of Coca-Cola. Judge Stark added: "A half dozen reputable physicians have stated that there are over 300 girls in Atlanta that are Coca-Cola fiends and nervous wrecks. Yet these fanatical hypocrites, like the editor of the *Commonwealth*, could have this number increased in Georgia—and that among our women and children. . . . Coca-Cola and such drinks not only make physical wrecks out of our men, but destroy the physical welfare of our women and children and make nervous wrecks of them. There are over 2,700 known Coca-Cola and 'dope' fiends in this State, and if all could be numbered it would amount to over 5,000."

people has discontinued its street sprinkling and garbage collection. It has dispensed with its health officer, city physician and milk inspector, extinguished half the city lights, cut the school session from nine to seven months, and reduced by ten per cent all teachers' salaries over \$75 a month. It has withdrawn all appropriation to its library. It has dismissed a third of its police force and put the remainder on a twelve-hour shift. It has closed several fire stations. It has abolished its recreation department, with playgrounds and indoor gymnasium. It has stopped every cent of its appropriations to hospitals, children's homes and all charities. It has cut the appropriations for parks over two-thirds, and hereafter the assistant engineer will take the place of all foremen. It has reduced its building, plumbing and electrical inspection forces. It has curtailed its zoo, keeping only the fowls, because they are inexpensive to maintain. It has done away with its bureau of weights and measures. It has abolished its welfare department. . . . Altogether, the cuts total \$340,000. It costs Birmingham \$1,228,629 a year to operate, and only \$896,556 is available for the coming twelve months."

LOUISIANA

In Louisiana, also, there is a deficit in the State's finances caused largely by the deprivation of revenue in parishes under prohibitory law. At a special session of the Louisiana Legislature held this year, statistics were compiled estimating the receipts and expenditures of the State government for the biennial period ending June 30, 1916. These estimates, compiled by experts on State finances, placed the deficit at the end of the next fiscal year at about \$336,000. If the State had been receiving the revenue from liquor licenses in the supposed "dry" parishes, this deficit would not confront the State. It is an incontestable fact that although about one-half of Louisiana is pictured by prohibitionists as being "dry," yet liquor has been and is being surreptitiously sold in those parishes in abundant quantities. This persistent contraband traffic causes a loss to the State treasury yearly of hundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue. On the other hand, also, it has intensified crime and increased the cost of the operation of the state and county administration of the courts and jails. In such admittedly

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serious financial straits is Louisiana that the Legislature recently passed a bill providing for the assembling of a Constitutional Convention, one of the chief purposes of which is to revise the present Constitution so as to enable the State of Louisiana to raise more revenue.

MICHIGAN

Michigan is another State facing severe financial pressure because of the loss of revenue caused by prohibitory laws in many counties which were induced to vote out saloons. For the year ended June 30, 1915, there was a State deficit of \$595,210.13. The State tax levy for 1915 is \$9,507,090.51, representing an increase of almost 56 per cent over the tax levy of \$6,129,000 last year. The current report of Michigan's State Treasurer shows that the State's expenditures last year exceeded its income by almost \$1,000,000. While the Anti-Saloon League has been boasting of having placed a large number of Michigan's counties in the "dry" column, the reports of prosecuting attorneys for those counties show generally a great increase in criminal statistics, and large expenditures for the enforcement of the law against illegal liquor selling. The legalized selling of beer has been replaced by the illicit and indiscriminate sale of hard intoxicants, chiefly whiskey of a low grade.

WASHINGTON STATE

In the State of Washington the manufacture and sale of all malt and spirituous liquors is to be prohibited after January 1, 1916, but the law allows any person of legal age to have shipped in from outside the State two quarts of spirituous liquors or twelve quarts of beer or other malt liquors every twenty days. This prohibitory law will directly and instantly cut off \$1,538,803.57 hitherto paid by the brewers and liquor dealers in state and municipal licenses, taxes on plants and personal taxes. Indirectly, it will cause a loss of other millions in wages, in vacant and depreciated real estate, in agricultural products and in other values. The prohibitory law will, including all sources, close out an annual sum of more than \$14,000,000 hitherto paid out in revenue or otherwise distributed in that State.

In view of this inevitable prospect, town and city councils and state and county officials of the State of Washington are generally worried over the pressing matter of taxes. No one has yet presented a plan of how to solve the matter of raising the additional taxes to make up for the great impending loss of revenue. In King County, Sheriff Hodge, in anticipation of the extra expense needed to enforce the prohibition law, has asked for \$145,498 for next year's needs, making an increase of \$73,498 in excess of the 1915 requirements for King County. More than forty other sheriffs and as many prosecutors have been making similar requests for increases. Recently Governor Lister asked for a State appropriation of \$50,000 for the same purpose of enforcing the prohibitory law. Side by side with the financial conditions confronting them, officials have to face the additional fact that much property has already greatly depreciated in value and that of the 41,500 employes thrown out of jobs by the prohibitory law, the bulk will remain to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

The foregoing are some examples of States in which prohibitory laws have disjointed public finances without at the same time either preventing the illegal widespread consumption of liquor or of effecting the remotest approach to an adequate plan to recoup in other ways the loss of license revenue. If in States where they have had their own dominant way the prohibitionists have failed so signally to make good, both morally and financially, what reason has any intelligent person to doubt that in reaching out for national prohibition, they would fail even more ignominiously? National prohibition would entail a positive deficit of \$250,000,000. To make up for this colossal loss in revenue the prohibitionists have nothing to present but the same airy promises which every time they have been tested by experience have proved disastrous to the communities misled into believing them.

Following is a review of legislative events and matters concerning our interests generally in the different States :

ALABAMA

Alabama became a prohibition state July 1st by statutory enactment. Both houses of the Legislature, after Governor Henderson

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had vetoed the bills and asked that the prohibition question be submitted to the voters at a special election, voted down his proposal and repassed the bills.

The prohibition measures re-enact the prohibition law repealed in 1911 after it had been in force two years. Under the 1911 Local Option Law, eight counties were "wet." These included the large centers of population.

An Anti-Advertising Bill was passed. In brief, this bill prohibits the advertising in State or foreign newspapers, periodicals, magazines, on sign or billboards, or in any way, of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors and prescribes the penalty to be imposed upon newsdealers for placing on sale foreign newspapers, magazines, etc., containing such advertisements.

An Anti-Shipping Bill was also passed at the January, 1915, session, which was amended at an adjourned session and approved by the Governor on September 25th, 1915. The bill provides that only two quarts of spirituous or five gallons of malt liquors can be delivered or received at any time, but only one of either kind of the liquors can be delivered or received within a period of 15 days; deliveries can only be made between the hours of 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. every day, Sunday excepted.

The Anti-Advertising Liquor Law was declared valid by the Supreme Court in the case of *State v. Delaye*, 68 So. 993.

ARIZONA

Following the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment at the election of November, 1914, a bill in equity was filed in the Federal Court for the District of Arizona, praying for an injunction restraining the putting of the amendment into effect, on January 1st, 1915. The points given in the petition, being in the main to the effect that its operation would be a violation of the Federal laws permitting the carrying on of Interstate Commerce; that it would interfere with the health of residents of the State, inasmuch as it prohibited the sale of health-giving proprietaries; further, that it interfered with the personal rights of citizens of the United States, in that it restricted what they might drink. A hearing of the petition was held at Los Angeles before three Federal Judges,

but the injunction prayed for was denied, the Court in a statement intimating that as the matter was now before the State courts the Federal tribunal would follow their rule of not acting upon the matter until the Court of Last Resort in the State had acted.

The Amendment which had been voted in November then became effective and operative January 1st, 1915, and for the purpose of making a test Louis Gherna at Tucson, Arizona, made a sale of liquor and was at once arrested and tried in the Superior Court of Pima County, and found guilty of violation, and sentenced to imprisonment. Other violations of the law were made in other counties of the State and in every instance the County Court held the law to be effective and sentences were imposed.

The action before the Federal Court was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In January, 1915, the Arizona Legislature convened, and on the initial day a Bill was introduced in the State Senate by Senator Buchanan of Pima County, and in the House of Representatives a measure of this Bill was introduced by Representative Powers, covering for the regulation of the sales of liquor. The Bill as introduced and introduced contained all of the drastic features of the Nevada and Wisconsin State Statutes, and in addition thereto a number of innovations were proposed; it provided that liquor wherever found in Arizona could be, and must be, destroyed by the County Sheriff or his order; it provided that where the County Sheriff failed to prosecute sales of liquor illegally made, the Attorney General must appoint a deputy for the prosecution of such sales; it made the landlord guilty with his tenant, where tenant was guilty of illegal sale. The drastic features of these bills were both of them and both were indefinitely postponed; subsequently a Bill was introduced (S B No. 72), which permitted the importation of liquor into the State for certain purposes, and which provided for the prosecution sales of alcohol for medicinal, scientific and religious purposes. In this Bill representatives of the medical profession secured the incorporation of an Amendment which provided for the unrestricted sale of proprietary medicine. This Amendment was so objectionable to House leaders that the Bill



THE SUSSEX ARMS, NEAR WOOLWICH ARSENAL, AND MUCH PATRONIZED BY THE ARSENAL WORKMEN. THIS PUBLIC HOUSE COMBINES THE FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC-HOUSE, RESTAURANT AND READING-ROOM.

could not be agreed upon, and was finally defeated. At an extra session of the Legislature, the first Bill introduced in the State Senate was by Senator Stapley for the regulation of the sale of liquor, but it was impossible to secure an agreement, and on June 28th this Bill was defeated. At this extra session, and in the House of Representatives Bill No. 6 was introduced, which contained the same drastic search and seizure clauses as a previous bill; this bill was defeated in the House by a vote to indefinitely postpone action on it, fifteen ayes to twelve nays.

The Legislature having adjourned without any legislation providing for the regulation of sales of liquors, the prohibition forces in Arizona are preparing to initiate a law similar in form to the law which failed of passage before the Legislature. Under the State Law 10 per cent of the qualified voters must sign a petition to initiate the law in question, and it will then be submitted to the vote of the people in November, 1916.

Since prohibition became effective in Arizona numerous brands of "near beer" were brought into the State and sold. The courts of Cochise, Graham, Apache, Navajo and Santa Cruz counties held that the sale of "near beer" products was in violation of the State Law. This was in accordance with the ruling of the Attorney General, who held that no beverage could be offered for sale, no matter how small the percentage of alcohol the same contained. Since this ruling was rendered the transportation companies have refused to accept shipments of "near beer" products for transportation into the State. As a result two cases have been filed in the Federal Court of Arizona.

One of these cases was the filing of a bill in equity by the Mission Brewing Company of San Diego, asking for an injunction restraining the Attorney General and Peace Officers in Arizona from interfering with the sale of their product, "Hopski." The relief sought by the Mission Brewing Company was denied, the case, however, not being decided in such manner as to give a ruling on the point as to whether beverages containing a small per cent of alcohol were a violation of the state law.

The second suit was instituted by the San Diego Brewing Company to compel the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to

accept for transportation to a point within the State of Arizona from a point without the State, a shipment of their "near beer" products. The Court granted the order prayed for, and the transportation companies are now willing to accept shipments of "near beer" products to points within the State.

Since prohibition became effective a number of items of slight interest have occurred. A druggist at Phoenix paid a fine of \$150.00 for selling Hostetter's Bitters. It is impossible to secure grain alcohol for any purpose, and laboratories and several educational institutions within the State have been forced to limit their work in chemistry. Cider has become a popular beverage, although brands of this product have been discovered to contain 6 per cent alcohol, and in several instances dealers have paid fines ranging from \$150.00 to \$300.00 for the sale of cider. Five deaths within the State have been reported to the State Board of Health where the cause was the use of wood alcohol as a drink, while in the previous three years one such case was reported; two persons within the State have gone blind since the first of the year from the effects of wood alcohol.

The question of the right of individuals to ship liquor to themselves within the State has been raised in an action in the Superior Court of Gila County. In the case in question Judge Shute, sitting, sustained a demurrer to a complaint, which alleged that the complaint which charged the importation of liquor into the State, contrary to the law, did not set forth that the liquor, the importation of which was complained of, was not for the personal use of the alleged violator. In sustaining the demurrer, Judge Shute declared it to be his opinion that violation could not be successfully prosecuted where importations were made for personal use, and read into his opinion a quotation from the decision in the Adams Express Company vs. State of Kentucky, decision of the United States Supreme Court, which related to rights of individuals.

ARKANSAS

The last Legislature passed a state-wide prohibition bill which takes effect January 1st, 1916. This wipes out all previous liquor laws.

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One of the provisions of this bill is that no liquor can be manufactured, sold or given away without the offense being a felony.

CALIFORNIA

Legislation. The changes in the liquor laws are not of particular importance, the most noteworthy being an amendment to the law affecting the sales of liquor to Indians. This amendment provides that sales of intoxicating liquor are prohibited to any habitual or common drunkard, or to any Indian of whole or mixed blood, or to any person who is commonly known to live and associate with Indians.

One new bill declares all buildings and places nuisances wherein or upon which any intoxicating liquor is unlawfully sold, served or given away, and provides for the abatement of such nuisances.

Another bill prohibits the introduction of liquor at meetings held in public schoolhouses, and provides penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof.

A bill was passed empowering police officers to serve notice upon liquor sellers to discontinue sales to habitual drunkards.

And another bill provides that instruction must be given in all school grades, and in all classes, upon the nature of alcohol and narcotics, and their effect upon the human system.

Several drastic bills were introduced, but none of them became laws. The most important of these bills were the County Unit and the so-called "Dry Zone" Bill, which provided for a one-mile "dry zone" around universities and normal schools.

No important municipal ordinances, affecting licensing or the conduct of saloons, have been enacted.

Elections. The following towns voted "wet," which were "wet" at the time of the election: Eureka, Wawona, El Portal, Yosemite, Darrah, Indian Peak, Oakvale, Lewis, Chowchilla, Clearing House, Point Arena (first liquor election), Salinas City, Homestead, Cottrell, Belmont, San Mateo, San Carlos, Beresford, Watsonville and Merced.

The following towns changed from "dry" to "wet": Oroville, Firebaugh, Bear Valley, Princeton and Cathey's Valley.

The following towns voted "dry," which were "dry" previous to

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the election: Aromas, Castroville, Natividad, Pajaro, Metz, Prunedale, Santa Rita, Chevalar, Gonzales, Greenfield, Paraiso, Riverside, San Lorenzo, Soledad, Blacks Station, Knights Landing, Dunningan, Confidence, Carters, Summersville, Soulsbyville, Basin, Standard, Tuolumne, Bellview, Sugar Pine, Long Barn, Lewis, Nashton, Long Canon, Campbell, Cherokee, and Bradford.

The following towns changed from "wet" to "dry": Navarro, Cuffy's Cove, Elk, Greenwood, Miller, Manchester, Rollerville, Iverson, Signal Point, Fish Rock, Gualala, Bridgeport and Alturas.

COLORADO

The Legislature has passed an administrative bill containing provisions for the enforcement of the prohibition constitutional amendment adopted in November, 1914, and which goes into effect January 1, 1916.

At the election in Denver, an amendment to the city charter, providing for home rule in the regulation of the liquor traffic, was carried. The home rule amendment is expected to be a means of determining through the courts whether Denver, operating under a separate charter, can regulate its own liquor traffic in spite of the passage of the State-wide prohibition law.

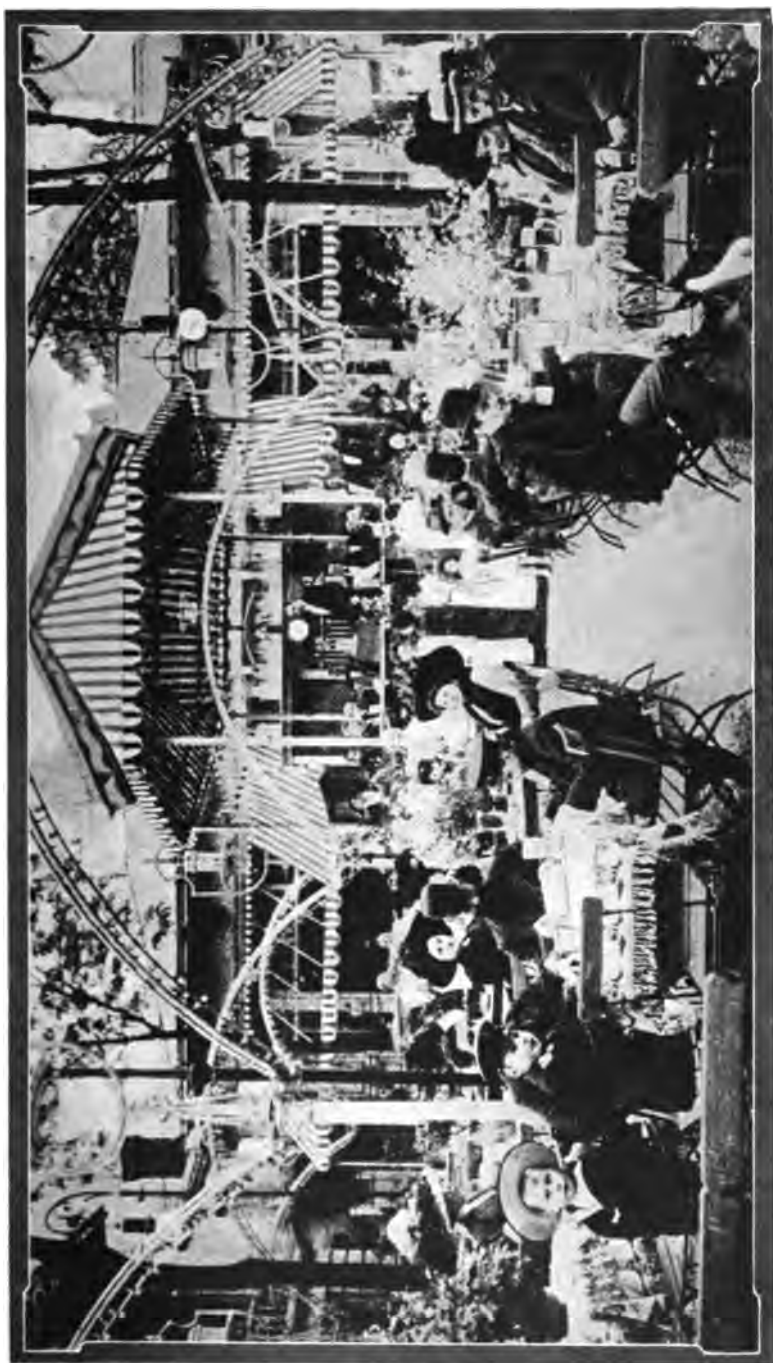
CONNECTICUT

The 1915 session of the Connecticut Legislature made two important changes in the Connecticut Excise Laws. One change was the increasing of the license fee from \$450 to \$750. The other change was the placing of clubs under the control of the County Commissioners and the charging of \$100 a year for club licenses. Licensed clubs may sell liquors to their members any time during the day or night, 365 days in a year.

A state-wide prohibition bill was defeated, as was a bill limiting the number of licensed places to one for every thousand of the population of a town, the increasing of the license fee to \$1,000 and a number of other bills directed against the liquor interests.

FLORIDA

A resolution to submit a state-wide prohibition amendment to the voters was defeated by the Senate.



A POPULAR SCHULTHEISS GARDEN IN BERLIN.

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The Davis Package Bill which went into effect October 1, 1915, prohibits the sale of any liquor in other than sealed packages in a licensed barroom, thus cutting off beer on draught and all broken packages. It also prohibits the sale of beer, or other liquors, in clubs and hotels, except under the same regulations as those governing saloons.

Tampa has passed a special ordinance permitting clubs to serve liquor to their members, notwithstanding the Davis Law. Under this ordinance bona fide clubs having charitable objects and owning their own homes will only have to pay a license tax of \$125, but other clubs that do not own their own homes will be called upon for a tax of \$750 per year.

Escambia County voted "wet" by over nine hundred majority at a special election held on October 12, 1915. Very few of the county precincts which went solidly "dry" in 1907 voted that way at this election. In the city of Pensacola the vote was five to one in favor of licenses.

INDIANA

Since the enactment of the Proctor law in 1911, substituting city and township option for county option, there has been little legislation affecting the brewing industry in Indiana. The General Assembly of 1915 passed practically no new laws affecting the industry, the only measure enacted being one to authorize the refund of a proportionate amount of a license fee where such licensee is deprived of the full term of his license by a decision of the supreme court. A State-wide prohibition bill, introduced in the House, failed to get farther than the committee to which it was referred and a bill forbidding the transportation of liquors from "wet" to "dry" territory within the state was indefinitely postponed.

KANSAS

Legislation. An Act was passed making cities of the State of Kansas liable for damages caused by intoxicated persons and prescribing how and in whose favor actions for such damages may be brought. A similar act was passed making property owners liable also.

Among the bills which failed to pass were: One providing that the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be deemed to be made by a carrier in the county wherein delivery is made to the consignee. One providing for the revocation of the certificate of a pharmacist for any violation of prohibitory law. One making it unlawful for any person under the influence of intoxicating liquor to drive an automobile on the public roads. And one making a person who is a persistent violator of the prohibitory law guilty of a felony, which is punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary at hard labor for one year.

Kansas City, Kansas, has an ordinance prohibiting wagons having beer or whiskey "ads" from using the streets, alleys or boulevards. Deliveries can be made in a "plain" wagon on bona fide orders received in Missouri, but it is a violation of the law to collect for same on delivery.

In the far-reaching decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Kirmeyer versus State of Kansas* a person in Kansas doing an inter-state liquor business is entitled to protection from State interference.

KENTUCKY

Elections. Pike County held an election on May 15, 1915, which resulted in a "dry" majority of 4,206. Previous to the election there were only three saloons in the entire county.

Boyd County voted as a unit on June 28th, 1915; the "wets" won by a majority of 846, the vote being, "wet" 3,062, "dry" 2,216. In 1909 this county elected to be "dry" by a majority of 1,110.

In all there are twenty-nine voting precincts in Boyd County, seventeen of these being in the cities of Ashland and Catlettsburg. The "wets" carried every one of these seventeen precincts, most of them by big majorities. Out of the twelve country precincts the "wets" polled majorities in five, the England Hill vote being 80 "dry," 111 "wet."

Legal. The Court of Appeals held in the case of *Adams Express Co. versus Commonwealth* 1735 W. 764 that inter-state shipments for personal use are lawful.

In the important case of *Adams Express Co. v. Commonwealth of Kentucky* 355 S. Ct. 824, the Supreme Court of the United States

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declared that inter-state shipments for personal use are lawful. The constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon Act was not passed on.

MARYLAND

Legislation. The Legislature has not been in session since the early part of April, 1914.

The only important ruling is that of the Excise Board of Baltimore City which is embodied in a letter which was sent to all breweries doing business in Baltimore City. In the letter the Board announced that it will require a payment of at least \$500 of his own money by the licensee toward the purchase of his license. This sum is not to be loaned to the licensee by any brewery or any person connected with it, or on a note or loan endorsed or guaranteed by the brewery.

MICHIGAN

Legislation. Of the measures introduced at the last session of the Legislature, beginning January 1st, 1915 and continuing until the latter part of May, there were thirty-four bills introduced affecting the industry in one way or another, and of these the following five became laws:

1. Requiring affidavit of consignee, as to age (that he or she is more than twenty-one years of age) and that he or she is not disqualified by the general liquor laws of the State to receive liquors for shipments into "dry" territory; railroads and express companies must keep a record of liquor shipments.
2. Authorizing township boards to refuse to grant licenses.
3. Empowering villages to tax and license saloons in addition to state tax.
4. Prohibiting reference to any deceased ex-president of the United States in advertisements; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to political advertising or reproductions of legal documents signed by or issued to said persons.
5. Prohibiting sale in lumber camps and along logging railways.

Of the laws that failed to pass, the following give an indication of the range of the objects aimed at:

- To prohibit intra-state shipment into "dry" territory.
- To create cities, villages and townships as units under local option law.
- To provide for statutory State-wide prohibition.
- To place druggists in "wet" territory under same restrictions as those in "dry."
- To prohibit sale of patent medicines containing more than 20 per cent of alcohol.
- To permit breweries to operate in "dry" counties.
- To prohibit sale of liquor within two miles of Soldiers' Home.
- To provide that all spirituous liquor shall have been in a bonded warehouse for at least two years before sale.
- To regulate standards of purity of intoxicating liquors.
- To prohibit sale within one mile of United States rifle ranges.
- Question under local option law of county prohibition not to be re-submitted within four years.
- To authorize the heirs of a deceased licensee to continue the business.
- To permit owners of saloons in "dry" territory to dispose of their stocks of liquors.
- To repeal the "free lunch" law.
- To prohibit sale of liquor within 5 miles of campus of State educational institutions having 1,000 or more students.
- To provide a tax of \$1 per barrel on all beer manufactured in this State.
- Posted persons, to provide that one notice shall serve all interested parties.
- To prohibit granting of licenses for sale of liquor in cities, etc., in which are located certain State educational institutions.
- To prohibit screens, curtains or other obstructions to the view of the interior of saloons.
- To permit all surety companies to write license bonds.
- To prohibit treating.
- To authorize electors of any township, village or city to protest against the acceptance of bonds offered by persons proposing to engage in the sale of liquor.
- To authorize township boards to suppress saloons in townships.

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To prohibit the maintenance of saloons within 400 feet of any church, school, etc., and to limit number of licenses.

The reference to surety companies and surety bonds, etc., needs only a word of explanation, namely, that these proposed measures were all directed at the Michigan Bonding and Surety Company of Detroit, which makes an exclusive practice of writing liquor bonds in the State of Michigan.

Municipal ordinances affecting licensing or conduct of saloons are all conditioned by the State law.

Elections. Previous to the spring election, the State of Michigan made a showing of thirty-three "dry" counties and fifty "wet" counties. At that time 73 per cent of the population of Michigan lived in "wet" territory and 27 per cent in "dry" territory. As a result of the spring election in April, 1915, forty-four counties are now classified as "dry" territory and forty as "wet" territory. At the present time, 61 per cent of the population of Michigan is in "wet" territory and 39 per cent in "dry" territory. That indicates a gain for the "dry" forces of ten counties and also a gain of 12 per cent in placing the population in "dry" territory.

MINNESOTA

The Legislature passed the County Option Bill and also a bill prohibiting the issuance of licenses by County Commissioners. Prior to the passage of the latter act, the licenses were issued by the common councils of the various cities and villages and in other localities, by the board of County Commissioners of the County. The law as amended prohibits the issuance of licenses by County Commissioners. Statutory prohibition and the submission of constitutional prohibition were defeated.

Elections. The result of the local option elections held in the months of February, March and April was as follows:

Towns remaining "wet," no vote taken.....	230
Towns remaining "dry," no vote taken.....	201
Towns "dry" by vote.....	138
Towns "wet" by vote.....	108
Towns lost	32

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Towns gained	3
Net loss of towns.....	29

Twenty-seven towns were made "dry" under orders of the Indian Service by reason of the provisions of the Indian Treaty of 1855.

Counties voting on County Option.....	51
Counties voting "dry" under County Option.....	42
Counties voting "wet" under County Option...	9

Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin, voted "wet" by a majority of about 8,500, and the county went "wet" by a majority of 9,625.

County.	Date.	"Wet."	"Dry."
Kanabec	April 26	379	852
Lyon	April 26	910	1767
Isanti	May 3	441	1242
Lac qui Parle.....	May 3	675	1479
Chisago	May 3	613	1728
Swift	May 10	638	1301
Roseau	May 10	502	1116
Clay	May 17	1533	2592
Yellow Medicine	May 17	719	1403
Carlton	May 24	1102	1923
Lincoln	May 24	927	958
Polk	May 24	3341	4401
Douglas	May 31	1630	1894
Fillmore	May 31	1307	2383
*Jackson	May 31	1520	1222
Nobles	May 31	1500	1731
Rock	May 31	720	956
*Blue Earth	June 7	3710	3373
Dodge	June 7	732	1324
Kandiyohi	June 7	717	2147
Otter Tail	June 7	2383	3869
*Pipestone	June 7	1073	1069
Redwood	June 7	1894	1904
Renville	June 7	2145	2527
Todd	June 7	2589	2751
Traverse	June 7	660	857
Murray	June 7	990	1251
*Olmsted	June 7	2764	2491

*Indicates "wet" majority.

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County.	Date.	"Wet."	"Dry."
Watonwan	June 7	1125	1372
Big Stone	June 14	919	1189
Marshall	June 14	610	1914
Meeker	June 14	1614	1633
Pennington	June 14	1106	1479
Pope	June 14	702	1513
Wright	June 14	2662	3074
Wadena	June 14	649	950
Houston	June 21	1485	1517
Stevens	June 21	1014	1187
*Martin	June 21	2228	2115
Pine	June 21	1622	2144
Chippewa	June 21		
Faribault	June 21	1726	2469
Mille Lacs	June 21	835	1286
*Crow Wing	June 28	1973	1840
Mower	June 28	2493	2810
Wilkin	June 28	1065	1091
Grant	June 28	486	1007
Freeborn	July 12	2115	2859
*Goodhue	July 12	3601	3313
Anoka	July 12	794	1030
*Sherburne	July 12	909	884
*Steele	July 19	2508	1600
Koochiching	Aug. 2	1139	1152
*Waseca	Aug. 23	1788	1329
*Nicollet	Oct. 4	1909	1000
*Hennepin	Oct. 4	39477	29852
Total "Dry" vote		127,830	
Total "Wet" vote		117,631	
Total vote		245,461	

Elections were held in 56 counties—12 voted "wet" and 44 "dry."

* Indicates "wet" majority.

NEBRASKA

Elections. In the local option elections held throughout the State this spring, 23 cities and villages that had previously issued license, voted no-license. On the other hand, 12 cities and villages changed from no-license to license.

Legal. Under a decision by the Supreme Court of Nebraska, in the case of Enos v. Hanff, 152 N. W. 397, brewers will be able to

own real estate in holding corporations and to operate saloons therein in spite of the Gibson Act of 1907, which prohibited any brewery from owning or operating a saloon or from owning any building in which a saloon was to be located.

The Supreme Court ruled, in the Winterringen case, 151 N. W. 162, that a tract of land cannot be conveyed to a person to qualify him as a freeholder merely to enable him to vote against a saloon.

NEW JERSEY

During the 1914 session of the Legislature of New Jersey, the status of bills affecting the industry directly or indirectly was as follows:

Bills Becoming Laws. Prohibiting sales of merchandise in bulk in fraud of creditors. This bill makes void as against the creditors bulk sales of fixtures, goods and chattels otherwise than in the ordinary course of trade. Sellers guilty of misdemeanor for not furnishing full information to buyer. A law fixing three-year term and maximum salary of \$1,200 for excise inspectors in Camden and other second class cities of this State. A law prohibiting the use of harmful ingredients in soft drinks and specifying what coloring matter may be used in their manufacture.

Bills Offered but Not Passed. Home Rule Bill enabling any municipality, by a majority vote, to decree no license; a bill to allow employes 24 hours' rest in each seven consecutive days, forbids Sunday work excepting certain workers; would affect saloon and hotel help. A bill forbidding hotels, saloons, cafés or clubs from selling more than one drink at any time to a patron. A bill forbidding any person purchasing a drink for another. A bill preventing sale of liquor to any person outside the place where it is sold. The idea of this bill was to stop the sale of beer in pints. A bill providing for a referendum on State prohibition at next general election.

Bills Withdrawn. County Local Option, providing for special election on license question on petition of 25 per cent of the voters of the county.

Bills Defeated. Gaunt Local Option, passed Senate, 11 to 10; defeated in House, 44 to 13.



HOW VICTORY IS CELEBRATED. A TOAST TO THE BRAVE COMRADES.

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Election. The Town of Beverly voted "wet" in the first initiative and referendum election on the excise issue held under the commission form of government in a New Jersey municipality. The "wets" had a majority of 41 in a total of 551 votes.

NEW YORK

There is nothing startling to record about the events affecting the brewing industry of the State of New York for the previous year, unless it be the extraordinary action of the lower branch of the Legislature in stamping its disapproval upon prohibition and local option legislation and the manner in which the liquor traffic of the State was called upon to help the State in its financial difficulties. There was placed upon the statute book a law which made more definite and certain the provisions which operate for the punishment and suppression of gambling and disorderly acts in saloons and hotels. This measure was urged by and introduced at the request of the New York State Brewers' Association and is a further contribution by the brewers of the State toward the elimination of the objectionable and vicious practices which at times connect themselves with premises certificated for the sale of liquor. Otherwise no material changes were made in the laws governing and regulating the liquor traffic or any of its branches in the State of New York.

Most of the proposed changes in the Liquor Tax Law presented to the Legislature in many and different bills were unfavorable and inimical to the liquor traffic. Among them was the so-called Optional Local Prohibition Bill which provided that local option elections may be held in counties, cities, towns, villages or election districts. It was practically the same bill which was introduced in the last Legislature but which never was heard of after it was committed to the Committee on Excise. There was also a bill which provided for State-wide prohibition and one which provided for a referendum on the question of State-wide prohibition. Considerable attention was attracted to all three of these measures because of the agitation stirred up by the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition forces. Hearings on them had large attendances and the discussions were lengthy and acrimonious.

The Optional Local Prohibition Bill and the bill providing for a referendum on the question of prohibition were reported out of the Committee on Excise of the Assembly in the latter part of one week but were recommitted by the general body in the early part of the next week by a vote both prompt and emphatic and in a manner so as to leave no doubt that the legislative mind of the State of New York was by no means prepared to consider seriously either any extension of local option or prohibition direct or a referendum on the question. Another bill which aroused considerable interest and which met the same fate as the two just last mentioned was one which provided that it shall be unlawful to sell liquors in any city of the third class which contains a college or university supported by the State, and provided that it shall take effect only if ratified by the voters of the city at an election to be held therein. The bill was intended to apply only to the city of Ithaca, which is the home of Cornell College. It is to be noted that this is a rare but glaring attempt to provide for local option in a selected city of the State by special and class legislation.

The most important bill enacted affecting the brewing interests of the State was the one which increased the fee for liquor tax certificates by twenty-five per cent for the Excise year commencing October 1st, 1915. While this increase on its face appears to work some hardship on the liquor traffic, there are several important factors connected with it which should not be overlooked. In the first place, the increase is declared to be a temporary expedient only, which was resorted to in order to help out the State in a financial stringency, and is to remain in effect for just one year, at the end of which time it abates by the operation of the act which imposes it. A procedure of this kind emphasizes the folly as well as the danger of enacting prohibition or local option laws when the condition of the State's finances is taken into consideration. The importance of the Liquor Tax Law as a revenue-producing measure has never been more clearly shown than at this session of the Legislature. Instead of taking steps to impractically limit the traffic in liquor, the Legislature has turned to the traffic as a means of increasing its revenue and has thereby placed an added stamp of legality and approval upon it. It is also significant that this increase of excise tax was openly and vigorously

opposed by the Anti-Saloon League. The leaders of this organization immediately beheld in such legislation an acknowledgment of the dependence of the State upon the liquor traffic for revenue and the futility of attempts to abolish or encumber the traffic with unreasonable and unnecessary burdens so as to materially reduce or wipe out the revenue derived therefrom.

At the expense of repetition this observation may be permitted on the increase of the liquor tax above referred to. The sur-tax was not imposed as a restrictive measure, but purely as one of taxation; and taxation involves the elemental factor of vested property rights which are assessed for contribution toward the expense of carrying on the government. When the State assumes this attitude towards a business, the public should hesitate before it asks that this source of revenue be abolished, and it ill becomes any one to advocate the extinction of the industry involved without compensation.

While discussing the subject of revenue from the liquor traffic in the State of New York, it may not be amiss to stop and look back so as to become acquainted with the immense amount of money derived by the State from it and how the existing law has operated. "By their fruits ye shall know them." If this sentiment is to prevail in judging the results obtained from the Liquor Tax Law of New York, it should win unstinted approval and support. From the economic point of view its operation has been actually remarkable. The present law went into effect on March 23, 1896, and on May 1, 1896, the Department of Excise was ready for its work. Prior to the enactment of this law on March 23, 1896, the number of licensed drinking places in the State of New York was 33,257, or one to every 180 of the population. At the end of the license year for 1914 there were only 23,373 such places, or one to every 425 of the population, and in the City of New York the ratio was one to every 528. In 1896 the population of the State was six million, while in 1914 it had increased to ten million. During the two years ending September 30, 1914, the number of places had decreased by 1,018; but a larger falling off in the number of places will be shown by the reports for the coming license year because of increased license fee.

The receipts from the liquor traffic of the entire State for the

last year under the old law were \$2,921,268.62, while the receipts for the first license year ending September 30, 1897, under the present law, amounted to \$12,268,341.14, and the receipts for the year ending September 30, 1914, from liquor tax certificates, penalties, etc., were \$18,109,260.61; and this notwithstanding the great reduction in the number of places between 1896 and 1914. It cost the State \$252,782.77 to collect less than three million dollars under the old law, whereas only \$422,979.04 were required to collect considerably over eighteen million dollars under the existing law. The total revenue derived by the State directly from the liquor traffic for the period commencing May 1, 1896, and ending September 30, 1914, was \$294,645,789. During this time the total expenses of the Department were \$6,134,442.30, leaving a balance to the credit of the State and out of which much of its work was carried on, of \$288,934,325.74. Not content with charging this traffic over eighteen million dollars a year directly for the privilege of doing business, it is now ordained that there shall be added to this sum approximately \$4,527,315.15, which will make a total of \$22,636,575.76 that the State hopes to realize from the liquor traffic during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1916.

A reference to the Constitutional Convention which was held in the State of New York this year cannot properly be omitted in an adequate consideration of the measures that might affect the brewing industry. This body assembles in the State of New York once in every twenty years for the purpose of amending, changing and modifying the fundamental law of the State so as to adapt it to such changes as may have been wrought by time in the affairs of its people and make it a handy vehicle of government for conditions as they are found to exist. Notwithstanding that over seven hundred proposed changes have been introduced in and considered by this body, not one of them places any restriction of any kind or nature upon the traffic in liquors nor is any change suggested in the present statutory law regulating the same. This is significant in the light of the fact that in most States where changes in their constitutions have been considered, an attempt has generally been made to write into the constitution some clause which provided for either prohibition or local option. The absence of any consideration of the question of prohibition or local option by the Constitutional



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Convention held in the State of New York this year leads reasonably, if not unavoidably, to the conclusion that the people of the State are by no means prepared to substitute either prohibition or local option for the present law which provides for the regulation and restriction of the traffic in liquors by the State through an elaborate, well organized and practically constituted State Department. The regulatory law of the State stands out as preëminently satisfactory when a contrast is drawn between the considerations by which it is attacked and those by which it is defended.

Local Option elections in the State of New York are confined entirely to the rural sections of the State. These sections vote under a township unit, the township frequently containing several small villages. At such elections four propositions are submitted to the electors, namely:

No. 1—To determine whether liquor should be sold to be drunk on the premises. (Saloon.)

No. 2—Liquor to be sold but not to be drunk on the premises; that is, bottle license only.

No. 3—The Pharmacist's or Druggist's License.

No. 4—Selling Liquor in connection with keeping a hotel.

The results of local option elections in 1915 show few changes. Several "dry" towns returned to the license column and a number of license towns voted for no-license. In the majority of cases where license towns went "dry" the result was not due to any increase in prohibition sentiment but was brought about by local conditions.

The most notable achievement of the prohibitionists was that in Tioga County where the Towns of Waverly and Owego went over to the "dry" column by substantial majorities. Tioga County is now entirely "dry."

In St. Lawrence County, where more than a score of towns voted, the no-license forces made slight gains.

Cayuga County remained unchanged.

Livingston County returns showed an increase of one license town.

Chenango County remained unchanged and the no-license forces gained one town in Franklin County.

There are 933 townships in the State of New York and at the

present time about 385 of these have full license, 142 partial license and about 40 no-license.

NORTH DAKOTA

There is very little to report in respect to North Dakota. The Legislature passed several Acts, one defining what shall constitute the crime of bootlegging. By the Act in question, Chapter 194, any person who shall sell or barter intoxicating liquors upon his premises or place, public or private, within the State of North Dakota, which is owned, kept, maintained or controlled by him or who shall act directly or indirectly, with or without compensation, as the agent of another in connection with the purchase or sale of intoxicating liquor, or who shall solicit or receive from any person any order for intoxicating liquor, either for delivery from without or within the State, shall be guilty of the crime of bootlegging.

Another bill, Chapter 196, prohibits the receiving or receipting for intoxicating liquors under any fictitious name or appellation.

The most important action to be reported in North Dakota, is the action brought by the Attorney General against a number of railroads, which seek to enjoin a common carrier from receiving without the State any intoxicating liquors unless the carrier is satisfied that the shipments in question are not intended for any purpose which is in violation of the law of the State of North Dakota.

OHIO

On January 26, 1915, the Supreme Court of Ohio unanimously upheld the validity of the Home Rule Amendment.

The Home Rule Amendment, so called because it gave to each township and each municipality in Ohio freedom to be "wet" or "dry" by its own vote, was designed as a remedy for the eternal liquor question. Under it the predominant sentiment of the local community, whether "wet" or "dry," has full and free play to decide its own (home rule) course, without interference from any outside source, be that source the rest of the county or the rest of the State.

The McDermott Act, providing for the district plan of decentralizing the liquor license system, passed both Houses, preceded by

stormy sessions. The Act apportioned the State into 34 licensing districts. In each licensing district the Licensing Board shall consist of two Commissioners of opposite politics appointed by the County Clerks, County Recorders and Presidents of Boards of County Commissioners of the respective counties within the district. In addition to powers conferred upon the County Boards under present license code, the District Board under the McDermott law shall have power to suspend or revoke the license of any licensed dealer who has twice violated the law regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic after a hearing of which such licensed dealer has been given at least ten days' notice. The Act provides that the Governor of Ohio shall, when this Act is in force, appoint a State Liquor Traffic Inspector, who shall appoint necessary deputy inspectors for the inspection and control of such traffic.

The license period shall begin on the fourth Monday of May and extend to the fourth Monday of May in second year thereafter; provided, however, that not later than October 15, 1915, licenses shall be granted for a period of eighteen months from the fourth Monday of November, 1915, to the fourth Monday of May, 1917, fees to be three-fourths of those fixed for two-year period. Licenses expiring on the fourth Monday in November, 1915, as well as all other applications for renewal, are subject to the same conditions, qualifications, limitation and payments applying to a new application for license, and no such applicant for a renewal of license shall be refused who has met the qualifications required by law. If an applicant whose license thus expired is refused the renewal of his license, such applicant may appeal to the State Board of Appeals. The State Board of Appeals does not exist until called into being by appointment of the Governor. Every case of appeal, therefore, is dependent upon the complacency of the Governor to create a Board of Appeal.

Under the new law the appointment of the District License Commission will be made by the County Recorder, County Clerk of Courts and Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the counties composing the district.

A bill was passed providing for the registration of bottles, kegs and other containers; and making it unlawful to refill, deal or traffic in such bottles, etc., without the consent of the owner.

Among the defeated bills were: A bill to prevent the manufacture or sales of cigarettes in Ohio; a radical "dry" substitute for the present license code, and making the place of delivery of all shipments of intoxicating liquor into "dry" territory (except Jones law districts) the place of sale; a bill for the commitment of inebriates to hospital for insane; and a bill forbidding use of public funds to educational institutions which employ teachers or graduate students who smoke cigarettes.

Elections. Municipal under Beal Law, from December 4, 1914, to June 6, 1915.

Voted "Wet": Ashtabula, Bellaire, Brewster, Bridgeport, Delaware, Gallipolis, Girard, Lake View, Lebanon, London, Mantua, Martins Ferry, New Richmond, Niles, North Baltimore (was "dry"), Paulding, Payne (was "dry"), Pemberville (was "dry"), Ripley, Rittman, San Toy, Tippecanoe City, Millston, West Jefferson, and Woodsfield.

Voted "Dry": Ashley, Belle Valley, Bellefontaine, Belpre, Bethesda, Bloomington, Bowling Green, Bryan, Caledonia, Cambridge, Canal Fulton, Cardington, Conneaut, Convoy, Dalton, Delta, East Cleveland (previously "dry" by ordinance), Edgerton, Fairport, Findlay, Franklin (was "wet"), Georgetown, Glenmount, Grand Rapids, Hubbard, Kent (was "wet"), Lyons, Magnetic Springs, Manchester, Metamora (was "wet"), Middleport, Milford Center, Miltonsburg, Montpelier, Mount Gilead, Mount Vernon, Morristown, Ota, Ohio City (was "wet"), Orangeville, Orrville, Painsville, Parma Heights, Perrysburg, Pleasant City, Ravenna, Richmond (was "wet"), St. Clairsville, St. Paris, Swanton, Troy, Urbana, Van Nest, Wadsworth, Walbridge, Warren, Wauseon, and West Liberty.

Township Elections to June, 1915:

"Wet": Ross.

"Dry": Center, Clinton, Grand Rapids, Jefferson, Lake, Lawrence, Liberty, Marion, Ohio, Pulaski, Sugar Creek, Superior, and Warren.

Legal. The Supreme Court held, in the case of *Evans v. Man-nix*, 107 N. E. 763, that the liquor tax assessed against real estate is unconstitutional, when illegal sales were made by a tenant without the knowledge or consent of the owner of the property.

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PENNSYLVANIA

Relative to legislation, there were several bills pending before the last session of the State Assembly, the only one seriously considered and voted upon being the Williams Local Option Bill. The other measures in view were:

One providing for State-wide prohibition.

Another that proposed Prohibition, but providing for compensatory damages.

Another bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous or other liquors to persons not licensed dealers.

An Act providing that certificates attached to petitions for license shall bear the signatures of twelve electors not found on any other certificate in the same ward, borough or township.

The Williams Local Option Bill was defeated by 128 to 78, a majority of 50 against "dry" legislation. In the 1913 State Assembly a local option bill was defeated by a vote of 121 to 83, or by 38 majority; in the 1911 session by a vote of 121 to 76, or by 45 majority. Showing that the vote against "dry" legislation in 1915 was over both the 1911 and 1913 sessions.

Pennsylvania has six court judges that have placed a ban upon the legal sale of liquors within their judiciary districts, which comprise but eight of the sixty-seven counties in the State, viz.: The counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, under Judge Woods; Greene County, Judge Inghram; Lawrence County, Judge Porter; Venango County, Judge Criswell; Juniata County, Judge Seibert, and Wyoming County, Judge Terry. The County of Tioga has also lately been denied licenses to sell liquors, because of a ruling by Judge Cameron that a technical oversight in the advertisements of applicants (the mistake of a county official) would debar him from granting licenses this year. The Superior Court, on an appeal, declared against this ruling of Judge Cameron, but despite that he has since continued to hold to his prohibition statute by refusing all licenses in Tioga County.

During 1914 there were a total of 12,196 wholesale and retail licenses to sell liquors in Pennsylvania, and this year the licenses granted aggregate 11,856, or a decrease of 340. This decrease includes the thirty in Tioga County.

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There have been no specially important municipal ordinances adopted affecting the licensing or conduct of saloons in Pennsylvania, nor any important rulings by licensing authorities during the past year. Nor have there been any elections under licensed local option or prohibition laws for the same period.

RHODE ISLAND

Legislation. Only a few bills were presented at the last session of the Legislature, and none became law.

The important bills that failed to pass were the closing of saloons on certain holidays and the prohibiting of free lunch in saloons; also the repealing of all the sections in the liquor laws referring to Druggists' Licenses.

There were no municipal ordinances affecting license or the conduct of saloons.

The License Commissioners of Woonsocket and Pawtucket issued a ruling prohibiting the giving away of any liquors gratuitously as Christmas presents or otherwise.

SOUTH CAROLINA

On September 14, 1915, by a vote numbering 60,000, said to be a light vote as compared with a Democratic primary, State-wide prohibition was adopted two and one-half to one. The "drys" carried 42 out of 44 counties, while the city of Charleston went against prohibition by a vote of ten to one. The vote followed upon a situation in which 32 out of the 44 counties were already "dry," while the other 12 were under the county dispensary system.

This state dispensary system was established by Governor Tillman twenty-two years ago. The system abolished the saloons and substituted a State-managed series of places where liquor was sold in sealed packages "not to be opened on the premises," and the resultant profits were divided between the State, county, and municipality. Charges of corrupt mismanagement brought about a modification of the law in 1907, by which the voters of each county were permitted to choose between prohibition and a county dis-

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pensary. In 1913 seven new counties came out for the dispensary under this law.

A new South Carolina transportation law permits any person to order and receive from any point without the State one gallon of intoxicating liquor a month for personal use.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The Legislature passed two acts relating to intoxicating liquors; one prohibits the sale or giving of any intoxicating liquor to a person who has taken the drink cure.

The other, which is but a repetition of the law as it already existed, requires local elections to be held annually and defines what shall constitute a freeholder in respect to the requirement that a petition for local option election shall be signed by twenty-five freeholders.

State-wide constitutional prohibition was submitted and referred to the people for a vote in 1916.

Elections. Local option elections were held as follows:

Towns "dry," no vote.....	153
Towns "wet" by vote.....	100
Towns "dry" by vote.....	39
Towns lost by vote.....	31
Towns gained by vote.....	5
Net loss of towns.....	26

At a special session of the Circuit Court in Sisseton in July, it was decided that a recount of the ballot showed 163 for license and 162 against. Last year the town went "dry" by 99 votes.

TEXAS

Legislation. Governor Ferguson was elected on a platform promising to the people that he would veto all liquor legislation; therefore, no bills were signed by him affecting the liquor business in Texas. There was only one bill introduced in the Legislature directly affecting the business, which was virtually a re-enactment of the Allison Shipping Law, the constitutionality of which had been

successfully attacked in the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. It died in the committee room. There was a bill introduced and passed designed to relieve the Wholesale Druggists of the State from the payment of a wholesale liquor dealer's license, where they handled nothing but alcohol. This bill was vetoed by the Governor.

There have been four county elections held under the local option law. The first in Tom Green County (San Angelo county seat) which was carried by the "wets." The second was in Falls County (Marlin county seat), carried by the "wets" by approximately 400 majority. The third, in Wichita County (Wichita Falls, county seat) carried by the "wets" by 531 majority. The fourth, Milam County (Cameron, county seat) carried by the "wets" by 250 majority. All of these counties were "wet" and the "drys" called elections in the hope of victory, but they lost in each of them by a larger majority than the previous test elections, some of which had not been held for fifteen years. The "wet" territory is virtually the same as the past year.

UTAH

Legislation. The Funk Bill, No. 53, was enacted in March, 1915. It makes it unlawful to sell, solicit orders for, deliver in, consign to, or as a common carrier, or agent, or employe thereof, to receive for transportation or to transport to or deliver in "dry" territory within the State intoxicating liquors, and provides punishment for violations of the provisions of the Act. Except that liquors may be sold and delivered to a licensed pharmacist at his place of business.

The United States Supreme Court decision in the case of the Adams Express Company v. the Commonwealth of Kentucky, allowing inter-state shipments of liquors into "dry" territory for personal use, practically annuls the Funk Law, and leaves matters much as they were before the Act went into effect. It was the purpose and intent of the Act to make "dry" territory absolutely "dry," so far as the shipments of liquor, whether for personal or commercial use, were concerned.

City councils have the power to license and regulate, or prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

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Elections. Number of votes cast for and against the sale of intoxicating liquors, at the elections held June, 1915, in the following named cities and towns:

	"Wet."	"Dry."
Logan	805	1835
Provo	1241	1889
Smithfield	214	488
Farmington	49	148
Gunnison	163	163
Marysville	75	94
Milford	209	201
Phoenix (a part of upper Bingham just incorporated).....	62	10
Richmond	55	215
Randolph	83	163

Beaver County Unit

Adamsville	9	31
Beaver Precinct (outside of city).....	18	84
Frisco	44	13
Greenville	12	53
Minersville	13	30
Newhouse	18	7
Star	3	24

Governor Spry vetoed the State-wide prohibition bill. In his veto message the Governor calls attention to the fact that the local option law of the State affords prohibition to such communities as desire it. One of his objections was that the bill abolished the saloon and made the druggist the dispenser of alcohol and wine on the physician's prescription, "with the generous allowance of a maximum of one quart of liquor under each prescription."

WISCONSIN

Legislation. An amendment was passed relating to liquor licenses. Under the law as it existed prior to this enactment, if the holder of a retail license should die during any license year, all rights under the license would terminate, but under this enactment his business may be continued by his administrator, or it may be sold to some other person, with the consent of the licensing authorities, who will then succeed to all the rights of the original licensee.

An amendment was passed which makes it unlawful for any posted or forbidden person to enter any saloon or place where intoxicating liquors are sold and provides a penalty for any violation thereof.

A law was enacted which permits any hotel now existing or hereafter constructed in cities of first and second class and containing fifty or more sleeping rooms and in all other cities not less than twenty-five sleeping rooms for the accommodation of transient guests to procure a license. If, however, such hotel is located in any municipality having more licenses than one to each two hundred and fifty inhabitants, then it will be necessary that some other license in such municipality be surrendered, and the license location so surrendered shall be excluded from the privileges of the Baker Law.

An Act was passed authorizing any corporation not organized for the purpose of profit and which was licensed to sell liquors on or prior to June 30, 1907, and which has since that time continuously renewed its license, to change its quarters and secure a new location, provided that if an excess over the maximum number of licenses fixed by the Baker Law exists in any such municipality, some existing license shall be surrendered before the transfer is permitted.

An Act was passed fixing the capacity of barrels and other containers for fermented liquors the same as that provided by the United States Revenue Laws, and providing for tolerances.

An amendment to the Baker Law was passed which raises the ratio from 250 to 500 inhabitants. Under this amendment, if a locality should hereafter vote "dry," and should subsequently vote "wet" again, it would be limited to one saloon for each 500 inhabitants or fraction thereof. It does not change the Baker Law in any other respect or affect existing stands.

A law was enacted providing for "wholesale" and "retail" licenses. The place where the liquor is to be consumed under each license distinguishes whether the license is a wholesale or a retail one. If none of the liquors sold are to be consumed upon the premises, it is a wholesale license. If, however, the liquors are to be consumed on or off the premises, it is a retail license. The purpose of this Act is to permit breweries and other wholesale deal-

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ers, which had no license and which are located in municipalities where an excess of licensed locations exist, to procure a license, notwithstanding the provisions of the Baker Law. The Attorney-General has held under this Act that "it does not appear to have been the legislative intent to interfere with or curtail the privileges formerly enjoyed by the ordinary saloon keeper."

Forty-five bills introduced in the Legislature directly or indirectly affecting the industry failed of passage. Among them may be mentioned: A State-wide prohibition bill; one for county option; one whether all liquors shall be prohibited or whether liquors not exceeding six per cent of alcohol by volume be allowed; one prohibits treating; two early closing and three Sunday closing bills; five bills on saloon regulation such as back rooms, side doors, screens, etc.; one allows half the fine to be given to an informer; and one provides that all liquors delivered to a person in "dry" territory shall be considered a sale at the place delivered.

The Wisconsin Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association passed resolutions asking every retail dealer to aid in the reformation of the saloon.

Elections. Towns which were "wet" and voted "dry" are as follows:

Almond	Amberg	Bayfield
Blooming Grove	Catawba	Chaseburg
Desoto	Frederick	Fifield
Galesville	Genoa Junction	Kendall
Ladysmith	Mikana	Norwalk
Oostburg	Packwaukee	Pardeeville
Park Land	Plainfield	Polley
Sarona	Sharon	Shell Lake
Sparta	Spring Lake	Stitzer
Three Lakes	Turtle Lake	Wautoma
Wauzeka	Wilson	

Were "Dry"—Went "Wet"

Cameron	Hub City	Lavalle
Merrimac	Raddison	Yuba

The other towns of the State remain as at the previous election.

MASSACHUSETTS

Three bills affecting the liquor interests were passed by the 1914-1915 Legislature of Massachusetts. The first, affecting only the towns of Nahant and Hull, provides that the licenses which are granted upon the basis of summer population may run from May 15 to October 1, instead of from July 1 to October 1.

Chapter 130 of the General Laws provides a penalty, hitherto lacking, for failure to secure and keep a complete record of all spirituous liquors lawfully delivered in no-license cities and towns. Any person neglecting to comply with it, whether as principal or agent, either of a railroad corporation or of a person or corporation engaged in the express business, subjects himself to the possibility of a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$500, and by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months.

Chapter 200 of the General Laws provides, in effect, that the granting of sixth-class, or druggists', licenses shall be permissive instead of mandatory in each city or town which votes not to grant licenses of the first five classes. This legislation was passed upon petition of the Mayor of Somerville.

The principal bills introduced for and supported by the Anti-Saloon League were the modification of the express law, the bill to abolish the sixth-class, or druggists', licenses and the bill to prohibit transportation of liquors by licensed dealers into no-license cities and towns. The League became very active following the defeat of the bill to abolish these licenses and centered all its efforts to force favorable action on the transportation bill. This bill was introduced in the Legislature of 1914 and came up automatically in the last Legislature. The bill was passed by the House, and went to the Senate, where it was amended to provide that dealers should be obliged to have permits to deliver in no-license territory. This amendment was taken off, however, and the bill then went to the Governor, who returned it to the Senate, because of ambiguity in its phraseology. In the Senate objection was made to reconsideration and the bill again went to the Governor, who finally vetoed it. His veto was sustained in the House the following day by a very strong vote.

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Résumé of License Vote in Massachusetts, 1915

Total vote for license in Massachusetts, 203,275, a decrease of 13,082.

Total vote for no-license, 220,572, an increase of 6,717.

Majority for no-license, 17,297, an increase of 15,553.

City vote for license, 144,155, a decrease of 12,933 in the State.

City vote for no-license, 138,198, an increase of 4,906.

Town vote for license, 59,129, an increase of 140.

Town vote for no-license, 84,714, an increase of 4,120.

City license, 18.

No-license, 17.

Towns license, 72.

No-license, 246.

Total license, 90.

Total no-license, 263.

Net gain this year for no-license of one city and two towns.

Changed to no-license: Athol, Clinton, Colrain, Falmouth, Lee, Maynard, Natick, Norfolk, Northampton, Oxford and Shelburne.

Changed to license: Enfield, Leominster, Milford, Monroe, Oak Bluffs, Pepperell, Salisbury, Savoy and Warren.

Licensing Authorities

The Boston Licensing Board has, during the past year, exerted its energies to enforce mandates against the treating by licensees of their patrons, and to bring about an improvement of conditions in places which serve liquor to women. Many conferences were held between representatives of the local liquor dealers' organization and the Board, and a remarkable spirit of good will was manifested on both sides. Recently the Board suspended four licensees for two weeks for violation of the anti-treating regulation. It has plainly indicated that certain licenses may be revoked next May unless conditions are improved. The Board on May 1, 1915, issued a circular to Holders of Liquor Licenses requesting that—"Wherever in a room that is in use by any innholder or first-class victualler chiefly for the sale of liquor, women patrons are allowed, no men patrons unaccompanied by women shall be permitted to enter or remain."

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MONTANA

When the 14th General Assembly convened in January, 1915, the prohibitionists were out in full force, prepared to put through a bill submitting to the voters of the state the question of state-wide prohibition. The bill as put forth by the prohibitionists would have allowed the shipment of vast quantities of liquor into the state for personal use, and this was fought so successfully by the wet forces of the state that a referendum, for or against state-wide prohibition, was finally passed by both houses, to be voted on in November, 1916.

The brewers of the state felt that some changes should be made in the laws regarding the conduct of the business in general, and they were mainly responsible for the Legislature passing bills regarding the granting of licenses, early closing and Sunday closing.

The License Bill provides that not more than one license shall be granted to every five hundred inhabitants; that licenses shall not be granted in villages of less than fifty bona-fide residents, except in hotels of twenty or more sleeping rooms; that licenses may be suspended upon a second conviction for a penal offense against the laws of the State of Montana; and upon a third conviction no further license may be obtained.

The Early Closing Law provides that no liquor may be sold in any incorporated city, town or village from twelve midnight to eight o'clock in the morning and also provides penalties.

The Sunday Closing Law provides that saloons shall remain closed from Saturday midnight to one P.M. Sunday and fixes penalties; and that outside of the incorporated towns the saloons must close at ten o'clock Saturday night, opening at one P.M. on Sunday.

On October 13, in an election in Richland County, 1,231 votes were cast for prohibition, and 540 against prohibition. Outside of the Indian reservations, Richland County is the only "dry" spot in the State of Montana.

NEW MEXICO

Three state-wide prohibition measures were introduced in the Legislature of 1915, but none of them got beyond the Committees

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to which it had been referred. Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 called for the submission of the question at the general election in 1916; Senate Joint Resolution No. 10 called for submission at a special election in November, 1915; a House resolution was the duplicate of Senate No. 3.

Election Results

Willard and Progresso (Precinct No. 6, Torrance County), February 4, 1915—"dry" 67, "wet" 43.

Pinos Wells (Precinct No. 11, Torrance County), June 6, 1915—"dry" 16, "wet" 48.

Santa Fe, June 7, 1915—"wet" by majority of 139.

Punta (Precinct No. 5, Torrance County), June 16, 1915—"dry" 15, "wet" 15. No further action taken.

Manzano (Precinct No. 3, Torrance County)—"wet" 69, "dry" 53.

Mora, August 3, 1915—"wet" 95, "dry" 5.

La Cueva, August 17, 1915—"wet" 45, "dry" 44.

Elections also took place at Springer and Maxwell, Colfax County, both of which went "wet"; at Romah, McKinley County, which went "dry"; at Mantayo and Logan, Quay County, both "wet," and at Capitan, Lincoln County, which also went "wet."

NORTH CAROLINA

Legislation

The Legislature passed two new laws relating to the industry. One, Chapter 91, forbids the manufacture and sale of malt, requires transportation companies to keep a record of all shipments of such malt, and provides for penalties.

The other, Chapter 97, restricts the receipt and use of intoxicating liquors. The Act limits the amount allowed to a person to one quart of spirituous or vinous liquors, or five gallons of malt liquors, every fifteen days. The words "malt liquors" include only such malt liquors as contain not more than five per centum of alcohol, and any malt liquors containing more than five per centum

of alcohol shall be held to be "spirituous liquors." Fictitious names are forbidden; and no malt liquors may be served with meals where a charge is made for such meal or service. The Act further provides that no druggist or pharmacist may sell liquors. The Act does not forbid the use of grain alcohol in medicine, but a permit must be obtained in order to receive such shipments. A violation of any of the provisions of this Act constitutes a misdemeanor.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. CARL, *Chairman*
SPENCER H. OVER
R. L. AUTREY

A. S. LYONS
E. S. CLAUSS
HUGH F. FOX, *Secretary*

REPORT OF THE LABOR COMMITTEE

The Labor Bureau, under direction of the Labor Committee, during the twelve months since the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention, has rendered assistance to members and non-members in the following cities: Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah; Kansas City, Mo.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and Vincennes, Ind.; Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Alexandria, Va.; Philadelphia and Reading, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Trenton, Paterson and Newark, N. J.; Providence, R. I.; Boston, Springfield and Fall River, Mass.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Middletown, Syracuse and Troy, N. Y.

With but few exceptions the work in all of these cities required the presence of our Labor Adjuster. Mr. Moffett's duties in the field consisted for the most part in representing local employers in contract negotiations; for the remainder they had to do with casual disputes.

Employers in several of the cities enumerated had occasion to command the services of the bureau not once but several times; all whom we have assisted seem to have been well pleased with the aid given them. The work of our Labor Adjuster has been efficient, both to your Committee and to the members.

With very few exceptions the many contracts signed show an increase of wages, and in several instances a reduction of hours for



BOWLING GREEN OF FALCON HOTEL, LAID OVER TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

one or more classes of employees. We dwelt at considerable length, in our report of last year, on this question of a constantly mounting wage-scale. With the industry already burdened as is perhaps no other, and with all opportunity to pass on to the "ultimate consumer" any appreciable part of its ever increasing operating and other expenses precluded, it has become a serious question in the minds of many employing brewers as to how much higher shall wages rise before the reaction so long predicted, and which moderation and good counsel alone can avert, becomes a reality. Your Committee forbears to say more upon this point, feeling that in its report of 1914 it sounded sufficient warning.

Twenty-eight strikes, including a few lock-outs, have occurred, involving about 4000 employees. Four of these strikes were due to failure to reach an amicable settlement of questions of contract renewal; others arose from minor disputes of one kind or another. Eleven of them were lost by the employers, one was lost by the unions, seven were settled through compromise; eight are pending, though it should be explained that three of these do not involve breweries or agencies. The strikes remaining unsettled are those of Washington, D. C.; Alexandria, Va.; Wilmington, Del.; St. Joseph, Mo.; and Philadelphia, Pa. This last mentioned strike involves merely an agent for a firm located in another city where the entire number of breweries is being struck against. One of these strikes is now in its second month, two are in their fifth, one is in its sixth, and another is in its ninth month. In all, two hundred and twenty-five workmen are involved. Last year our report showed that not more than 5 per cent of the total number of men employed had been on strike during the entire twelve months; this year the percentage was slightly higher.

One hundred and seventy cities entered into new contracts during the past twelve months; these contracts cover from 17,000 to 18,000 employees. Of these new contracts those for three years and those for two years are in about equal proportion, with a scattering few limited to one year; these last having been permitted to renew automatically.

Although we have reason to believe the number of strikes which has occurred might have been still fewer in number, the brewing industry remains secure in its position as having fewer serious

labor troubles than any other important industry. In saying this we do not flatter ourselves that as an industry ours is singularly free from friction as between employer and employee. That friction which arises when either employer or employee inclines to treat other than objectively the rights of the other manifests itself continually; but eventually a way out is found and what might have culminated in a serious disturbance is averted. Without in the least disparaging the efforts put forth by the officials of the unions to keep the more radical of the rank and file in check, the employers of the industry may well claim the larger credit for this condition. The average brewer is inclined, when involved in a labor dispute, to follow the line of least resistance. Not so much because of lack of courage of his convictions, as because of his psychology as an employer. The conditions of the industry with which he is identified, have inspired him to regard with uncommon indulgence the human side of labor. The workingman, moreover, is his customer and should have more consideration than any other class.

Some there are who take the position that this sentimental viewing of the human side of labor may be overdone, is being overdone; that it has failed to beget a reciprocal attitude upon the part of the unions, and on more than one occasion stimulated them to even greater efforts to force acceptance of their demands. This point of view is no less worthy of consideration than is the other and more complaisant one. As to which of these two viewpoints shall eventually prevail in the industry, your Committee ventures no prediction beyond that in the ultimate determination of this question the unions must accept the final responsibility.

CONCILIATION BOARDS IN THE INDUSTRY

Our predictions concerning the conciliation boards in the industry at St. Louis and Chicago, seem to have been well founded according to recent advices from those important brewing centres. Mr. C. Norman Jones, Chairman of the St. Louis Board, informs us that the local board has worked well, although it has developed a few faults which could not have been foreseen by its sponsors. However that may be, the industry at St. Louis has been free from strikes for more than two years, or since the conciliation board has

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been in existence; whereas prior thereto minor strikes of one kind or another were of frequent occurrence, keeping the local industry continually in hot water.

Mr. Austin J. Doyle writes that the Chicago board continues to give satisfaction. So much so that no dispute has gone beyond the board. (The Chicago plan of conciliation, like that of St. Louis, it should be explained, provides also for arbitration but only as a last resort.)

Your Committee commends the idea embodied in these conciliation boards to the attention of both employers and workmen in other brewing centres. The practical value of such boards as a means whereby to eliminate senseless strikes has long been recognized in the Printing and other industries; now that it has been demonstrated in our own, the example of St. Louis and of Chicago should find many emulators.

BREWERY WORKMEN'S CAMPAIGN

The Brewery Workmen, as stated in our report of last year, have gone into the work of opposing prohibition in a most intelligent manner. At their convention of 1914 it was decided to give co-ordination and fuller effect to their campaigning and for this purpose a bureau was organized, with International Secretary Proebstle in charge. Although only in its first year, this new department of that organization has accomplished much that must, as time goes on, have telling effect in its particular field. It makes its appeal to trade unionists, members of building associations and other organizations of workingmen. A noteworthy feature of this work is the formation of Trades Union Liberty Leagues. These have been formed in several states, and within the coming year it is hoped to organize them in every state in the country that has thus far rejected Prohibition.

In the State of Ohio, where the Brewery Workmen did yeoman work a year ago, they are preparing to take even a more conspicuous part in the campaign there this Fall. Each member of their Ohio unions, to mention a mere detail of their plans, has been assessed three dollars for this one campaign, just as each of the 60,000 members of the general organization is assessed one dollar

a year for the purpose of financing the new bureau. Narrow indeed would be the view that in taking so considerable a part in this important sphere, the Brewery Workmen are doing no more than they should do. While such criticism would be true enough, it is equally true that the intelligence and thoroughness wherewith they have gone about this work of propaganda deserve our full and hearty recognition.

THE QUESTION OF UNION-MADE MACHINERY

Since last reporting to you there has been no appreciable change in the status of this vexatious question. The machinery-making firms (with few exceptions) and the metal trades unions are as far from composing their differences as ever. The pity of it is that, while ever ready to help the two parties to come to a reasonable understanding, the brewer—who has had no hand in the origination of their quarrel—is made to suffer, ground, as it were, between the upper and the nether millstone.

Baffled as we have been time and again in our efforts to have removed, through one means or another, a condition that is so unfair to the brewer, we have not entirely despaired of its elimination, and hope at some time during the coming twelve months to be in a position to report the successful accomplishment of this task. Pending which we again remind you of the advice given in our report to the past several conventions, which was to the effect that when contracting for machinery, our members should in every case provide for its installation by the respective manufacturers, and that the contract should be so formulated as to stipulate that a substantial portion of the purchase-price shall be paid only *after* installation has been fully completed.

NATIONAL JOINT CONFERENCE BOARD

In reporting to you last year, your Committee informed you that, in the person of its chairman, it had proposed to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen the creation of a joint conference board representative of that organization and the United States Brewers' Association. The object being to provide a means whereby both organizations could, through their chosen rep-



THE TELEGRAPH DIVISION OF THE ARMY CORPS, AROUND YPRES, AT CHRISTMAS DINNER.

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representatives, get together from time to time and discuss questions of common interest to employers and employees. We explained to you that our proposal had been brought to the attention of the Brewery Workmen's convention, and was by that body referred to their international executive board. While we have yet to learn of the nature of the ultimate disposition of our proposal, we are pleased to find that it has engaged the attention of two other trade unions with which we make contracts, namely, the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. The former at its 1914 convention, stated it would be glad to have representation on such joint board, provided our proposal should appeal to the Brewery Workmen; the Firemen, in the person of their international president, Mr. Timothy Healy, have given the proposal their unqualified endorsement.

The proposed board is in the lap of the Brewery Workmen. With them rests the decision whether our industry shall take this step forward to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION

Having been among the first of employers to recognize the need for providing compensation to workmen injured in the course of their employment, and, in the case of accidents terminating in death, to help the bereaved widows and orphans to provide against want, the employing brewers of the country have cause for gratification as they view the rapid growth of workmen's compensation legislation.

The states which have enacted legislation of this kind are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Washington. Alaska and Hawaii territories also have compensation laws. This enumeration includes practically all of the manufacturing and mining areas of the country; the other states, being almost wholly agricultural on their productive side, appear to have less need

for such legislation, unless one takes the view that such laws should apply to farm laborers no less than to industrial workers; but this view appears to be held by comparatively few persons.

The significance of the growth of this particular species of social legislation cannot fail to engage the thoughtful attention of all students of the many and difficult problems arising out of our modern life, especially upon its industrial side. Its significance is best appreciated by recalling the violent opposition encountered by early attempts at its realization. Employers fought it; not so much because of lack of social vision as because of ages-old habits due to environment and the sanction of laws bequeathed from that earlier time when, with power machinery yet unknown, workmen in the pursuit of a livelihood incurred less risk to life and limb. All this has changed; employers, from opposing, have come to encourage this legislation—many of them are among its most ardent advocates. That in so short a time—and workmen's compensation laws, it is to be remembered, were unknown in this country six or seven years ago—employers should have come so completely to change their point of view, is a phenomenon to be noted as marking the beginning of a radical change of attitude toward industrial legislation in general, not only upon the part of employers but also upon the part of other conservative elements of the citizen body. Here is being conveyed to us the message, that not remote is that day, envisioned by the seers and prophets of old, when men in their relations as such will exalt the human values, and come more fully to appreciate that the welfare of one is the welfare of all.

As employers, ours is the pleasure to recall that, in having proposed to our employees a liberal and comprehensive plan of accident-compensation and old-age pensions, some five years ago, we were among the first, as said before, to recognize the imperative necessity of assisting wage-earners to tide over a period of injury and, in case of death, to help provide for the keep of the bereaved and dependent. (The plan was to have been jointly administered, it will be remembered, by our Association and the Brewery Workmen's Union, with the latter bearing one-fourth of the cost, and the employers three-fourths.)

The plan, as you know, failed of ratification by its intended beneficiaries, who feared singularly enough that its acceptance would

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impair their militancy as trade unionists. Now that compensation for industrial accidents is being taken up by the legislative bodies of the country, there remains no need for our considering further the creation of means to provide for such relief within the limits of the industry.

UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

In its report of 1913 your Committee expressed its pleasure with the appointment by the Federal Government of a commission to "seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon." It was predicated of this investigating body that, in so far as it should steer clear of doctrinaires of all kinds, its conclusions must form a body of expert opinion which would exert a most salutary influence upon the relations of capital and labor.

The commission expired in August of this year. The wide publicity given its reports in the daily press makes unnecessary any description thereof in this report. In view of what your Committee affirmed of the commission, and the probable resultant good of its work, our only expression now is one of regret that so important an investigation should seem to have rendered confusion worse confounded. The multiplicity of reports, big and little, published or in process of being published, appears to have demonstrated but one fact, upon which so many citizens are in agreement, namely, the intensely partisan character of the commission's findings as a whole.

This is not said in a spirit of hostile criticism, certainly not in the spirit of the criticism heard in certain reactionary quarters, namely, that no better results could have been expected from an investigating body made up, in greater part at least, of elements obviously identified with interests so diverse and long habituated each to look upon the other with suspicion. Questions requiring expert knowledge in their solution demand treatment at the hands of those most familiar with them. This was the theory, doubtless, pursued by the appointing power in this present instance. The fact that the possession of such primary qualification furnishes no guarantee of an investigator's ability to view objectively all matters

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coming within the scope of his duties, minimizes to no appreciable extent the importance of such qualification. The factor of safety is assumed to lie in the broadness of view developed in the given group of investigators, operating to tone down individual views and gradually to substitute for these a more complete common point of view. That the commission did not develop any such open-minded breadth of judgment is at once the measure of its failure and a source of regret to all who had expected from it so much light and inspiration.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS B. SCHRAM, *Chairman*.

C. W. FEIGENSPAN

GEORGE F. GUND

C. NORMAN JONES

CHARLES PFAFF

HUGH F. FOX, *Secretary*

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF BARLEY COMMITTEE, UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

The year of 1915 has been a triumph for crop improvement. The total crop of the five leading cereals is more than five and one-half billion bushels or nearly seven hundred million bushels more than was raised last year. This is the largest yield in the history of the country.

There are many factors this year which have been conducive to this grand result. Excess moisture has been both a blessing and a curse. It has brought to maturity a fine crop in many sections where good crops are seldom known. On the other hand, it has ruined thousands of acres which gave promise of record breaking yields.

The European War is often quoted as the "prime factor" in the tremendous record breaking yield of wheat which is undoubtedly more than a billion bushels although much of it is mouldy, damp and unfit for the market.

It is said that the three billion bushels of corn may be also attributed to war prices.

But how about barley?

We have raised two hundred twenty-three million bushels of barley as against one hundred ninety-five millions last year in spite of the two greatest handicaps, viz.:

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A very low price and a very wet year.

This committee has frequently presented the fundamental fact that the brewing fraternity may have a larger and better yield of barley at any time that it will pay the price.

Nineteen hundred fifteen is an anomaly, and the big crop of barley can be explained in only one way and that is, the awakening of the agricultural conscience which has come about through scientific crop improvement. In gathering our annual samples of average run of barley throughout the counties in the middle west where barley is a factor, we have learned to feel the public pulse. A letter from one of our Wisconsin correspondents explains the situation:

"In acceptance of your kind suggestion, we are to-day mailing you sample of a lot of 47½ pound barley. This represents perhaps, a little better than the average run. All barley is colored more or less—the bulk of it probably a little darker than sample we are sending you. What effect the rain has had upon the germination of this barley, is unknown to us, and we are very much pleased to be able to have it determined.

"The crop of barley is more than in 1909 (the census year), the yield was good this year and we believe there will be a larger acreage next year, should prices be favorable. Just now the market is very low. We cannot afford to pay more than 50 cents for barley like the sample, which is above the average; our farmers will hardly feel disposed to increase the acreage on the basis of 50 cents per bushel. It will pay them better to raise corn or oats. Wheat yields were very good this year, winter wheat running from 35 to 45 bushels per acre and spring wheat, 30 to 40 bushels and we have heard of several yields of oats, 100 or more bushels per acre."

There is the problem in a nut shell. It is wonderful how this country buyer has covered the whole gamut. If we could promise 80 cents for first class barley, we could forget the scientific part of crop improvement and double the crop any year. The improvement in 1915 has been in spite of price rather than because of it.

When barley ceases to be a malting barley, it has to compete with oats. Barley is more profitable than oats and while nobody could make any money on either, at the average figures given by the United States crop reporter, the figures show that it is better

to grow barley than it is oats and moreover, barley has a greater food value, standing next to corn in this respect.

BARLEY VS. OATS

In the year 1914 the yield of barley per acre was 25.8 bushels, while that of oats was 29.7 bushels. The price per bushel August first was 45.1 cents for barley and 36.7 cents for oats. The total income per acre for barley was \$11.6358 and oats was \$10.9199. The difference per acre shows an income of 71 cents in favor of barley.

In 1915 the yield of barley per acre was 29.4 bushels, while oats was 34.9 bushels. The price per bushel August first was 56.7 cents for barley and 45.4 cents for oats. The total income per acre for barley was \$16.6698 and for oats \$15.8446. The difference per acre shows an income of 82 cents in favor of barley.

BARLEY VS. WHEAT

You can make as much money on 60-cent barley as you can on \$1.00 wheat. In order that barley may be made an attractive crop, it must compete with wheat. From the same source we make the following comparison for the years 1914 and 1915:

In the year 1914 the yield of wheat per acre was 16.6 bushels, while that of barley was 25.8 bushels. The price per bushel August first of wheat was 76.5 cents while that of barley was 45.1 cents. The total income per acre for wheat was \$12.6990, and barley was \$11.6358. The difference per acre shows an income of \$1.06 per acre in favor of wheat. 1914 barley should have sold at 49.2 cents per bushel to equal the income of wheat.

In 1915 the yield of wheat was 16.3 bushels per acre and barley was 29.4 bushels. The price per bushel August first of wheat was \$1.065 per bushel, while that of barley was 56.7 cents. The total income per acre for wheat was \$17.3595 and barley was \$16.6698. The difference per acre shows an income of 69 cents in favor of wheat.

Nineteen hundred fifteen barley should have sold at 59.5 cents per bushel to equal the income of wheat.

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

Taking a five-year average on an acre of wheat yielding 14.7 bushels and an acre of barley yielding 24.3 bushels, if wheat sold at \$1 per bushel giving an income of \$14.70, then barley should have sold at 60.5 cents per bushel to equal the same amount.

Statistics are seldom satisfactory. The above table shows that it is more profitable to grow wheat than barley so far as the average price is concerned, but it must be remembered again that barley is in reality two different grains. One for malting purposes, bringing a price which is vastly more profitable than wheat, while the lower grades, as above stated, must compete with oats.

BARLEY VS. CORN

Statistics do not show barley to be more profitable than corn, but when it is considered that the work of growing a crop of corn is several times greater than that of barley, the profit from barley is, in reality, more than that from corn. Moreover, we must have a rotation. Why not use barley instead of oats?

In 1914 corn yielded 25.8 bushels per acre and barley yielded the same amount. The price per bushel August first of corn was 76.8 cents while that of barley was 45.1 cents. The total income per acre for corn was \$19.8144 and barley was \$11.6358. The difference per acre shows an income of \$8.18 per acre in favor of corn. Barley should have sold at 76.8 cents per bushel to equal the income of corn per acre.

In 1915 corn yielded 26.7 bushels per acre while barley yielded 29.4 bushels. The price per bushel August first of corn was 78.9 cents and that of barley 56.7 cents. The total income per acre on the corn was \$21.0663 and barley \$16.6698. The difference per acre was \$4.40 in favor of corn. Barley should have sold at 71.7 cents per bushel to equal the income of corn per acre.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SEED CENTERS

There are only about a hundred counties in the Middle West where barley is grown to an advantage and this territory being relatively so small, it would be good business to grow barley more extensively and to establish seed centers for the best variety of barley in each neighborhood.

The difference in price between malting barley and feed barley has shown a spread, oftentimes as much as twenty-five to forty cents a bushel. It is, therefore, profitable to establish seed centers where fine barley may be had in carloads, the best of which may be sold as seed at a price frequently double that of ordinary barley, and second, to establish and maintain a grade of barley which can be had in carloads which shall have a reputation for quality and attract the very highest prices from the manufacturers of barley products. Even the inferior barleys from such a county will bring a price superior to the average run of feed barley.

In short, it will pay to go into barley raising on a proper basis and either through the efforts of a farmer, miller, grain dealer, brewer or seedsman, a seed center may be established and this result may be obtained.

The committee has furnished blotting paper testers to all of your schools and in this work we ask your individual co-operation. No man should put in his barley this year without making a test, for two reasons: First, to see that it is strong and vigorous, and, second, that it will all germinate at the same time, which is a serious objection to all barley mixtures. A simple blotting paper test will prove this conclusively.

There are too many varieties and mongrel mixtures. A barley comparison meeting should be held in your county sometime during the winter to which all will bring a sample of the barley they intend to sow, so that all may unite on the best kind possible for the soil and climate. Some counties have already increased their crops in both quality and quantity in this simple manner.

WHAT WE STAND FOR

The doctrines of the Crop Improvement Committee of seed selection which five years ago were pooh-poohed and ignored, have now been adopted systematically in every State. The four fundamentals following, are being taught in many schools in territory where grain is a factor:

First—Establishment of one variety of each kind of seed best adapted to soil and climate.



PROVIDING BEER FOR LABORERS IN MUNICH. EACH LABORER GETS ONE LITRE OF BEER DAILY.

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

Second *—The fanning and grading to obtain a uniform seed free from trash, immature grain and weed seeds.

Third †—Treatment of grain diseases by the use of formaldehyde, etc.

Fourth—Testing for vitality of all seeds with the assistance of the school children of the community.

SCHOOL CHILDREN BEST PARTNERS

Seventy-five thousand school children germinated small grains for their farmer partners, in testers furnished through the Crop Improvement Committee, and as most of them send us a two-cent stamp for samples, it is reasonable to say that more than 100,000 children introduced this testing in thousands of schools. It is entirely conservative to say that at least that many children used the rag-doll corn testers, printed and distributed by the Crop Improvement Committee, and the team work instigated by the United States Government under Benson, the grain schools conducted by such men as Moore, Wilson, Bliss, Buchanan, Pugsley, Christy, Smith, Johnson, Doane, Shoesmith and hundreds of others whom it is unfair not to mention has carried this doctrine of seed selection into every school district in every county, in every state.

* At the request of the brewmasters, maltmasters, grain men and others, several meetings have been held and an endeavor made to agree upon tentative grades which would be acceptable to all concerned. It is understood that the Government is to establish standard barley grades within the next year or two and it is therefore desirable that the barley interests should unite upon what standards would be satisfactory to the trade as well as to the farmers. A questionnaire has been sent out to several hundred interested parties and many of them have responded, and the matter is now open to a final conference.

† The committee, in connection with the Government and two chemical laboratories, is now conducting a series of experiments to prove that formil gas will kill the smut spores in barley without affecting its germination. Also a series of experiments regarding the treatment of barley smut spores, by vaporizing the grain by formaldehyde steam. Both of these experiments have proceeded satisfactorily and far enough to warrant us in stating that both processes are effective and the problem now is to ascertain the proper proportions and economical method of administration.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR

It is not modest for the Crop Improvement Committee to claim credit for the work of these men, yet through its publication, *The County Agent*, the news of this work has been disseminated into every neighborhood—urban as well as rural—and the doctrine of community development where the pupils themselves belong and pay dues and where a competent man is employed as Secretary and paid to stay on the job, has become firmly fixed in the tenets of our country.

While the headquarters of this committee are in Chicago, too much praise cannot be given to the loyal support of the committee men at each of the grain centers and a special vote of thanks must be given to that army of volunteer workers, one or more of whom are located in every grain county of the United States. The value of this local leadership cannot be over-estimated. They are from all callings in life—farmers, grain dealers, millers, bankers, secretaries of commercial clubs, dentists, doctors, all sorts and conditions of men who are united on this one thought—and make it their religion—personal service.

Four years ago there was not a single Farm Bureau in America. There were some "Government Farm Advisors" working in the South without any local associations. In Broome County, New York, there was a man supported by a partnership arrangement including the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, the Lackawanna Railroad and the United States Office of Farm Management, without any local membership. There was a man at Duluth working among the vegetable growers helped by the Duluth Chamber of Commerce and there was a man doing missionary work through the Pennsylvania hills and several doing investigational work for the Government here and there.

Farm Bureaus are now established, according to the plan adapted to local conditions proposed by the Crop Improvement Committee, in more than 1000 northern and western counties and these Farm Bureaus have contributed three or four million dollars of their own money and are paying part of the expense in partnership with the County Board, the State and the Government which are furnishing as much more money.

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

Twenty-six or more states have passed legislation which enables the county officials to help support the County Farm Bureau and the great Smith-Lever bill is now in effect, which enables the government to put money exactly in the spot where most needed, and it is the opinion of Dr. C. B. Smith, the highly efficient leader of State Leaders in the North and West, that it will only be a matter of a few years when every county in the United States will have a local association for better farming, better business and better living which will include the better agricultural and business brains in each vicinity and which will employ as part of the plan, a county agent who will be paid by all factors concerned.

We should be congratulated upon the success of this great movement. Without detracting in any way from the glory and credit due to the myriad workers in this field, it is with great satisfaction "we point with pride" to the fact that the plans of organizing advocated by the Crop Improvement Committee are now in general use in every state except Nevada, and Dr. Smith tells us that Nevada is ready to swing into line.

The Crop Improvement Committee was enabled to speak with authority because of the administration of a fund of \$100,000—\$1,000 of which was given to each of the first hundred counties which would organize a Farm Bureau, which great campaign was completed within one year from its conception.

It is remarkable that none of these counties which have been properly organized, have failed to maintain the organization, which is all the more remarkable because each county agent had to invent his own job, had to fight petty politics, had to overcome the strongest kind of prejudice and to make a showing against almost insuperable difficulties. That is now all in the day's work, which is a matter of great satisfaction to those who inaugurated the movement.

The work of crop improvement for the past year cannot be epitomized in a few sentences. The financial assistance given by the United States Brewers' Association has enabled your committee to conduct a line of work which otherwise would have been impossible. In the matter of publicity alone, the returns have been manifold.

The circulation of *The County Agent*, which is published by the Committee, has been increased to 20,000 and the campaign now

so well under way, is establishing from fifty to one hundred readers in each of the barley growing counties. We hope to be able before the end of this ensuing year to double the circulation again, as we have done in 1915.

We have published the barley seed lists from all the barley centers, we have tested seeds for all applicants from all parts of the map, we have put buyers in touch with sellers, we have helped to establish one variety of barley in a neighborhood, and we are happy to report that we are receiving the hearty co-operation of all along the line.

A great many barley meetings and grain schools have been held and the committee has supplied the speakers with Barley Charts—200 of them having been placed during the year with county agents, agricultural high schools, local committee men and officers of farmers' clubs, etc.

It is almost impossible to get an adequate moving picture of a year's campaign because it takes a year to make such a picture, therefore, some of the things which are prominent in our work have been necessarily omitted but we are sure that the moving picture we are showing you to-day will give you a much better comprehension of the work than you can possibly get from a printed or statistical report.

We wish to thank you for your enthusiastic support but as our friend said to Sempronius, "'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more,—we'll deserve it."

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. FAUST, *Chairman*
GUSTAVE PABST
AUGUST FITGER

THOMAS ALTON
HUGH F. FOX, *Secretary*

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The Trustees, in providing for the great extension of the work of the Publication Committee, have recognized the urgent importance of continuing to put the facts before the people of the United States. Until this work was started, there was no adequate means of exposing the sweeping assertions of prohibition agitators,



VIEW OF THE TIVOLI BEER GARDEN, HANOVER, GERMANY.



SCENE IN THE CHARLOTTENHOF, A POPULAR GARDEN IN BERLIN.

who beginning their campaign long before the brewing business was well established in this country, secured a widespread and persistent circulation for their plausible misrepresentations. The facts that the Publication Committee has already assembled from official reports, documents and investigations have been of the highest value in conclusively showing that the prohibitionist assertions that the legalized sale of drink is the prime cause of adversity, pauperism, crime, disease, insanity, industrial accidents, high taxation and other factors have been and are gross distortions utterly at variance with the carefully ascertained facts.

It can easily be understood, however, that once a series of misrepresentations get a long start without being effectively challenged, they travel far and wide, and among the uninformed their reiteration tends to make them be accepted without serious question. Understanding this, the Publication Committee aims above all things to gather and make public further facts. To put the facts especially on this subject effectively before the people is a very painstaking, large and costly undertaking, necessitating the utmost care in the assembling and verification of the facts. The work of getting the facts can best be done from one central point, but their dissemination depends largely upon the co-operation of State and local organizations. Inevitably there is much waste in such work, and large immediate results may not be apparent, but if the work is well systematized and persistently maintained, the cumulative effect is bound to tell eventually.

The competent persons employed in our investigations have been instructed to get the facts from authentic records and other such trustworthy sources, and nothing but the facts; and to conduct their work in a scientific spirit, avoiding entirely the tactics of the other side of prejudice and prejudgment, distortion and exaggeration. Our program is to let the facts tell their own tale.

The method of a social investigator is totally different from that of a newspaper reporter, who necessarily always has to work against time, and therefore must by the circumstances of the case take the news as it is given to him,—news embodying statements often purposely inaccurate or made so by certain parts of the context being omitted because of pressure of time or space. The newspaper reporter has not the time to compare statements with facts,

nor the time to inquire into fundamental conditions or basic facts. Moreover, a carefully-developed special faculty is necessary for the ability to do genuine research work. Fully alive to the fact that some newspapers make a specialty of sensationalism, fanatical reformers exploit this aim for their own ends by obtruding the lurid, spectacular, emotional and melodramatic.

But we believe that the great majority of newspaper, magazine, and press association editors are increasingly looking for the facts on every current question, and will gladly welcome them providing they are compactly presented and have a legitimate news value. Our Publication Committee seeks to do its share in supplying this need adequately by the continuance and enlargement of patient, deliberate and painstaking research work on all vital questions—work which not only faithfully portrays existing conditions but which unfolds their underlying causes. This is the kind of work that must be constantly carried on if genuine educational work is to be done and any real and lasting remedy is to be found for existing evils. It is not generally known that the Committee of Fifty spent fully five years in their studies of the liquor question. (It is a pity that this highly efficient and representative body was not kept together after its investigations were finished, to take the lead in furthering the work of constructive licensing and temperance reforms.)

It is apparent to all thoughtful people that wise leadership is greatly needed in this important field of social endeavor. The prohibition organizations have utterly failed to furnish anything of constructive value. Their whole purpose and program is indeed destructive. They do not accept any responsibility for the enforcement or failure of the drastic laws they enact, or for the compensation of those whose business and occupation is destroyed by their action. Neither have they spent any of their means or energy in establishing other social centers which might possibly serve, in some degree, as substitutes for the saloon. The ruin which follows in their wake, the social disruption which ensues, the chaos which is wrought to the finances of the city and State are none of their concern.

In a measure the publications issued by the United States Brewers' Association during the past year speak for themselves, but it

is doubtful if many, even among our own members, realize what it costs in time and money to do the research work and to make the investigations upon which our publications are based. We believe that our first-hand study of local conditions, of social facts and of statistical data, has justified itself, not only in the constant practical use that we make of such material, but in the recognition by publicists, writers and other sincere students of the alcohol problem that this data is available for their use also. The information thus gathered is carefully systematized and assembled with all the relative data into one highly specialized library, by a staff which has been trained for this particular work. Eternal vigilance is the requisite in such a task as this. We endeavor to keep track of everything that is published which relates itself in any way to the brewing industry or to the subject of alcohol, and to have this material so arranged that it may serve as a reservoir of information which may be turned into any channel at a moment's notice.

A year or two ago such questions as the relation of alcohol to industrial accidents and industrial efficiency, the application of the question to insurance statistics and the public health aspects were considered in some quarters as merely academic. Today they are recognized among the pressing questions of the hour. They are so vital that the saloon problem sinks into insignificance by comparison.

We have dealt with some of these matters in this report, not only because of their importance, but for the purpose of pointing out the need of great caution and absolute thoroughness on the part of those who are venturing their opinions upon these subjects. It is encouraging to note that some of the scientists are giving the question of alcohol their careful consideration. For example, a distinguished English physician, Sir Lauder Brunton, has recently published an article (July, *Nineteenth Century*) on "Alcohol, What It Does To Us and What We Ought To Do With It." He sums up the whole question with the statement that "Alcohol is to the body just what credit is to commerce. It may be very good when properly used; it is very bad when abused."

ALCOHOL AND THE WAR

Since the breaking out of the great war an astonishing amount of misinformation has been circulated to the effect that the various belligerent nations had, through governmental measures, prohibited or severely restricted the use of alcoholic drinks among the troops, and in some cases the civil populations. This misinformation, widely diffused in published dispatches and comments, has been based upon an erroneous understanding of the orders issued and the altered practices actually in force. The established facts show a very different state of affairs from that represented in these sweeping accounts.

The impression spread that the British Government has totally prohibited the use of alcoholic drinks among its troops is entirely incorrect. On the contrary, by supplying its soldiers with a regulated quantity of liquor, it recognizes that alcoholic drinks in moderation have a certain necessary place and value. According to the *British Medical Journal*, 2½ ounces of rum are issued twice a week to each man in the British army. For men in the trenches, this allowance is increased to three ounces twice a week under ordinary weather conditions, and to 2½ ounces daily in very bad weather, making a minimum of five ounces a week and a maximum of 17½ ounces. The regular ration of 2½ ounces is estimated to contain 25.5 grams. As far as the canteens are concerned, it has always been the custom of the British Government to contract for beer supplies.

In the regulations adopted as a war measure for industrial districts, especially ports and munition areas, the British Government has not attempted to forbid the use of alcoholic drinks; it has simply regulated certain features of their sale. The Liquor Traffic Central Control Board, created and empowered to deal with the situation, has restricted the hours of sale of whiskey and other spirituous liquors, by allowing them to be sold only from 12 noon to 2:30 P. M. on certain days. No restrictions are placed upon beer, the consumption of which, instead of heavy alcoholic drinks, the British Government has announced its intention of systematically encouraging. As a step in the effort to curtail the amount of individual drinking of alcoholics, treating and credit are prohibited.

The assumption upon which these restrictions have been ordered has been that the industrial output was hindered by practices of intoxication, slacking, shirking and selfishness on the part of the workers. The other side of the story is presented in successive issues of the *Labour Leader*, the principal organ of British Trade Unionism. In its issue of April 22, 1915, the *Labour Leader* declared that thus far only the voice of the employers had been heard, and it announced its purpose of sending a Special Commissioner into the industrial districts to investigate the charges.

The report embodying the evidence gathered by this Special Commissioner has been presented in nine consecutive numbers of the *Labour Leader*. The charges are denounced as a slander upon the working class, and the industrial deficiencies are attributed to a bad industrial system "from which it is impossible to escape even in time of war, and to which the employers have failed lamentably to rise superior." Of the Liverpool dockers the Special Commissioner summarized: "Since the war broke out in August last, the dockers as a body have evinced a sobriety that one did not think possible. This is not simply a personal opinion, but one that is confirmed by all I came in contact with. Public house managers, barmen, Trade Union officials, police constables on duty at the docks, have all assured me of the marked sobriety of the men as a body." Police court statistics showed far less cases of drunkenness than in the preceding years. The congestion at the docks was explained as arising from causes having nothing to do with the habits of the dockers. In the Clyde district, the Special Commissioner found after an investigation of police court statistics a marked decrease in the number of arrests for intoxication, beginning with the war, as compared with the previous year, and presented evidence that after nine months of overwork and overtime the workers were so badly worn out that the effect was seen in a lessened production. At Tyneside, the fact was established that long before the war employers made it a rule to discharge men addicted to intoxication, and that under the exceptional pressure of war conditions the industrial organization there "had broken down in all directions"; evidence was presented tending to prove this. Similar conditions, according to the Special Commissioner's report, have prevailed at Barrow-in-Furness, "the Essen of Britain." "That

there is a minority who drink to excess is quite true," he says; "it was true before the war; it will be true after the war." But the great majority of workers have been unaffected by this habit. Evidence is given showing that Barrow-in-Furness had the second highest rate in England for sickness, and that the causes ascribed were breakdown from nervous and physical strain, due to long hours and overwork. "Mr. Lowry, organizer for the National Amalgamated Union of Laborers, who is in one way or another in touch with over 7,000 organized laborers, told me of men in his union who had worked 115 hours in one week. I was told of men who had not had a week-end off work since last August. Thousands of men travel night and morning into Barrow from places as far away as Grange in the South, and Millom in the North, 16 to 18 miles distant, and are thus compelled to start from home at about 4.45 A. M. and cannot get back home until 7 P. M. Councillor Wake stated in the Council Chamber last week that he knew of men who were away from home 16½ hours on the day shift and 17½ hours on the night." In such circumstances, the Special Commissioner states, the industrial organization broke down, and he asserts that it was demoralized to such an extent that skilled men looking for work were turned away from the Vickers' works. At Sheffield, Birmingham and other industrial centers the *Labour Leader's* Special Commissioner reported in detail that similar conditions existed. A recent statement issued by the British trades unions and sent to all of the national labor unions of the United States declares that the slowing down of production has been due to the exhausted condition of the workers.

The action taken by the French Government has been confined to the prohibition of the sale of absinthe, cocktails and bitters. In an order issued by the French Government regulating the use of drinks in industrial establishments, heavy alcoholics have been prohibited, but beer, wine and cider have been expressly named as hygienic drinks, and no restriction is therefore placed upon their use. As for the French troops, the soldier daily receives, according to the *British Medical Journal*, 50 grams of rum containing 20 grams of alcohol, and the daily wine ration has been increased.

A Commission on Alcohol appointed by the French Government has, acting upon the advice of the French Academy of Medicine,

reached the decision that such drinks as "absinthe," "bitters" and other heavy alcoholics should not be allowed in the army. The Commission recommended the use of wine in moderate quantity and during meals. According, further, to a special article in the *New York Herald* of September 5, 1915, the Commission's recommendations include the use of beer and cider as desirable table beverages. A cable dispatch on August 30, 1915, announced that the export of all wines from France had been prohibited until further notice. The reason for this action is the desire of the French Government to keep at home all the ordinary wines, which are cheap and universally used, for the use of its soldiers.

In Germany the sale of spirits to soldiers of all ranks in uniform is prohibited in the district of Berlin and the province of Brandenburg. No general steps have been taken in Germany to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors except in so far as certain limitations have been placed on the output of breweries and distilleries in consequence of the shortage of raw materials used by them and with the object of restricting the utilization for the manufacture of liquors, of commodities required for consumption as foodstuffs. A decree issued by the German Federal Council empowers the local authorities to prohibit or restrict the sale of spirits.

The *British Medical Journal* states that the German soldier is allowed 1,793 grams of beer and 20 grams of brandy a day. The beer, which is the ordinary lager variety, has a low alcoholic content of only about 3.5 per cent, but this quantity would amount to a total of 70.7 grams of actual alcohol a day. The German troops, in point of fact, are allowed all of the German beer and wine that can be conveniently transported. The German brewers have been encouraged in various ways to send beer to the front, and we are now informed that 20 per cent of the entire amount of beer manufactured in the German Empire is to be reserved by the Government for its troops.

In Austria-Hungary the only restriction so far reported is that the hours of sale have been limited on ordinary days to between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on Sundays and holidays all shops in which liquors are sold are closed. Austrian soldiers receive each day 0.5 liter of wine, equivalent to 40 grams of alcohol.

No measures as to alcoholic drinks have been introduced in

Italy, or in Montenegro. In Servia there have been no special measures, but it is forbidden to sell liquor in any large quantity to soldiers or persons addicted to drink. With a view to conserving the food supply, Denmark has prohibited the use of potatoes and various kinds of corn in the manufacture of alcohol, and Norway has decreed similar measures.

In an article on "The Peace and War Footing of Alcohol," published in a recent issue of the *Medical Record*, Edward Huntington Williams, M.D., points out that the action of these various Governments gives abundant evidence of the belief in the therapeutic value of alcohol. In discouraging the use of heavy intoxicants and encouraging that of light drinks, "the action was discriminatory against a certain class of alcoholics that is entirely justified by clinical experience." Dr. Williams further says: "When, therefore, the European Governments encourage the use of a certain type of beverage among these units, and forbid others, it is not for the purpose of correcting a pathological condition, but to enhance a physiological one. In short, the beverages are not given as medicine, but as nourishment."

From the foregoing facts it is evident that, in their over-enthusiastic eagerness to laud their self-centered cause, the prohibitionists are not above ignoring facts, or distorting other facts to suit their ends, if they can thus utilize these misrepresentations for self-advantageous publicity. This is a self-evident fact, and it becomes all the more striking a fact when we consider the case of Russia.

At the outbreak of the war the Russian Government prohibited the sale of spirits and vodka throughout Russia until the end of the war. Ever since the issuance of that decree, the prohibitionists, assuming that it automatically introduced complete prohibition, have assiduously boasted of the successful effects of this measure. The cumulative reports in many of the leading Russian newspapers, based upon police and court records, present a very different story. Hundreds of these accounts from the Russian journals have been compiled. Necessarily, because of their length and the multitude and wide scope of the details embodied in them, they cannot be reproduced even in condensed form in this report. A summary of

the facts contained in them shows the following results of the decree prohibiting the sale of spirits and vodka :

1. That since the prohibition of liquor there has been evidenced among the population in many places a growing demand for denatured alcohol, varnish, lacquer and wood alcohol as substitutes for liquor.

In Petrograd, as early as November, 1914, the Government found it necessary to prohibit the sale of these articles, but notwithstanding this order, there have been scores of cases of poisonings from varnish and denatured alcohol reported since that time. Casualties from these causes have been very large in the Petrograd district alone, according to a report of a commission appointed by the Ophthalmological Society to devise ways and means for combating the increased consumption of denatured alcohol, eau de cologne and other liquids, the use of some of which causes partial or total blindness. In its report at a meeting of the Ophthalmological Society held at Petrograd on May 7 the Commission stated "that in the Petropavlovsk and Obukhovsk Hospitals there were treated up to April, 1915, 2,882 cases of partial blindness due to the use of denatured alcohol, wood alcohol, varnish, etc. Of this number 27 died. In the eye wards of two prominent Petrograd hospitals there were treated during the same period 138 persons with the complete loss of sight or in various stages of blindness." In Kiev, numerous cases have been reported, often several daily, of poisonings from the use of varnish, eau de cologne and denatured alcohol, about half of which have resulted fatally. The Russian newspaper *Ryetch* of Petrograd recently reported that in Veliko Luka a party of eight was poisoned by varnish and eau de cologne which they drank in a café in place of whiskey and that seven of the party died. At Charkov during the holidays, many cases of poisonings from wood alcohol and denatured alcohol were recorded. At Kursk, according to the newspaper *Russkoye Slovo*, of Moscow, a party of ten petty officers of the Engineering Corps in Belgorod discovered a place where they could get wood alcohol and indulged in an orgy, with the result that five died and the other five were seriously sick.

The newspaper *Ryetch* in recent months has contained many accounts of students, workingmen and others in Moscow dying

from drinking denatured alcohol or eau de cologne; one of these men, K. Vensylynien, a Finlander, unable to procure liquor, drank two flasks of eau de cologne. In May, 1915, the newspaper *Ryetch* reported that during the five preceding months there had been registered in Rostov 28 cases of death from the consumption of denatured alcohol. At Nijny Lomov, in April, 1915, ten soldiers died from drinking wood alcohol, and the district court sentenced the pharmacist Yuneyev to six months at hard labor for selling the poisonous stuff to soldiers. In Tamboy, in view of the enormous consumption of wood alcohol, denatured alcohol, eau de cologne and varnish since the prohibition of liquor, the Tamboy Medico-Physical Society, early in 1915, decided to issue a warning to the populace concerning the deadly effects of these drinks.

The Moscow newspaper *Russkoye Slovo* recently reported that at a congress of the Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists, Dr. F. F. Toharnetzky read a paper on the "Poisonings from Denatured Alcohol and Varnish in Moscow." "After the prohibition of the sale of liquor at the end of August," he declared, "there appeared a new type of cases at the Central Moscow Hospital and other hospitals—poisonings from denatured alcohol and varnish. Among the patients were women. Many of those brought to the hospitals with bad cases of poisoning died after several days, while others were cured, though the convalescence was very slow." He then described the cases in detail. At Yaroslav, early in March, 1915, the local pharmacists, in view of the large demand since the prohibition of liquor for eau de cologne, tincture of valerian and other drugs, applied to the State Medical Board to regulate the sale of these drugs, and at the same time a member of the Yaroslav District called the attention of the authorities to the great increase in the sale of denatured alcohol. He pointed out that even the introduction of a system by which alcohol could be obtained on the presentation of a certificate did not decrease these abuses; that around the government liquor stores in Yaroslav speculators could be seen reselling at double price liquors obtained by these certificates. At Vilna, in April, 1915, police investigation showed that the great number of fires were caused by the secret manufacture of "Khanza," a drink made from wood alcohol, pepper and other strong spices; the sale of "Khanza" was reported as extensive.

The foregoing constitute merely a few of the very large number of cases reported, and clearly show the widespread character of the drinking of poisonous substitutes for liquor. The complete list of cases in scores of cities and towns is a formidable one.

2. That following the prohibition of liquor many people have resorted to smoking opium. Many instances of the results of police investigations are recorded in the Russian newspapers.

3. That the procuring of alcohol from druggists or government liquor stores is a general practice.

Frequently it is obtained by means of physicians' prescriptions. In Kovno, according to the *Russkoye Slovo*, of Moscow, the Governor fined Dr. Anthoshevsky 3,000 roubles and expelled him from the province for giving prescriptions to healthy persons for the purchase of alcohol in drug stores. In Minsk an investigation conducted by the authorities revealed that the amount of alcohol used in prescriptions had suddenly gone up to an astounding amount. In Yaroslav the population all of a sudden became interested in buying alcohol for "cooking and technical purposes," and freely obtained permits from the chief of police. At Orenburg, because of the abuse of the sale of alcohol on prescriptions, the Governor restricted its sale to those prescriptions only which were approved by the Medical Board. At Libau it was found that from January 1, 1915, to February 1, 1915, the Government liquor stores dispensed 425 vedros of whiskey on 425 prescriptions; 94 prescriptions had been issued by one physician alone. The forgery of prescriptions is common. At Nijny Novgorod Dr. Glickmen notified the Medical Board that his signature was being forged to prescriptions for alcohol and wine, and Doctors Aloyov, Lebedyev and Deryabin gave similar notice. At Saratov the consumption of eau de cologne became so great since the prohibition of liquor that the Governor, in March, 1915, issued an order to druggists prohibiting, under a penalty of 3,000 roubles, its sale without prescriptions. These are a few of a very extensive number of cases of the methods resorted to in order to obtain liquor or substitutes.

4. That since prohibition was introduced great numbers of illicit distilleries and what are known in America as "blind tigers" have sprung into existence.

The report of the Russian Minister of Finance for the first six

months of the prohibitory period showed that revenue officers discovered 1,825 secret distilleries manufacturing a special brand of whiskey called "Kumushka"; 160 illicit distilleries fitted out with the most modern machinery manufacturing vodka; 92 distilleries especially equipped for the filtering of lacquer and varnish; and 60 distilleries which have been occupied with the filtering of denatured alcohol. In view of the enormous increase in illicit distilleries the Government decided to increase the penalties; the maximum fine has been raised from 2,500 to 6,000 roubles, and the prison penalty from two months to one year and four months, in proportion to the nature of the crime. But so hugely profitable is illicit distilling and so great the demand for the contraband product, that secret distilleries of all kinds have increased. This is not only true of whiskey distilleries, but also of distilleries making "Khanza," which is prepared from denatured alcohol and even wood alcohol. Many of these latter stills are in private homes, and only a few are detected. The newspaper *Ryetch* and other Russian newspapers give many instances of such stills discovered in May, June, July and August, 1915, in the cities, towns and villages.

Under the head of "Prohibition and Delirium Tremens in Petrograd," the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, September 18, 1915, stated: "Novoselsky has been studying the statistics in reference to the recent deaths from alcoholism. Soon after the prohibition of the sale of liquor was enforced, the number of deaths in Petrograd became during the first four months considerably smaller, decreasing by 50 per cent and for some months even lower. During the last three months, however, it has risen again to the former standard, or even higher, which fact he ascribes to the drinking of denatured alcohol, furniture polish and other substitutes for vodka. Therefore, he says, the effects of prohibition are not decisive, and the assumption is premature that with prohibition in force the undesirable complications of alcohol, such as delirium tremens, etc., must necessarily spontaneously disappear."

These facts are but the merest summary—in fact only an outline—of the full category of ascertained facts, but they are much more than sufficient to show that conditions in Russia under so-called prohibition are entirely different from what the prohibitionists depict them. A pronounced demand has been made for authority

to sell the light beverages, beer and wine, so as to do away with the enormities developing under prohibition. The newspaper *Minsky Golos* reported that the abuses in Minsk were so great that in March, 1915, the Minsk Municipal Council declared in favor of permitting the sale of beer and wine in the first-class hotels and private liquor stores. The Petrograd newspaper *Birzhevy Vye-domosty* reported, in April, 1915, that at a session of the Imperial Cabinet, the Minister of Commerce, Prince Shachovsky, impressed by the prevalent grave abuses, recommended as desirable the permission of the sale of beer and wine containing not more than a certain percentage of alcohol. In a special article on conditions under prohibition in Russia, published in the *Saturday Evening Post*, September 4, 1915, Samuel G. Blythe, who has been writing war correspondence from Russia, said: "So far as the temperance of the Empire comes into the question, the prohibition of vodka struck at the root of the matter. The Russian beer saloon was an innocuous affair, and wine drinking was confined to the upper classes, who can still get wine if they want it. Vodka was the curse." In an interview that Mr. Blythe had with M. Sazonow, Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonow said as to the future: "It may be that we shall allow the sale of light wines and beer after the war is over—I cannot say; that is a subject for future decision by the Czar; but I am quite sure that vodka has gone from Russia forever. There will be no more of that." The experience of the other belligerents indicates that the adoption of a policy of generally encouraging light wines, beer and cider would undoubtedly have gone far to wipe out practically all of the terrible abuses cited.

ALCOHOL AND INDUSTRY

It is an historic fact, requiring no exemplification, that in decades gone by, before the widespread introduction of the manufacture of light beverages, and when the consumption of heavy spirituous liquors was common, nations such as England and America attained a high condition of industrial excellence and supremacy. There was then no complaint that liquor had any large appreciable effect in retarding or in any general way deleteriously influencing industrial efficiency or the onward sweep of industrial progress.

If that was the case then, as it was, much less so has it unquestionably been since the general use of light drinks, containing but a small proportion of alcohol, has brought about, generally speaking, the superseding of heavy alcoholics by mild beverages. This is particularly true of communities except prohibition regions, in which latter places beer, because of its bulkiness, the fact that it does not lend itself to surreptitious transportation and sale and cannot be sold unless properly cooled, is forced out. In these places liquor in the highly concentrated form of whiskey is, as abundant records show, secretly peddled about, obtained by mail order, sold in "blind tigers," or often even crudely manufactured on the spot in "blockade" stills or from "essences" sold for that express purpose.

Notwithstanding the flourishing condition of industry, prohibitionists, with the one-idea plan of seeking to make all possible means serve their particular purpose, have systematically conducted a campaign with the view of trying to make it appear that alcohol was the one great deterrent evil in industry. The emphasis of their campaign is laid upon the general wage-worker, whose industrial efficiency is depicted by the extremists as impaired solely by the use of alcohol. In order to do this they have not scrupled to ignore the pressing and vital factors that all genuine social forces have long recognized and honestly sought to remedy. There is, of course, a certain amount of intemperance, but this, as statistics show, exists as much relatively in prohibition as in non-prohibition states. But when we consider that there are tens of millions of wage earners in the United States, comprising men, women and children, it is manifestly preposterous to attribute intemperance to any considerable body of these. On the other hand, it is equally manifest that employers who, by necessity as well as choice, administer their plants on a judicious plane to get the best possible results, would not tolerate drunkenness or any other serious remissness calculated to injure the quality of service or endanger their business. Judged by this test alone, the sweeping assertions made by prohibitionists are shown to have no such general application as they would have believed. But while concentrating exclusively upon this alleged cause of industrial evils, including accidents, poverty, unemployment and other things, they deliberately ignore such actual recognized factors as child labor, long hours, overwork and the



THE BEER AND WINE RESERVE FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.



THE BEER AND WINE RESERVE FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

passed workmen's compensation laws; all of these states issue special reports on the subject, and many of these reports comprehensively contain the statistics embodying the returns of both employers and employes on what factors caused the accidents. It is varyingly estimated by authorities that from 30,000 to 75,000 wage workers are killed every year in the United States by industrial accidents, and the number of injured annually is variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. These casualties cover men, women and children.

A few typical facts here presented will at once dispose of the assertion that alcohol is responsible, directly or indirectly, for the great body of these accidents.

The provisions of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Law make intoxication a cause of exclusion of awards. According to the records of the legal department of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission (which began operations on July 1, 1914) there were in the seven months from that date to January 31, 1915—the time of the annual report—only about 100 cases in a total of 18,930 awards allowed in which the question of intoxication was raised by either the employer or insurance carrier, and the records further show that in not a single case did the Commission decide that the injuries were due wholly to intoxication, nor was a single claim denied on the ground of intoxication.

The New Jersey Workmen's Compensation Law likewise provides for compensation except where the employe is guilty of intoxication or certain other stated forms of negligence. The latest published report of the New Jersey Employers' Liability Commission states that of the 4,276 cases entitled to compensation in 1913, the great number of 93.2 per cent were settled automatically, and that of about 293 cases contested by appeal to the Court of Appeals only three cases were refused, thus showing that in practically the entire number of cases, neither the charge of intoxication nor other personal negligence was made or could be brought or sustained.

The Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Law declares that in any case of injury due to intoxication, the amount of award shall be reduced 15 per cent. The records of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin show that in only four or five cases out of the 18,139 cases up to January 1, 1915, has the employer made any claim that

the employe was intoxicated, and in only one case did the Commission find that intoxication caused the injury.

The latest published report of the Massachusetts Industrial Board shows that from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, there were in that State 84,694 non-fatal accidents and 474 fatal accidents, the greater number of which cases were insured. Only 156 cases were contested; of these, intoxication was charged in only four cases, and in only two cases were claims denied upon that ground.

The 1915 report of the California Industrial Accident Commission states that during the first six months of 1914 there were 26,958 accidents reported, of which 291 cases resulted fatally. Only one of the fatal accidents was caused by intoxication, and in the case of the non-fatal accidents it was virtually absent as a factor.

In the State of Washington there were, according to the 1915 report of the Industrial Insurance Department of that State, 43,321 accidents from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1914. The report states that in the fiscal year 1913, 69 per cent of the accidents were due to risk of trade, 7.8 per cent to the workman's fault, and the remainder to other causes. In 1914, 81.7 per cent were caused by risk of trade, 7.2 per cent to workman's fault and the rest to other causes. The 1913 report declared: "The records of this Commission do not show many cases of intoxication. In one instance, a section worker, while in an intoxicated condition, had evidently lain down on the track of a logging railroad, and lost an arm from being run over by an engine."

These are merely a few characteristic facts from the mass of official data. The vast bulk of accidents are caused by factors entirely outside the control of the workmen. Unsafeguarded machinery is one of the most prolific causes. Flying and falling objects cause an enormous roll of injuries and death. In Ohio, during the year ended November 15, 1914, no less than 19,606 of the 53,368 accidents reported were caused by falling and shifting objects; in Wisconsin, 14,480 accidents were caused in less than three years by the same and related factors; in California the same causes were responsible for 66 of the 291 industrial fatalities, and in the State of Washington for 2,726 injuries out of a total of 9,386 non-mechanical injuries in the fiscal year 1914. These are some typical instances from the various reports.

Excessive speed is another fertile cause in all of the departments of industry. Turning to accidents on railroads, excessive speed is a large cause. In his testimony before the United States Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, W. G. Lee, the President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, stated that the railway employe is not allowed the required time to observe safety rules such as examination of cars, safety equipment appliances, trucks and other appliances. In the course of the same hearing E. G. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, testified: "The deadliest offense that occurs on any railway is delay. Employes can be guilty of no more serious offense than to create overtime; and if that economic situation were eliminated, a very large proportion of the causes for accidents would disappear."

In a Bulletin issued recently by the Bureau of Railway Economics, which was established by railways of the United States for the scientific study of transportation problems, it cites the reports of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the ten years, 1902 to 1912, during which the Commission investigated directly through its own agents, 1,431 train accidents, which were responsible for the death of 3,447 persons (or about half of the number killed in such accidents during this period), and the injury of 18,908 persons (which was about one-eighth of the whole number injured in railway accidents during this period). The tabulation shows that of the 1,431 train accidents investigated, only five were definitely ascribable to intoxication, and even in these cases other causes are also mentioned.

One of the most significant items in the tabulation is the fact that of 577 accidents attributed to the fault of the train crew, other than brakemen, 177—the greatest single cause in the table—were caused by "excessive speeding."

The same results accompanied the introduction of "speeding" in the coal mines of the United States. In describing the great increase in the number of miners killed yearly from 1896 to 1907, Bulletin 69 of the United States Bureau of Mines on "Coal Accidents in the United States and Foreign Countries," issued in 1913, says: "In 1896 each man employed produced 2.64 tons of coal per day, whereas in 1907 the daily production of each man was 3.06 tons,

an increase of 16 per cent. More coal was, therefore, being produced per man, and the increase in individual production was naturally accompanied by greater risk." The Bulletin goes on to say that in 1908 Congress, aroused by the public sentiment over the great loss of life, authorized the United States Geological Survey to investigate the causes of mine explosions with a view to increasing safety in mining.

"Since 1908," says the Bulletin, "the year in which the investigations were started, there has been an annual decrease in the number of men killed per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined, and a notable decrease in the death rate." Bulletin 69 further states that falls of roof and coal, gas and coal dust explosions and underground mine cars and locomotives "account for more than three-quarters of the total number of fatalities in and about the mines. The figures show that accidents from falls of roof and coal killed more men than any other two causes combined, and that they account for more than half of the deaths by accidents underground." The Bulletin says that by the adoption of certain preventive measures and apparatus, a still greater decrease in the loss of life, than that effected since 1908, can be brought about.

All of the facts officially gathered go to prove that liquor is but a minute factor in causing industrial accidents. Some of the more important of the causes are given in this summary, and to these are to be added the inexperience of many employes hired, overwork and fatigue producing a condition of less mental and physical alertness, and obsolete and defective appliances, which, as the reports show, are still being used in many places. Finally, there is the element of the considerable number of accidents to agricultural workers due largely to modern machine implements on the farms. These take place in sections far from saloons, and in many of the states or counties where great numbers of these accidents happen, saloons do not exist, and in fact prohibitory laws prevail.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM

In a circular recently issued by the Life Extension Institute some extraordinary figures were given as to the mortality differ-

ence between total abstainers, steady drinkers and moderate drinkers. These figures were based upon a report which was the result of an investigation made by the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation of forty-three American and Canadian life companies. By the figures as used in this report it was made to appear that in the case of steady free users of alcohol, the ratio of actual to expected deaths according to a "conservative interpretation" was 118 per cent, and according to a "liberal interpretation," 136 per cent.

So open to serious question was the purport of these all inclusive figures, unqualified, as they were, by any adequate inquiry into associated underlying causes, that the late Edward Bunnell Phelps, editor of *The American Underwriter*, and one of the foremost experts on insurance questions, undertook an exhaustive analysis of these and similar assertions. The results of his investigations, founded upon the experience of actuaries of well-known insurance companies, were published in an elaborate paper entitled "Relative Death-Rates of Self Declared Abstainers and Moderate Drinkers from the Actuaries' View-Point," which appeared in the June, 1915, issue of *The American Underwriter*.

Among other actuaries whose findings were cited at length by Mr. Phelps was Emory McClintock, long Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In a paper "On the Rates of Death Loss Among Total Abstainers and Others," Mr. McClintock found from the Mutual Life's experience that after the policies had been in force four years there was a difference of only about 10 per cent between the mortality experience of abstainers and non-abstainers, and he accounted for the greater part of this difference by making allowance for various irregularities in the habits of non-abstaining applicants and in the statements made by them. But even this small difference of about 10 per cent, Mr. McClintock held, was not due solely to the physical effect of drink, inasmuch as questions of natural weakness and viciousness entered affecting persons who would on the average die earlier than others though alcoholic beverages were unknown.

In his analysis, Mr. Phelps declared that although there was no question as to the mathematical accuracy of the figures given in the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation, there was room for

a very decided question as to their significance. On their face, he wrote, the figures showed a ratio of 186 per cent for actual to expected mortality in the case of the supposedly moderate drinkers (grouped as men averaging two ounces or more of alcohol per day) as compared with a ratio of only 118 per cent in the case of men using two or more glasses of beer or one glass of whiskey or their equivalent per day. "The former ratio," Mr. Phelps held, "is higher than the latter ratio by 57.6 per cent, or, in other words, would indicate a mortality more than one-half again as high, and, taking into account the generally-conceded inaccuracy of the non-abstaining applicants' statements as to their average daily consumption of alcohol, and the fact that only supposedly 'moderate drinkers' would be accepted by any sound companies, it would seem so utterly improbable as practically to be impossible that the applicants owning up to a daily average of two ounces of alcohol would have a mortality more than one-half again as high as that of the other non-abstainers who confessed to a daily average consumption of 'two or more glasses of beer or one glass of whiskey or their equivalents per day.' Obviously, by no means all of the users of alcohol to excess included in the tabulation would be in the class of policy-holders who on their original examination had owned up to a daily average of two ounces of alcohol, and as the total number of deaths in this class in the twenty-five years covered by the investigation was but 698, or less than 28 per year, the suspicion would naturally arise that the total number under observation in this class was too small to warrant sound conclusions."

Citing at length the figures of the experience of the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company covering a long period on abstainers and non-abstainers, Mr. Phelps pointed out that this company had always taken exceptional precautions against the acceptance of men using alcohol to excess, either before or subsequent to the issuance of their policies. "In the Northwestern Mutual's Case," Mr. Phelps set forth, "the ratio of actual to expected mortality was but 11.15 per cent higher in the case of non-abstainers as compared with total abstainers . . . Measured by any standard, therefore, the Northwestern Mutual's tabulated experience probably comes nearer to determining the real margin of

difference between total abstainers and moderate drinkers than would that of any other American life company."

Arthur Hunter, chairman of the Central Bureau of the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation, in an extensive paper on the subject "Can Insurance Experience Be Applied to Lengthen Life?" read at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, held at the Hotel Astor, on December 10-11, 1914, stated similar conclusions. Mr. Hunter pointed out that the applicant for insurance will naturally desire to put on the best front, and therefore "will, perhaps, unwittingly, understate any defects in his personal history or present-day habits, and it is absolutely safe to assume that practically no sane man will overstate these defects, knowing as he does that the more favorable case he presents the greater are his chances of obtaining desired insurance." This fact, Mr. Hunter declared, led to many misleading showings as to the alleged differences in mortality in the case of abstainers and moderate and steady drinkers. "Conclusions thus rested entirely upon a single differential factor," he stated, "are manifestly unsound, and it would be no more excusable to argue that the occupation of proprietors, managers and superintendents of distilleries was an exceptionally healthful calling merely because the figures of the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation record an actual mortality of but 85 per cent of the expected in this class of men." The alleged heavy mortality among those who drank two glasses of whiskey per day as compared with the total abstainers, was in the main due, Mr. Hunter stated, to the fact that the men in this drinking group sooner or later consumed much more than those supposed two glasses of whiskey each day on the average. Certainly, Mr. Hunter declared, the assertion said to have been made by a Russian prohibitionist that since the alleged wartime abolition of vodka in Russia the Russian peasants "are beginning to look like a different race" was extremely fanciful. "Races," Mr. Hunter laconically commented, "do not begin to look like different races in the short space of four months, on account of the temporary abolition of any one abuse, be it what it may."

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

REPORT OF THE NORWEGIAN COMMISSION ON THE ALCOHOL QUESTION

It is extremely significant that at a time when almost all Europe is convulsed in war and the alcohol question has been given the most serious consideration, the Norwegian Alcohol Commission should have reported to the Government of Norway against the introduction of prohibition and in favor of the use of light beers. This report, handed in on June 1, 1915, was prepared after the Commission had made an extensive personal study of all sides of the question, including an investigation of prohibition conditions in the United States.

The majority of the Commission—six out of nine members—hold in the report that after a full consideration of the subject, they cannot recommend the introduction of prohibition either in national or local form. Notwithstanding the prevalence of drunkenness in certain quarters, the report says, conditions may be improved by other means than total prohibition, and, moreover, the immediate evidences prove, the report declares, that sobriety in Norway is unquestionably improving by reason largely of the growing education and self-respect of the people.

First of all, the Commission urges, it is advisable to fight against the misuse of alcoholic beverages instead of forbidding all use of them. Inasmuch as certain strong liquors are especially misused, the majority of the Commission propose that an obligatory "individual control" system of the sale of liquors be introduced, modelled after the "Bratt System" which, after being legally adopted in Sweden, greatly helped in increasing sobriety there. Under such a system liquor would not be sold to a person under twenty-one years of age, and different other restrictions would prevent individual excess.

Another measure proposed by the majority of the Commission is that the sale of the weaker beers should be encouraged and be given a freer position "both because these beers are to be considered harmless, and because they may come to replace the stronger drinks." A number of specified changes looking toward the restriction of particular privileges in selling liquor are also proposed. One of these changes urged is the immediate purchase by the State of a privilege granted in 1807 to an English firm of certain prac-

tically perpetual rights in the sale of liquor in various ways and in particular places. The Commission enumerates a list of its recommendations relating to the mode and hours of sale of the retailing of liquor, and the means of control of liquor shops. One member of the majority goes as far as to hold that weaker beers should be free to all dealers, and that others should be allowed permission to sell these weaker beers, but that in the case of these others, the sale should be confined to a fixed selling place and attached to the dispensing of food. Having gone fully into the experience of other countries, and considered both advantages and disadvantages of all propositions, the majority of the Commission believes that the plans it recommends will be conducive toward the best results.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. FEIGENSPAN, *Chairman*
AUGUST LINDEMANN
HENRY RUETER

HUGO A. KOEHLER
W. J. F. PIEL
HUGH F. FOX, *Secretary*

CONVENTION ADDENDA.

ADDRESS OF ALBERT JAY NOCK

MR. NOCK:—Mr. President and gentlemen: I must ask your indulgence for a bad speech, because I am suffering from the prevailing disability, I may say the universal disability, of a wretched cold; but if it makes listening any less unpleasant, I can assure you that it is not at all painful for me to speak. The results of the war are at present uncertain, for the most part, but there is one particular result that, as far as any human judgment can foresee, is inevitable; and that is that there will take place after the war a revaluation, a reassessment, of the function of alcohol in society. The physiological effect of alcohol and its resulting social values are matters, as was intimated to you yesterday, upon which there is a terrific torrent of prejudice and an encyclopedic amount of misinformation current amongst us. What most of us think about alcohol is not really what we think, but what we think we think; it is what we have gathered from some more or less loose and irresponsible reports upon the subject. I am speaking now for myself, as a simple layman. I do not feel that my own opinions about alcohol are based on adequate information; and my sources of information are probably as good as the average citizen's.

In view of the fact that there is such a tremendous field of experimentation with alcohol in the various countries concerned in the war, it is inevitable that there should be a new force of opinion in process of making; and that when the war is over, the data and the observations will be gathered together and co-ordinated and edited in a much more scientific form than has been heretofore possible. Then we laymen will have something to go on in forming an intelligent opinion.

What I myself look for and very greatly desire, is that there should be an international commission formed directly for that purpose, as soon after the war as it is possible for the observations to be properly made.

When I took my first taste of the liquor situation in England I was very much reminded of the little boy who first ate asparagus at the urgent insistence of his mother, who was one of the old-fashioned kind of mothers who believed that a child should eat what was set before it and ask no questions. They had a sharp collision of opinion about it, but he finally ate some, and then she asked him how it tasted. He replied in disgust that it tasted "Raw at one end and rotten at the other." (*Laughter.*)

The management of the government end of the situation was very raw; and the management of the opposition end of it—I mean the teetotal or prohibition factions in the country,—impressed me as extremely rotten. (*Applause.*)

I don't know that I have ever seen any publication which appeared to me to be more despicable than the *British White Paper* on drunkenness in the transport and munitions areas. I have a copy of it here, which I will leave. I do not want it any more, and if any of you have any curiosity to look at it as a piece of statistical work, I think you will be well repaid. Just for an example of the way that figures are handled in this paper, here is a column indicating the hours lost per week by men who are at work in the manufacture of munitions. The men are simply lumped together. There is no account taken of relative age of the workers; there is no account taken of the perfectly open and notorious fact that a great many of the best workers have gone to the front and their places have been filled by inexperienced hands. That is a sample of the kind of thing that appears in the *British White Paper*.

Now, the result of all that kind of management was that everybody got very mad, as they always will do under such circumstances. Labor felt outraged and the public felt swindled. I do not think I need take you through the various propositions that were made by the Government after the *White Paper* was published. Probably you are quite familiar with them. There were very good reports of them sent to this country. The first proposition was to nationalize the industry, to which the trade agreed but the Cabinet colleagues of Mr. Lloyd George, particularly Mr. Asquith, felt it was unwise to bind the nation with so heavy a debt as would be required in the purchase. Then came propositions to apply differ-

ential taxation,—which is a very good thing when properly applied. Those fell by the wayside, you remember; and then came the proposition to do away with raw spirits, and that somehow slumped into an insignificant result.

If there are any Englishmen present I am sure that from this safe distance they will agree with me when I say it is a characteristic of the English,—in some respects a very practical one,—that they leave unusually difficult public questions to be handled by committees. They “let George do it,” as we say in this country. Even in the matter of swearing off, they “let George do it,” you know—King George. (*Laughter.*) I ought to interject that there has been a very great decrease in drunkenness in England, as a matter of fact; but it is not by any means due to any such agencies. They finally appointed a commission to deal with this matter,—according to this long habit of appointing commissions to handle things that are getting too hot to take hold of,—they appointed the Central Board of Control. That board has entire control of the distribution of liquor within the transport, munitions and encampment areas, under the Defense of the Realm Act.

To show you how broad their powers are, they can even define their own areas of operation. They can, if they like, put down the whole of England, as an area, or they can put the whole of Wales or the whole of Scotland, or all three together. Of course they have not done this, but they have power to do it. And within their areas their authority is absolute. They can control the sale and the quality and the kind of liquor that is distributed. They can close public houses peremptorily. They can open them. They can set up sales of intoxicants, free of all license and fees, thereby of course doing away with the possibility of private competition, and they can sell any kind of food or refreshments, without any license or tax. Also they have the power to prohibit treating within those areas.

The Board of Control is a very competent one; Lord d'Abernon is the chairman. They have been so late in getting to work—they have practically just begun their work, although they were appointed in midsummer—that there is no record of progress yet to amount to anything. They have dealt, up to the time of my last advice, with thirteen areas, but only to the extent of shortening

the hours of sale. They have not attempted as yet to do anything more than that, except I see by an Associated Press report that in one area they have prohibited treating.

So it is too early to report results; and they told me that it would be about Christmas time before they would be able to show definite progress; but they were hard at work on preliminary surveys and the formulation of a general policy at the time I left England—I was unable to stay there as long as I wanted to—so this much I can say, that in three very important directions their policy is decisive.

In the first place, they propose to bring (I should have mentioned that the powers of this board endure not only for the duration of the war, but for one year after as well) they propose to bring about a steady progressive discrimination in favor of lighter beverages.

They propose, in the second place, to follow the general principle of compensation which is in force in England. If any property is confiscated under the Defense of the Realm Act, they propose to apply the general plan of compensation, which in this case would mean an averaging of profits for a certain length of time, plus a varying amount put in in addition, for good will.

And in the third place, most important, they intend to bring about a reformation of the English public house,—which is an institution, gentlemen, that needs reform as desperately as any on the face of the earth. You know doubtless that the laws of England practically prevent a public house from being anything more than a place where you can stand up and drink; and it is the intention of the board to bring in very sensible, wise and far-reaching reforms to the extent of their power, in that institution.

With that end in view, they have before them the excellent example of the English Public House Trust. The Public House Trust is not quite, as I see you have it labelled in your exhibit, the idea of Earl Grey; it goes back a little bit before that. There is no mention in your literature of the institution called the Peoples' Refreshment House Association; which was the one that embodied the original idea and carried it out, and still carries it out. The idea was that jointly of the Bishop of Carlisle and Lieutenant-Colonel Crauford. This institution controls 108 houses—rather more than

that now ; that was the last report—108 public houses ; and they aim to make them, as the Public House Trust does, places of reasonable refreshment, amusement and family resort. The Public House Trust grew out of this, and aside from the Central Trust each county has its local trust. I presume the reason why you have not heard of the Peoples' Refreshment House Association is because they do not advertise much, and are not much before the public ; but that is where the idea was first brought forward, and they ought to have the credit of it.

Now, the Public House Trust and the Board of Control, with essentially similar ideas, contemplate reducing the number of public houses to the limit of economic demand—not to encourage their multiplying in excess of the economic demand for them ; and, in the next place, they want to make these houses, as far as possible, free houses. They want to do away with the incessant and dreadful pressure upon the managers of those places which are, as they say over there, tied ; that is, mortgaged to some controlling body behind them. This original Peoples' Refreshment House or Association permits the manager to have a percentage on the profits of food and non-intoxicating drink that he sells, but does not permit him a percentage of the profit on intoxicants. There is an immense opportunity for the Board of Control to put some similar policy in force throughout England. The Public House Trust with its 300 houses, and this Association with its one hundred-odd houses, have proved conclusively that it is a venture that is economically safe. Of course there are incidental hardships worked everywhere, as there are under the operation of any kind of general reform ; but those hardships are purely incidental ; the thing is generally workable, and generally practicable.

I have not finished what I had to say about that, by any means, but I must hurry on. I want to bring up for comparison the situation in this country. If such an opportunity exists for a sane and sound reform in the English public house, what opportunity exists for a similar reform—not, perhaps, an identical reform, but a similar reform—in our American saloon ? There is a very great deal of difference—I do not mean superficially, but I mean fundamentally—in the position of the two institutions in their respective civilizations. The English public house, as I told you, has one function and one

only. The American saloon has many. I was very much pleased yesterday when you, Mr. President, hinted at the amount of social service that is being performed by the American saloon. It would be a very easy thing to go on and show—for the case is clear—that that is the reason, not, doubtless, the only reason, but a great reason—in my judgment the chief reason—for the intrenchment of the saloon in our civilization to-day.

Your president, gentlemen, did not see fit to go on and enlarge upon that point, but it is nevertheless true. I will tell you what I think. I am a newspaper man and I know that what I am going to say would make an excellent headline, but I am going to ask my brothers of the press, if there are any of them here, to exercise a little self-control, because to use it in that way would be rather disingenuous; but as a matter of fact, the American saloon is performing more social service and performing it in more directions and with more efficiency than the churches and the charity organizations put together.

You ask, How? In the first place, consider the item of rent. I know of saloons that rent rooms, sometimes as many as twenty, to various organizations, trade unions, fraternal and mutual benefit societies, clubs, and so on, at a lower rate than can be had elsewhere.

Then, the item of food. I can get a better meal for less money in a saloon in New York City than I can anywhere else. Calculate the gross annual total of free goods dispensed by the saloon, and compare it with the amount dispensed by other institutions. The item of shelter; do you know that the thirty-odd thousand long-shoremen of New York City have no shelter whatever, with the exception of one room on 23d Street, about half as big as this, except the waterfront saloon? The waterfront saloon is, as a rule, a very disreputable place. I am sorry that it is so, just as sorry as anybody can be; but, as a matter of fact, gentlemen, the waterfront saloon is performing that important social service, and no other institution is even pretending to perform it. That is all I am getting at.

The item of banking; you know the process of cashing pay-checks—a bad practice, we all agree on that, but the saloon does it, and what other institution does? Where do we go to get a big bill changed with a good grace? There is no use multiplying examples to show how the saloon, in many quarters, performs the functions



SPARKFORD INN, SPARKFORD, SOMERSET. AN OLD COACHING INN.

of a bank in matters of minor exchange, especially for poor people.

Then, again, in the matter of toilet accommodations, in the matter of labour exchange, in the matter of amusements—in all these directions you can see the force of my observation, and the ground of my belief that it is chiefly thus that the saloon has its strong position in our society at the present time.

Very well, now; it seems to me most important that all this social value should not be simply swept out of existence until there are some agencies in society which can take up that work and carry it on as well or better, because it is all done at a tremendous disadvantage. You know that the economic basis for all this is not sound—far from it. We would all be better off if the saloon gave it up to some other competent agency. But I say again the point is that it is being done by the saloon and by nothing else with anything like the same efficiency. Until some agency comes along, therefore, which can gather up these various activities on a sound economic basis and perform them for the ordinary public, I, for one, am not willing to see the saloon abolished. I do not want to see it abolished, anyway; I very much want to see it reformed; and I merely point out to you, this line of social service, as one of the directions in which we must look for the strength of the saloon and, hence, for the foundation upon which we may build a sound and permanent reform.

It all depends, gentlemen, I think, upon the organization of a real temperance movement—something we have never had, to my knowledge, in this country—a real temperance movement, with a collateral interest, as your president intimated yesterday, in every social reform, in every social problem that bears upon the morbid craving for alcohol, whether as an anæsthetic or as a stimulant. A practical expression of temperance ideals, taking shape in saloon reform, it seems to me, is the only thing that is possible for us to contemplate. Repressive legislation is absolutely nothing. I am opposed to sumptuary legislation of every kind, not only against liquor, but every form of sumptuary legislation, because it runs counter to the permanent instincts of humanity. I am invariably reminded in discussing this, of the legislators of Bohemia who decided that the population was increasing too rapidly, and passed a law that there should be no more marriages for a year; and when the returns were in, that

year turned out, of course, to be the most fruitful of any that they had ever had.

The practical expression of a real temperance movement, gentlemen, it seems to me, must ultimately be in such places of resort as I have seen foreshadowed in your literature and in your pictures; such as those we have abroad, such as those we have in Italy, where it is a perfect delight to go. Resorts of this kind are not abused. It is not natural to abuse them, one does not want to. I never saw but one drunken man in all the time I was in Italy, and that was at two o'clock in the morning in the streets of Turin, and he was such a curiosity that the people followed him.

Under those circumstances alcohol is not abused, in a place of proper resort, a place where we can meet our fellow men under proper and respectable social circumstances. It seems to me that such is the practical expression which you, I take it, are inclined to consider. For such a measure, the thing is, first, by all these kinds of object lessons and inferences drawn from the activities all over the world, such as the British committees, the Russian committees of temperance, the Danish experiments, and so on, to get intelligent opinion in this country massed in favor of temperance rather than reactionary and silly measures that run counter to the strongest natural instincts. That is what we want, a real temperance movement; and when you, the practical men of the industry, get behind that movement, your practical expression will doubtless take shape in a real reform of the saloon. You will back the kind of institution that reflects a sentiment for true temperance and cultivates true temperance opinion; and then we will, in this country, have an institution like the Continental café, with differences perhaps, due to differences in climate and race and so on; but at all events, we will have a reformed and improved institution that will be the most important and most socially valuable and interesting and, from the point of view of all of us, the most gratifying and satisfactory improvement that can be thought of. (*Applause.*)

EFFICIENCY AND DRINK

**Statement Issued to the Press by Colonel Gustave Pabst of Milwaukee,
President-elect United States Brewers' Association,
Springfield, Mass., October 15, 1915.**

The social and economic betterment of humanity is very much to the front nowadays, and mixed up with the endless discussion of this theme is the so-called liquor question. Indeed, the last-named appears to have overshadowed all other phases of this tremendous problem, of which it is, after all, but a part.

No longer than a generation ago reformers invariably attributed all the ills of life, including poverty, to drink; and as a matter of fact we have still with us a very clamorous element which still shouts that absurd social theory from the housetops. Of late, however, even the man in the street has begun to question whether drink causes poverty, or poverty causes drink. Once a man has honestly asked himself that question, he has taken a big step towards the truth.

The truth, it seems to me, lies somewhere between the two extreme views. Drunkenness and poverty act and react upon each other with infinite complexity. Drunkenness in some instances undeniably causes poverty, and it is equally true that poverty in many instances leads to drunkenness. But the great majority of people are neither drunkards nor paupers; and yet they are affected by the underlying social and economic ills which produce both.

In the light of modern sociology and economics we know positively that drink is not responsible for all the evils of life; on the contrary we see that the drink evil—the abuse of alcoholic beverages—is to a very large degree a product of modern industrial methods.

We are living at high speed. In every department of life the cry is speed, speed, and yet greater speed. The easy-going life of our forefathers has departed, apparently forever. The European immigrant, accustomed in the old country to the leisurely life of the

Continent, is caught up in the whirlpool and goes to excesses undreamed of at home.

Take conditions in some of our West Virginia coal mines, for example, the owners of which were extremely active in behalf of prohibition in the recent fight. Their men labor nine, even ten hours a day under hardships almost inconceivable. Here the cry for tonnage and still more tonnage drives the men to tasks at which a horse would balk. Is it to be wondered at when the miner, after spending a day straining in cramped conditions, breathing foul air and half choked with coal dust—is it to be wondered that that man seeks the only solace he knows for cruelly tortured nerves and muscles? Of course, if, when emerging from the shaft, he could step into a well-ordered home, take a cool bath and then an automobile ride, the miner might have no excuse to drink to excess. But the truth is, he is driven by low wages and the pace of the system to excesses for which surely he is not wholly to blame. Let us put the blame mainly where it belongs—let us put it on the “system.”

The blessings of prohibition make no appeal to such a man. The only way to “reform” him is to reform the industrial system under which he labors, and to talk prohibition to him or to legislate prohibition against him is to give him a stone in place of the bread that is his due. At all events, that is the way it appears to be working out in the West Virginia mining region. There moonshine whiskey has taken the place of beer. All too often he drinks until he is unconscious of his troubles and of the wind whistling through the cracks of his mountain shanty.

And so in the other industries, we are speeded up to the breaking point. “Efficiency,” which is merely another name for speed, has become the slogan of the modern industrial world, and it has been so long and persistently harped upon as to seem the sum total of human desires. Now while with legitimate efficiency we have no quarrel, there is a species of efficiency which deserves to be branded with its true name, which is, greed—the greed of a certain class of employer that sets all his machines on impossibly high gears and then tells his men that the reason they cannot meet his requirements is because they take a glass of beer. All drink, he declares, even used in moderation, lessens efficiency.

Certain great industrial concerns in this country have become

so enthused over the possibilities of increasing the efficiency of their help by inducing abstinence, that they have adopted stringent rules against drinking. Every man who drinks is discharged. His footsteps are dogged, even his home is no longer sacred from the prying eyes of the paid informer. Such is actually one phase of our modern prohibition-efficiency departure.

Now suppose for the sake of argument that efficiency is so marvelously increased by this forced abstinence combined with speeding up, are wages correspondingly increased? We do not have to examine statistics to know that they are not, and right there lies the hypocrisy of the whole heartless, nagging, busy-body system.

If, as some of these "efficiency experts" claim, even the moderate drinking of light alcoholic beverages is destructive of efficiency, why is it that Germany has brought real efficiency to such perfection? As everybody knows, the Germans are a nation of drinkers, largely of the milder alcoholic beverages. Beer is the national drink. It may almost be said that German children are weaned on it. Has the drinking of beer impaired the efficiency of the Germans? The question is a fair one, and I should be pleased to have some of our prohibition friends answer it.

Beer instead of being a destroyer of efficiency is a great, the great, temperance drink—a true conservator of health, if used in moderation. And the brewers of this country stand for temperance, in the true sense of the word. We are engaged in a great constructive work along this line, the result of which, I am firmly convinced, will be manifest in the not distant future.

Real temperance is not to be looked for at the hands of prohibitionists. We must recognize that drinking is one of the oldest and most firmly rooted of all human instincts. There is no civilization so ancient but that we find among its records evidence of the use of alcoholic beverages, and there is no people so low in the social scale to-day but has knowledge of making some form of alcoholic drink.

Prohibition utterly ignores this ancient and deep grounded instinct of the race. It can never succeed for that very reason, if for no other. Man is a drinking animal—he is also a free animal. To attempt the complete repression of this instinct strikes at one of the well-springs of his social life.

A WORD WITH THE PUBLICITY AGENT

(Reprinted from *The Survey*, October 16, 1915.)

There was a paper given before the American Public Health Association this year, addressed to health officials which should really have been directed to magazine writers and to the editors of newspapers that maintain a "health column" or a "how to keep well" department.

Dr. C. V. Chapin of Providence is one of the country's foremost sanitarians. He believes in publicity for health matters as well as for other matters in which a community is vitally interested, but he does not believe in some methods of the publicity man. He is revolutionary enough to insist that if truth and readableness cannot go hand in hand, then the latter should be sacrificed.

"It would appear to be almost an axiom that the teacher should teach the truth. Yet there are many to whom this does not seem to have occurred. If the tares of error are sown among the wheat they are sure to spring up and many a summer sun will come and go before they wither and die. . . . In the past many errors have been taught by alleged sanitarians and enthusiastic reformers of many kinds. Some of them are still entrenched in the minds of the public to plague us and hinder progress."

Such are the fallacies as to the dangers of cellar air and "ground air"; the perniciousness of emanations from cemeteries, and the disease-producing properties of simple dirt. A belief that dirt as dirt is dangerous hampers the health officer who wants to insist on the danger of certain kinds of dirt in certain places—human excreta in drinking-water, for instance. At the close of the Spanish War, Colonel Waring was sent to clean the city of Havana and so exterminate yellow fever. He did clean it but the fever was worse

than ever. Yet this old heresy about the all-importance of dirt, any kind of dirt, still persists. If writers for the weekly or monthly health bulletin cannot think of anything else they can always fall back on a new sermon on dirt.

One picture bulletin issued by a health department shows adjoining yards, one shiftless and dirty, the other lovely with flowers, with the motto, "Dirt and disease go hand in hand." Of course, when everyday experience shows that the dirty little urchins in homes of this kind are in the most blooming health and that a sickly family may keep the premises absolutely clean and still be sick, the community is not likely to trust this same authority when he tells them that antitoxin cures diphtheria.

Another subject on which exaggerated nonsense has been written, and has deeply impressed the public mind is the danger of germs of infectious disease.

"For instance," quotes Dr. Chapin, "these germs by their exceeding lightness may separate from any of the emanations of the body to infect some other person weeks or months afterward, and scores of miles away. There is little wonder that, when a few years ago we sought to establish a hospital for contagious disease, the neighbors rose as one man to protest against the outrage."

Food adulteration is a good instance of the harm done by placing emphasis on an unimportant feature to the detriment of vitally important ones. It is invariably a most popular subject and is handled with infinite zeal by the "health editor." Dr. Chapin describes a cartoon showing Death pouring adulterants into soups and sardines, while a lovely Red Cross nurse labeled Health, is dealing out cans marked P-U-R-E. "The truth is that adulteration, except in a few instances, is an economic, not a health, problem."

Cleanliness in food is much more important; but when the health writers turn to that subject, they usually devote all their eloquence to the prevention of dust and quite forget the infinitely greater danger that comes from dirty hands.

Perhaps the most lurid nonsense of all is written about the fly. Dr. Chapin is willing to admit that the house-fly does at times and

in places become a factor of importance in the spread of fecal-borne disease.

"He is also a very dirty and disgusting insect. This is enough. Why call the fly 'deadlier than the tiger or cobra,' or 'the most dangerous animal in the world'? It is news to most of us that 'Napoleon could not retain his hold on Egypt because of the fly'; and that 'An eminent medical authority has recently figured out that the fly as a carrier of typhoid fever annually costs the people of the United States for sickness, medical expenses, lost time and funeral expenses the enormous sum of \$350,000,000'? We ought to make this accurate mathematical gentleman chairman of our section on vital statistics."

Doubtless some will think Dr. Chapin hypercritical. These slips are small, they will say, and seldom occur. But who will say that because a lie is little it can do no harm? One great trouble with the publicity man is an inordinate desire to "get in on the ground floor." When he hears something new he tells it without waiting to learn whether it is true.

"'One cannot expect scientific accuracy in publicity,' a very good friend, who is a forceful writer of telling articles, said to me," concludes Dr. Chapin. "I made no decided answer then, but the more I think of it the more decided I am that scientific accuracy should be insisted on. Our science itself is so inexact that we cannot afford to swerve one hair's breadth from it. One can hold steadfast to scientific truth and yet avoid, absolutely, all pedantry and scientific jargon. Clear, forceful and catchy writing is worse than useless if it fails to teach the truth and the truth only. So far as it departs from this our health literature approaches that of the fake medicine factory—and perhaps does more harm. The space writer is the curse of our day and generation. . . .

"For the sake of those who come after, stop filling your columns with tommy-rot, hot air and dope. Do not be always seeking novelty. Most that is new is bad. There are plenty of

old truths which all of our hundred millions have not yet learned. If you have nothing to write, do not write it. Remember that bulletins were made for man and not man for bulletins. Better pay your publicity man for doing nothing than for writing something which is not so."

A TEMPERANCE TALK TO NEWSPAPER MEN

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

(We republish this article from THE AMERICAN PRESS of October 23, 1915, because of its constructive value, even though some of it may be debatable. Especially noteworthy is the author's analysis of the effect of prohibition and his statement as to CONFISCATION of property without COMPENSATION.)

The important question to newspaper men is that which affects the greatest number of human beings.

That question in America, as regards legislation, is the drink question.

It is nonsense to say that intemperance does more harm than anything else. Dr. Osler says bad teeth cause more suffering than alcohol. And everybody knows that consumption, with its terrific killing, and cancer, by the horrible suffering it inflicts, on those who see their friends dying in slow agony, are infinitely worse than alcohol. But we cannot legislate against disease, and we can legislate against drunkenness.

The trouble with our prohibition legislation is the fact that it increases drunkenness.

There are many prohibition editors,—not all of them teetotalers. Some advocate prohibition because they think it pays, some because they lack information. A majority are sincere and earnest. They should welcome information.

The population of Italy is 35,238,997.

The population of Maine is 742,787.

There is more drunkenness in the State of Maine than there is in the whole of Italy, and for this reason:

In Italy there is no prohibition, there are no teetotalers and nobody drinks whiskey.

In Maine, prohibition keeps beer and light wines from the people, and they drink whiskey and get drunk, and the same is true of Kansas, where you may read now after years of prohibition the interesting but uncertain statement that "drunkenness seems to be on the decline."

JEFFERSON AND THE DRINK PROBLEM

Prohibition which classes all stimulants, light wine, beer, gins and whiskies alike, simply means putting the Nation back where it was in the time of Thomas Jefferson, on a whiskey basis.

Many editors, including Wm. J. Bryan, advocate prohibition and praise the wisdom of Jefferson. Do they know that Jefferson urged particularly liberal treatment of brewers on the ground that good light beer alone would drive out the whiskey that was killing a third of the population?

And do they know that the brewing of light beer actually has diminished drunkenness just as the driving out of light beer and light wine increases drunkenness? . . .

Jefferson wrote to Carl Yancey:

"There is before the Assembly (of Virginia) a petition of a Captain Miller which I have at heart, because I have great esteem for the petitioner as an honest and useful man. He is about to settle in our country and to establish a brewery, in which art I think him as skillful a man as has ever come to America. I wish to see this beverage become common instead of the whiskey which kills one-third of our citizens and ruins their families. He is staying with me until he can fix himself, and I should be thankful for information from time to time of the progress of his petition."

There you have Jefferson's opinion of beer as compared with whiskey. His opinion of the light wines used universally by many Nations and without drunkenness was based upon his travel in Europe and his own experience as a user of light wines.

DRINK QUESTION IN EUROPE'S ARMIES

There is a great drink question in the European armies—some of them. But is there any drink question in Germany, where prac-

tically every man in the army has been a beer drinker since childhood? No, there is not. And there is no drink question in the army of France in which every soldier has used red wine since his childhood.

A boy five years old in France drinks water with red wine added, as a matter of course and of common sense. The prohibitionist who should say that such a drink would lead to drunkenness would be looked upon as a maniac. There is more drunkenness in Kansas, with its 1,690,949 population, than there is in all of France, with its 39,300,000 population.

Is there any drink question in the Italian army? There is not. Every Italian soldier drinks red wine.

Where do you find the drink question in this European army?

You find it in England, a land of whiskey, of gin, and of heavy beer and ale.

Where else do you find it, this drink question in the army?

You find it in Russia, where the government officially put the entire Nation on a vile alcoholic basis by reserving to itself the great monopoly of selling in unlimited quantities a mixture of pure alcohol and water to the miserable peasants.

You say, perhaps, "Yes, but Russia has gone for prohibition now and has stopped the sale of vodka, the alcoholic mixture."

Quite true, but all the Russians who possibly can are destroying their health with vile substitutes for vodka and the prohibition army is running at top speed eastward in the direction of prohibition China driven by the Germans, who would class the suggestion of prohibition with other mild forms of dementia.

If you are going to legislate concerning the drink question, and if you editors are going to advocate legislation, you ought to know the facts and be guided by them.

Nobody has suggested that the French army is incompetent. Have you observed that France forbade the exportation of red wine because she wanted to be sure to have enough for the soldiers to keep them in condition, in good health?

Are you aware of the fact that, dropped into a mixture of red wine and water such as the French soldier drinks, a typhoid germ is dead in a few minutes, whereas a similar germ dropped into pure water proceeds to breed in the water drinker's interior? Ask

your doctor for statistics as to typhoid and appendicitis in France and America. Red wine and water are a disinfectant.

Germany is hard pressed for money, but she frees from taxation the beer that is sent to the trenches and to the hospitals. And, although the brewers complain that they cannot serve their customers because of lack of grain, the government compels them to deliver so many carloads daily to the German army, the army without a drink problem.

INCREASING THE WHISKEY DRINKERS

Suppose that some of the states should advocate prohibition for all narcotics,—tobacco, morphine, cocaine and all the rest.

What would happen? Just exactly the same thing as happens under our prohibition system.

The sale of tobacco would be stopped because a man cannot smoke without being caught at it. The sale of morphine and cocaine would increase, and that kind of narcotic prohibition intended to protect men against themselves would succeed only in changing the tobacco smoker into a morphine or a cocaine user or in the establishment of a few more clubs of those sufficiently prosperous to defy the law or buy immunity.

No editor, I suppose, would advocate the kind of prohibition that would change a tobacco smoker into a morphine fiend. And every editor in the United States who advocates prohibition, instead of following Jefferson's example of advocating destruction of the whiskey traffic and encouraging the use of beer and light wine, is advocating legislation which he ought to know will change the drinker of beer and light wines into a drinker of whiskey.

Many of the amiable ladies and gentlemen who advocated prohibition of all alcoholic drinks also advocate prohibition of tobacco. These well-meaning, earnest men and women forget that you cannot change in a day or in a century the habits of an entire race. You could no more make a Nation such as this teetotal than you could make it vegetarian.

You may put the United States where it was in the days of Jefferson, when whiskey was a much greater curse than it is now,

A TEMPERANCE TALK TO NEWSPAPER MEN

drunkenness almost universal, and when Jefferson, with an intelligence that William Jennings Bryan might well imitate, worked in favor of the light wines and beers that alone can substitute real temperance for drunkenness.

Whether you advocate prohibition or not, give the people the facts. Let them know that there are other Nations free from whiskey and free from drunkenness, where practically every man, woman and child uses light wine, which, although Mr. Bryan probably doesn't know it, is nothing but grape juice obeying the laws of nature, or light beer, concerning which the great chemist, Liebig, said, "Beer and bread are the natural food of the workingman."

The difficulty with some of our editors is that they know as little about the real world, about the history of the human race, its habits, and about the history of alcohol, as does William Jennings Bryan himself, and that is saying a good deal.

They believe that by resolution you can change the nature and bind the will of tens of millions of men. They believe that the personal tastes or the unusual strength of character of a few individuals can be made the goal for the entire Nation.

Prohibition means whiskey, means the state of drunkenness, against which Jefferson protested when he spoke in favor of light beer and wine.

Prohibition means hypocrisy, evasion of law, bribery.

Teetotalism, like celibacy, is highly honorable, but reserved for a few. Those editors who know anything about the history of the human race know that they can no more impose teetotalism upon this Nation than they could celibacy. And not many probably could be persuaded or compelled to follow the example of the admirable St. Origen.

BASE ACTION ON FACTS

When the editor or the legislator deals with human habits long established and inborn, whether of drink or morality, let him act like a sane being, basing his action upon the facts and recognizing impossibilities.

If you want a moral community attack vice, attack the vicious dives, prostitution, white slavery, and encourage marriage. Don't



REST AND REFRESHMENT AFTER THE MARCH. (GERMAN ARMY.)

A TEMPERANCE TALK TO NEWSPAPER MEN

AVOID HYSTERICAL ATTACKS ON DISTILLERS

Incidentally in discussing the drink question there should be none of the hysterical attacks on distillers or other whiskey handlers so long as the trade in which they are engaged is not only declared legal, but actually permitted to contribute tens of millions to the expenses of government, saving from higher taxation every prohibitionist.

Confiscation of property should not be advocated. If a man has invested his money with the law's permission and sanction and under government taxation and protection, it is confiscation and dishonesty to take his property from him by legislation or in any other way.

It would have been cheaper ten times over to have bought the slaves than to have fought the Civil War. It would be cheap for the government, if it really wants temperance, to buy the distilleries.

In conclusion, if you want to preach temperance effectively, make the brewers of beer realize that they are the great distributors of whiskey, responsible for a great part of the drunkenness. The beer that they brew, as Jefferson pointed out, promotes temperance, because it replaces whiskey. But the fortunes that they have built up have been invested in whiskey saloons.

Each brewer must see his name in gilt letters over as many saloon doors as any other brewer.

So in the big cities there are four saloons on the four corners, and they cannot pay expenses unless their customers drink whiskey, for the whiskey drinker spends all his money in a saloon, where the beer drinker spends twenty cents at most.

The brewers have well deserved the cut in their fortunes caused by the temperance movement, for their vanity and bad judgment, multiplying the number of saloons and increasing the sale of whiskey, because so many saloons cannot possibly be run profitably on a beer basis, are responsible for much of the drunkenness.

As for the law-makers who snatch at any passing straw of sentiment, building up dives at the soldiers' expense by abolishing the canteen, ready to say offhand that the man tired at night shall drink only water, let them consider Lecky's warning:

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"Injudicious suppression of amusements that are not wholly good, but which afford keen enjoyment to great masses, seldom fail to give an impulse to other pleasures more secret and probably more vicious."

A STUDY OF THE CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

By Gustavus Myers

(Reprinted from the *American Statistical Quarterly*, September, 1915.)

Since the adoption by twenty-four states within the last few years of workmen's compensation laws, the opportunities for securing data as to the frequency and causes of industrial accidents have been greatly increased. Previous to the passage of those laws and of the appointment of commissions to administer them, there was no system in force under which any state received and arranged reports of all accidents taking place in industrial establishments, and this was true of fatal as well as non-fatal accidents. Occasional investigations might be made here and there by special official bodies, but there was no provision for permanent inquiry and report.

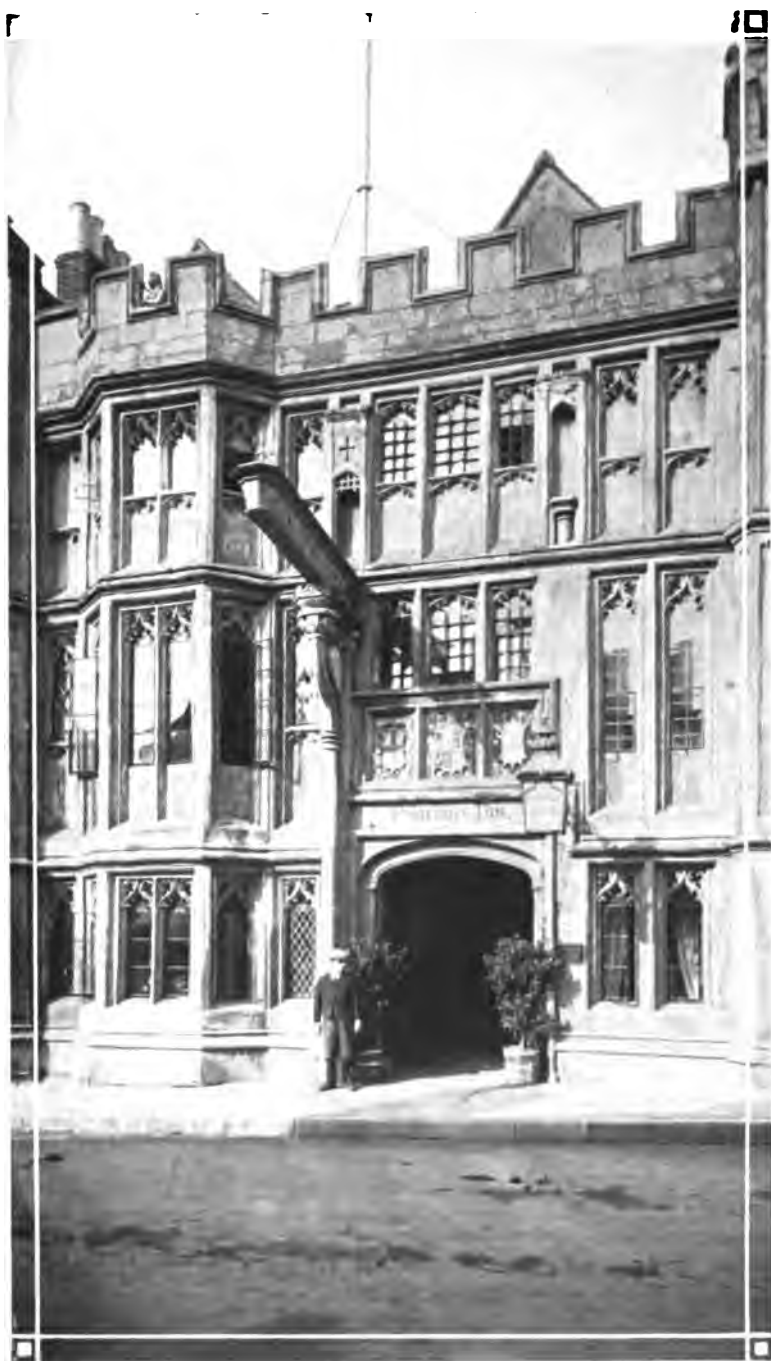
In at least two branches of the subject—those pertaining to accidents on railroads and in mines—record was kept of accidents, but this was done by Federal officials; in the one case by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the other by the Bureau of Mines. As for accidents in purely industrial concerns, nothing even approaching an adequate record was kept, and there were neither requirements nor facilities for keeping any.

When, however, the passage of workmen's compensation laws brought permanent commissions into existence, there were created continuing agencies among the functions of which were the assembling and reporting of all necessary data. Necessarily, each of these commissions, operating under differing laws, produces an absence of uniformity, and this applies to specific provisions of law as well as to methods. Some of the commissions will make exhaustive reports while others give no detailed statistics, but so far content themselves with reporting merely the main outline of facts. In

some states a system of the most thorough reporting and tabulation has been put in operation under the supervision of skilled statisticians; in other states this system has not yet been introduced.

Nevertheless, making full allowance for these deficiencies, there is already supplied a mass of data affording certain authentic information. If there is any one phase of the matter of industrial accidents long a prolific source of conjecture, contention, and extravagant assertions of one kind or another, it has been that regarding the factors causing them. What proportions are due to inherent risks of industry, and what to personal fault? Approximately what percentage is chargeable to employers, and what to employees? To what extent do unsafe machinery, lack of proper safeguards, flying objects, perilous speeding up, and other factors, on the one hand, and on the other, personal carelessness, enter into the causative nature of industrial accidents? Upon one or more or all of these questions various assumptions have been and are still being made. The data at hand in the official reports are manifestly not conclusive of the situation in the United States as a whole. Much of it, too, is incomplete and requires further elucidation. Still, there remains a valuable body of reliable statistics containing significant essentials well worthy of consideration.

When, in 1908, Frederick L. Hoffman, basing his estimate upon the data then available, conservatively placed the number of deaths due to industrial accidents at 30,000 to 35,000 a year, and casualties of all kinds in the United States at 2,000,000 annually, the assumption was advanced that at least 50 per cent of these mortalities and injuries "were the direct result of the occupational risk." These figures, published in Bulletin No. 78 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, September, 1908, attracted widespread attention. In Bulletin No. 157, issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in March, 1915, Mr. Hoffman concludes, after an exhaustive consideration of the returns, that "There are approximately 82,520 deaths per annum in the United States, from accidents due to all causes, and that of this large number of deaths some 25,000 may safely be assumed to represent the loss of life directly due to occupational activity, chiefly in connection with the carrying on of dangerous industries, all of which are typical of the economic necessities of modern life." The estimate by Carl M. Hansen, Secretary



THE GEORGE HOTEL, WHICH WAS FORMERLY PILGRIMS INN, AND DATES BACK TO 1475.

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of the Department of Accident Prevention, Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau, is somewhat different. In an address recently delivered before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Mr. Hansen estimated that from 40,000 to 45,000 wage workers were killed by accidents in the United States annually. The Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board has placed the number of workers in the United States killed by accident yearly at 75,000 and the number of injured every year at 3,000,000. Estimates may vary, but the number killed and injured annually is self-evidently enormous.

Is the old assumption that about one half of these casualties are due to risk of industry practically correct? Is it an exaggeration or an under estimate? Examining the reports of the various state commissions administering workmen's compensation laws with respect to this particular inquiry, we get a scattering of some definite results based upon such casualties as have been reported.

The New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission began actual operations on July 1, 1914. The first annual report contains no statistics on the causes of the accident cases passed upon by the Commission, but the promise is held out in this report that "the commission will maintain a small but well organized statistical department which will analyze claims to discover the causes of accidents, and by promulgating the information thereon, offer a constant incentive to employers to adopt safety methods and devices, on the theory that it is better to prevent an accident than to compensate the losses arising therefrom." Up to January 1, 1915, the following number of injuries were reported, awards allowed, and claims pending:

Number of notices of injury filed by employers.....	130,723
Number of claims received from employes.....	22,221
Number of claims in which initial awards were allowed.....	15,218
Number of claims in which subsequent awards were allowed.....	3,712
Total number of awards allowed.....	18,930
Number of claims disallowed	982
Number of claims pending	2,707
Number of completed claims set for hearing.....	2,314

No figures are given for the number of cases having fatal results. The report comments that although more than 130,000 workmen

were injured during the 7 months from July 1, 1914, to January 31, 1915, only 22,221 claims for compensation were made. The principal reason for this disparity, it says, is that the law allows compensation only for such injuries as result in disability for more than fourteen days. Another reason was that many of the notices of injury applied to persons who were not in employments covered by the law; and a third reason is the fact that some reported injuries were sustained prior to July 1, 1914, and were therefore not compensable.

Although further reports must be awaited giving detailed statistics of accident causes in New York State, yet there is one vital fact already available from the records of the Legal Department of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission, throwing much light upon the moot question of personal negligence. In view of the provisions in the New York Workmen's Compensation Act making intoxication a cause of exclusion of awards, it is important to inquire into the results. The Legal Department says that there were but a very small number of cases—perhaps not more than a hundred in a total of 18,930 awards allowed, in which the question of intoxication was raised by either the employer or insurance carrier, and that in not a single case did the Commission decide that the injuries were due wholly to intoxication, nor was a single claim disallowed on the ground of intoxication. It is evident that this element so frequently alleged as a fertile cause of accidents was not observable in the investigations made in New York State. The hope may be expressed that in its next report the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission will present facts as to what causes do produce accidents, and also give what is lacking in its first report, the sex and ages of the total killed and injured, and months, days, and hours when the injuries happened.

The reports of the Commissions of certain other states likewise give no positive statistics on the causes of accidents, but merely register the aggregates of claims submitted and passed upon.

The Connecticut Board of Compensation Commissioners commenced active operations on January 1, 1914. Up to November, 1914, there were reported in Connecticut 18,054 accidents, of which,

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the Commission reports, a very large number either did not incapacitate the injured employe from labor at all, or if at all, for periods of less than two weeks. The number of compensation agreements voluntarily entered into by employer and employe and approved by the Connecticut Commission, amounted to 3,444.

The Michigan Industrial Accident Board employs no statistician, explaining that it has no funds for the purpose. The total number of accidents reported during 1914 to the Michigan Board was 33,315, of which 290 resulted fatally. Of the 33,315 cases, nearly 20,000 did not receive compensation, for the reason that the disability continued for less than two weeks, which is the waiting period under the law. Under the rules of the Michigan Board, no case is reported unless the injury is sufficiently severe to cause total disability of at least twenty-four hours, or which results in the loss of a member or death.

The first annual report of the Texas Industrial Accident Board is similarly meager in statistics. The Employer's Liability Act in Texas became effective on September 1, 1913. During the fiscal year ended August 1, 1914, there was a total of 18,888 injuries reported, 81 of these injuries resulted in death. During this period 4,000 injured employes received compensation, and an aggregate of 7,091 received either compensation with medical aid, or medical aid only. The total number of employes of 2,844 subscribing employers in Texas, on September 1, 1914, was 95,808. Subscription to the Texas Act is not obligatory on employers, and from its provisions are exempted domestic servants, farm laborers, employes of operators of railways as common carriers, laborers engaged in working for cotton gins, and employers of less than 6 employes. The Texas Industrial Accident Board recommends that the Act be so amended as to apply to all employes excepting only domestic servants, farm laborers, and railway employes. The first report of the Texas Industrial Accident Board is concerned largely with pointing out evils that have developed, with suggestions for changes, and explanatory statistics of accidents are excluded. One of the many complaints made by this Board is of especial interest. It declares that "in a very large number of cases it has come to the knowledge of the Board that attorneys have been em-

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ployed at a cost to the employes of one third and, oftener, one half of the compensation to which they were entitled, and secured by assignments of an interest in the compensation. . . . Instances have become known to the Board where the contract between the attorney and the employe also provided that all compensation shall be paid directly to the attorney." The Board asks for authority to declare invalid all such assignments or transfers of compensation by employes.

The first year of reports under the Workmen's Compensation Act in Minnesota was 1913-1914. During this year, according to the report of the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industries, there were 149 fatal accidents and 12,084 non-fatal accidents. Of these 211 were females, two of whom were injured fatally. The following table shows the industrial accidents in Minnesota by industries in 1913-1914:

Industry	Fatal	Non-fatal
Railroad shops	2	809
Mining	42	2,252
Lumber and U. W.....	22	2,428
Contracting	21	1,730
Public utilities	9	508
Agriculture	12	203
Flour manufacturing	5	313
Foundries and machinery.....	9	1,093
General manufacturing	10	892
Mercantile	6	882
Miscellaneous	11	974
Totals	149	12,084

A striking fact dealing with the question of frequency of accidents is that the non-fatal accidents in Minnesota increased from 5,442 in 1912-1913 to 12,084 in 1913-1914, and the totals of fatal and non-fatal accidents from 5,578 to 12,233. This increase is explained by the activity of the State's inspectors in calling the attention of the employers to the accident report law. The ages of 7,114 injured employes in all industries in Minnesota in 1913-1914 were:

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Age Groups	Number	Per Cent
14 to 16 years.....	45	.65
17 to 21 years.....	904	12.70
22 to 30 years.....	3,062	43.00
31 to 40 years.....	1,762	24.80
41 to 50 years.....	918	12.90
51 to 60 years.....	320	4.50
60 years and more.....	103	1.45
Totals	7,114	100.00

A companion table in the report shows that of a total of 5,701 injured, 15.25 per cent were occupied less than one week at the work on which they were injured; 14.65 per cent less than one month; 37.50 per cent from one month to one year; 22.20 per cent from 1 year to 5 years; 6.50 per cent from 5 to 10 years; and 3.90 per cent 10 years and more. Evidently inexperience is a very considerable factor in causing accidents. Although Part III of the 1914 Report of the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industries gives 22 tables of statistics, none of them, unfortunately, covers the specific causes of accidents. In the "Minnesota Bureau of Labor Bulletin on Industrial Accidents and Workmen's Compensation," Don D. Lescohier, Expert of the Minnesota Bureau of Labor, assigned 71.6 per cent of industrial accidents to hazards of industry, and 5.2 per cent to contributory negligence. In another article, published in June, 1911, Mr. Lescohier stated that Minnesota employers reported that "fully 60 per cent of all accidents were due to dangers inherent in industry," a conclusion almost identical with that reached by the "Minnesota Bureau of Labor in a previous publication." Mr. Lescohier declared that more than 50 per cent of the accidents that occur were certainly preventable. Continuing, Mr. Lescohier pointed out that "the principal causes of accidents found responsible in whole or in part for the 38 per cent of the accidents attributed to the workmen, were youth, ignorance of the English language, incompetence, carelessness, ranging all the way from momentary inattention or forgetfulness to foolhardy recklessness, personal shortcomings, like deafness, or excitability and absorption in the work at hand which make the workman oblivious of approaching danger, fatigue, and nerve strain."

Such statistics as are given of the first year's operation of the Minnesota Workmen's Compensation Act seem to show that the great proportion of the cases open to compensation were not contestable on any ground. The large number of cases in which the workman was disabled for less than two weeks were not entitled under the law to compensation. Deducting these, left 3,634 cases subject to the compensation provisions. By June 30, 1914, the end of the fiscal year, all payments were made in 2,468 or 67.6 per cent of the cases, and settlements were in process in practically all of the remainder.

The New Jersey Workmen's Compensation Law was enacted in 1911. Section I of this Act allows compensation "providing the employe was not guilty of negligence." Section III defines negligence: "For the purposes of this Act, wilful negligence shall consist of (1) deliberate act or failure to act, or (2) such conduct as evidences reckless indifference to safety, or (3) intoxication as the proximate cause of injury."

In the years 1911-1913 the total number of non-fatal accident reports received in New Jersey was 6,635, and in the following year 5,750. In the year 1912-1913, there were 233 fatal accidents reported. The New Jersey Employers' Liability Commission complains in its 1914 report of the great laxity in the reporting of accidents by employers. "This is evident," it says, "from the fact that while there are, according to the records in the Department of Labor, about 5,000 manufacturing employers in the State, we have only received reports from about 1,000."

This may reasonably be interpreted as an acknowledgment that there is probably a much greater frequency in accidents than is officially registered. Of 4,276 cases entitled to compensation in 1913, the greater part were settled promptly. The report of the New Jersey Employers' Liability Commission contains no statistics or explanations of the causes of accidents. It declares, however, that "the fact that of all the cases reported as compensated, 93.2 per cent were settled automatically, *i. e.*, without reference to a court, speaks well for the law." This fact evidently shows that wilful negligence, whether in the form of intoxication or in the other ways described in the Act, was so nearly absent as a factor as to be dismissed from consideration. The merits of such cases as were

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contested are shown in the further fact that of a total of 293 cases taken in 1913 to the Court of Appeals (deducting 12 cases dismissed or compromised before the final hearing), only three cases of the entire number were refused.

The reports of the Massachusetts Industrial Board, although not giving many statistics with reference to the question of personal fault, nevertheless present certain facts of value. From July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, there were in Massachusetts a total of 84,694 non-fatal accidents, of which 72,862 were insured. During the same period, the fatal accidents totalled 474 of which 290 were insured. Of the non-fatal accidents, 29,737, or 33 per cent of the total number, were caused by hand labor, 11,375, or 12 per cent, by machinery peculiar to special industries, 8,417, or 9 per cent, were the result of falls of various kinds, 4,331, or 4 per cent, were eye injuries, and 102, or 0.1 per cent, were occupational injuries (diseases). The heaviest causes of fatal injuries were due to railroad equipment, falls, vehicles, hand labor, elevators, electricity, and street railways. As a factor entering into the causes of industrial accidents, the report states that "dusty trades, industrial poisons, and occupational diseases are responsible for an annual loss in the United States of \$750,000,000, through needless diseases and disablements, and Massachusetts has her proportion of this enormous waste. The great majority of wage earners spend at least one third of every twenty-four hours in the factory, mill, or shop. Conditions in many of them are such that the worker is unable to attain fullest efficiency by reason of the conditions which surround him, and this has a direct bearing upon the number of accidents or the quality of the output of the worker. . . ."

Massachusetts is one of the few states in which statistics have been officially gathered as to the time of accident happenings. The 1914 report of the Industrial Accident Board of that State gives these totals of the days on which fatal accidents happened during the year in the industries in that State:

Monday	72
Tuesday	90
Wednesday	76
Thursday	79
Friday	76

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Saturday	63
Sunday	18

In view of the assertions frequently made that Monday is the principal accident day, due to the effects of "Sunday celebration," these statistics, showing results contrary to that view, are instructive. The statistics given for the year for non-fatal accidents for forty-one industries, transportation systems and occupations in Massachusetts are:

Monday	16,309
Tuesday	15,465
Wednesday	14,871
Thursday	15,014
Friday	15,295
Saturday	11,217
Sunday	1,523

Considered as an aggregate these figures would seem to show that more non-fatal accidents happened on Monday than on any other day. But a scrutiny of the figures applying to each industry reveals that in the woolen and worsted mills, rubber factories, print works, rope and cordage factories, and in other plants, there were more accidents on Tuesday and often on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, than on Monday. The Industrial Accident Board notes that "except for Saturday and Sunday, when a small number of employes are working, the daily frequency of accidents is very steady." So far as wilful negligence (including intoxication) may enter into the matter of personal fault, there is, judging from the returns, hardly any of it admixed with the causes of industrial accidents in Massachusetts. Of 156 cases contested by appeal to the arbitration committee or to the courts, from July 12, 1912, to June 30, 1913, there were only four cases in which there was any charge of intoxication, and in only two cases were claims denied on that ground.

In Ohio the elective Workmen's Compensation law went into operation on March 1, 1912, and the later enacted, so-called compulsory law, on January 1, 1914. The 1915 annual report of the Industrial Commission of Ohio states that for the year ended



DISTRIBUTION OF BEER TO THE ENGLISH SOLDIERS IN PARIS.

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November 15, 1914, there were 68,869 claims filed, 306 of them death claims. Of these, 58,317 had been disposed of by that date. Under the head of "Causes of Accidents," the only statistics given in the 1915 annual report are these:

Cause to which Ascribed.	Number of Accidents	Per Cent of Total.
Falling and shifting objects.....	19,606	36.7
Machinery	14,018	26.3
Hand tools and simple apparatus.....	5,231	9.8
Nature of material used or similar working conditions..	4,900	9.2
Falls	4,774	9.0
Carrying, lifting, or handling great weights.....	1,196	2.2
Transportation on tracks.....	912	1.7
Transportation not on tracks.....	699	1.3
Animals	457	.9
Suffocation and asphyxiation.....	139	.3
Sunstrokes and heat prostration.....	107	.2
Intentional violence of fellow employe.....	41	.1
Intentional violence of persons not employes.....	34	.1
Not otherwise classified.....	1,254	2.3
Total	53,368	100.0

Further in the report, however, under the section describing the Board's inspection division's activities in workshops and factories, the emphasis is placed upon the pressing need of safeguarding machinery. After itemizing 26,662 inspections made, the report comments: "It will be noted from the above that a large portion of the work of the division during the past year was devoted to factory inspection, special attention having been given to the matter of safeguarding machinery and the prevention of accidents. Very commendable progress has been made along this line, there being a marked decrease in the number and the seriousness of accidents occurring in industrial establishments." There are various other remarks in the report on the steps taken to insure better and safer working conditions for the workmen in the industrial establishments and also in the mines of Ohio. The whole trend of this report seems to remove the larger number of accidents from the domain of personal fault and places the responsibility for them

upon lack of proper safeguards or other conditions outside of the control of the workers.

The Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation law is an elective one; by June 30, 1914, 12,500 employers, with about 250,000 employes, were under its provisions. Reports of all accidents, causing disability of more than 7 days, together with the cause and nature of the injuries, are required from employers. The Wisconsin law, it may be noted, penalizes intoxication 15 per cent. In the year ended June 30, 1913, a total of 8,224 accidents were reported to the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, of which number 4,526 cases were reported as not being subject to compensation provisions. Of a total of 3,571 cases of accidents in establishments of private employers, 2,781 cases were at once settled and compensation was paid by those employers without an order of the Industrial Commission. This would clearly appear to argue that all of those cases were of so manifestly meritorious a nature, that no charge of wilful misconduct could be interposed as an objection to payment. Of the remainder of the 3,571 cases, many were cases in which compensation was not claimed, and in other cases the hearings were still open or the claims were pending.

During the year ended June 30, 1914, there were reported to the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, 11,148 accidents. Of this number 10,127 accidents in establishments of private employers were under compensation, and of these, 8,090 cases were settled and compensation paid without any order of the Commission. In 1,386 claims the cases were still open; in other cases hearings were still pending, and in 777 cases compensation was not claimed. If the provision (in effect since June, 1913) whereby an employe injured because of intoxication should have his compensation reduced 15 per cent was inserted on the supposition that drunkenness was a frequent cause of accidents, that theory has been anything but confirmed by the returns. The records of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin show that in only 4 or 5 cases out of the 18,139 cases up to January 1, 1915, has the employer made any claim that the employe was intoxicated, and in only one case has the Commission found that the injury was caused by intoxication. In view of these returns, the question of intoxication is not to be

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seriously considered as a direct cause of industrial accidents in Wisconsin.

What, then, are the causes? The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin devotes many pages of its report to a description of the work it has done in placing safety-promoting information in the hands of employers. This information deals with the safeguarding of machinery. Numerous employers, the Commission announces, are adopting these safety suggestions. "Many companies have made very substantial reductions in accidents as compared with their records five years ago. For instance, the Fairbanks-Morse Manufacturing Company of Beloit, has reduced accidents 72 per cent; the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company over 30 per cent; the Illinois Steel Company, of Milwaukee, 70 per cent; the Bucyrus Company, of South Milwaukee, 46 per cent; the A. J. Lindeman-Hoverson Company of Milwaukee, over 50 per cent; and the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of West Allis, over 50 per cent."

Nevertheless, even with this widespread co-operation of many employers, violations of safety and sanitary laws on the part of other employers persist. Of a total of 2,496 establishments inspected in the year ended June 30, 1914, violations were found in 1,487. The most serious aspect of the accident situation, the Commission reports, is the large class of accidents where, in nearly every case, the use of a mechanical guard is impossible by reason of the circumstances. The following is a list of such accidents during the 31 months from September 1, 1911 (when the safety law went into effect), to April 1, 1914:

Danger Points.	Number of Accidents.	
	Total.	Av. per Month.
Cranes and derricks.....	165	5+
Explosions	191	6+
Escaping steam	77	3—
Hit by flying nails and chips.....	623	20+
Hit by hoisted or moving objects.....	1,121	36+
Hit by vehicles, cars or trucks.....	583	19+
Hit by objects falling from piles.....	1,412	45+
Hit by falling trees or limbs.....	260	8+
All other hits.....	874	28+
Falls downstairs	123	4—

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Danger Points.	Number of Accidents.	
	Total.	Av. per Month.
Falls from ladders.....	268	8—
Falls from scaffolds.....	374	12+
Falls from buildings.....	93	3+
Falls into excavations.....	87	3—
Falls from wagons, cars, etc.....	569	18+
Falls from boxes, chairs, etc.....	55	2—
Slipping or stumbling.....	1,073	35—
Falls into vats, pits, holes, etc.....	96	3+
Falls from piles, poles or trees, etc.....	120	4—
Falls from tramways and trestles.....	37	1+
Falls from runways, loading platforms, etc.....	93	3+
Other falls	197	6+
Handling heavy objects.....	2,640	85+
Teaming and trucking.....	349	11+
Animal bites and kicks.....	188	6+
Hand tools and apparatus.....	1,403	48+
Stepping or kneeling on nails, etc.....	900	29+
Other similar causes.....	513	16+
Total	14,480	467+

The Commission comments that it requires only a glance at these accident statistics to convince one of the impossibility of framing specific laws to prevent them without prohibiting most of the operations altogether, and says that the problem of prevention lies preëminently with this class of accidents.

The reports of the Industrial Commission of California give ample statistics and explanatory comment. In 1911, a law called the Roseberry Act was passed, but it was recognized as merely a crude beginning. Its purpose was chiefly formative and educational. The Industrial Accident Board created by this Act complained, in its annual report for 1912, of inadequate powers conferred upon it by the Act. For the year ending December 31, 1912, there were 10,835 accidents reported. These represented only the accidents causing disability of more than 7 days. Of the 10,835 accidents reported, 9,627 were tabulated; of these 2,547 were railroad accidents (of which 106 resulted in death and 83 in permanent disability), and 7,080 accidents in other industries causing 306 deaths and 451 cases of permanent disability.



CRAB INN, IN THE OLD VILLAGE OF SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

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Impressed by the great number of accidents, the California Industrial Accident Board urged in its report that, "Our statistics show that in California we kill four times as many as we should but California has done nothing in the way of safeguarding its working people against needless dangers. There are literally no laws requiring machinery to be made safe. If the legislature will give the Industrial Accident Board power and authority to make the employments and places of employment as safe as they reasonably can be made, it will undertake, within five years, to reduce by one half the number of serious and fatal accidents that would otherwise take place, and greatly to diminish injuries of a minor character. . . ."

In 1913, there were 12,031 accidents in California tabulated. These were all accidents causing disability of more than 7 days. Of this number, 890 resulted in permanent injury, and 555 fatally.

The legislature, in 1913, enacted the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act. Under this law, operative from January 1, 1914, the Industrial Accident Commission was created to supersede the Industrial Accident Board. The Commission formulated new rules and regulations regarding the reporting of accidents, requiring reports of every accident which disabled throughout the day or which required medical attention, and also reports from every employer in California, including domestic, farm, and casual labor, which branches previously had not been covered.

The latest published annual report of the California Industrial Accident Commission deals, as far as the year 1914 is concerned, with the first six months of that year only. During this period, 26,958 industrial accidents were reported, of which 14,589 were non-compensable cases. Of the 26,958 accidents, 25,991 were cases of temporary injury, 698 cases of permanent injury, and 269 were cases terminating fatally. There were really 291 fatal accidents, but the Commission explains that considering the difficulty of getting complete information in 22 cases it uses the number 269 in most of the analytical tables.

In a study of these accidents, the Commission says: "Roughly speaking, the causes of accidents fall under two heads: Those accidents that are caused by some mechanical device that is driven by man or horsepower; the other large class is that caused by some

form or condition of hand labor. The former class of accidents can be reduced in a large measure by protective devices; the latter, by a campaign of education that will teach the employes that it is bad to lose money and time, but it is worse to suffer pain and mutilation of the body." Of the 291 fatal accidents, the largest number, 48, occurred on general construction work; 38, on steam railways; 33, in the lumber industry; 29, in mining and smelting; 27, in agriculture; 23, in power and light manufacturing and distribution; 19, in wharfing and shipping; and the remainder in various industries. The Commission calls particular attention to the accident mortality in agriculture, and explains that machinery is used so extensively on ranches and in dairying and kindred pursuits, that serious mangling by a mowing or pumping machine is not infrequent. Working around dangerous animals is also a cause of injury or death, the Commission notes, as the returns show. The causes of the fatal accidents in California during the first six months of 1914, are thus given:

CAUSES OF FATAL ACCIDENTS

	Numbers.
Falling, Rolling and Flying Objects.....	66
Falling rocks, limbs and pieces of timber.....	24
Cave-ins	18
Rolling poles from cars.....	15
Unloading and moving objects in shop.....	9
Collisions and Derailments.....	60
Run over by train or vehicle.....	28
Hit by train or vehicle.....	19
Collision of trains, cars and vehicles.....	9
Run over by trains while boarding.....	2
Run over by "skip" in mine.....	1
Derailment of coaches.....	1
Falls	57
Into unprotected skylights and from unprotected scaffolds, etc.	37
Into shafts and from ladders.....	9
Slipping and falling.....	5
Due to collapse of staging.....	4
Due to shock.....	1
While jumping from train.....	1

A STUDY OF THE CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

	Numbers.
Dangerous Substances	48
Contact with live wires.....	22
Gas explosions with blastings.....	10
Poisoning gases	8
Explosions of boilers and steam pipes.....	5
Infections from nail wounds.....	2
Squirrel poison	1
Drowned	27
Machinery and its parts.....	11
Unprotected revolving shafts.....	3
Unprotected belts and pulleys.....	2
Unprotected circular saws.....	2
Unprotected flywheels.....	2
Unprotected gears.....	1
Defective becket.....	1
Elevators, hoisting apparatus, lines, etc.....	10
Altercations	6
Animals	2
Cause unknown.....	2
Tool	1
Intoxication and falling into shaft.....	1
Total	291

It will be noted from the foregoing table that flying, rolling, and falling objects caused the largest number of deaths, and that unprotected places and apparatus were also a large cause. There is only one case of wilful misconduct, under the form of intoxication, noted. The causes of accidents in California resulting in permanent injury were, in general, the same, as follows:

Causes	Number
Power-driven machines	250
Shopwork, handling heavy objects, flying fragments and falling bodies	251
Collisions, falls from ladders and on stairs, jammed in doors..	86
Tools	62
Elevators, derricks, winches.....	59
Animals	9
Unknown	1
Total	698

Many of these accidents, especially to the eyes, the Commission says, could be avoided by very simple and inexpensive means. "It is generally thought," the Commission states, "that the major part of those killed and permanently injured are men who are old and clumsy, or who have grown careless with years. The contrary is true. Industry, like war, crushes the flower of its army. According to graph No. V, 254, or approximately 36 per cent of those who received permanent injuries, were 20 years of age. No distinction of sex is recognized; but 12 girls and women are numbered among those who were crippled by machinery. The average age of those permanently injured was 34 years."

Of the 25,991 temporarily disabled in California during the first six months of 1914, the principal causes were:

Causes.	Number.
Hand labor	7,572
Falls	4,051
Falling objects	3,438
Eyes	2,109
Machinery	1,330
Nails	1,324
Burns and scalds.....	1,079
Vehicles	951
Infections	805

The causes of the remainder of the cases given in the table were animals, railroad-equipment, glass, saws, elevators, electricity, street railways, and various effects of power-driven machinery. Of the 3,959 injuries received in six months, in general construction, the report says that "the common hazard of general construction is poor staging quickly constructed, a one- or two-plank scaffold with no guards, lax rules governing the disposition of refuse lumber, bricks, etc., new stairways and openings left unprotected." The same hazards, the report states, were responsible for the 3,312 injuries to workmen, in six months, in the construction and operation of steam railways in California.

An instructive table, presented in the California report, is that dealing with the frequency of non-fatal accidents occasioning temporary disability, by the day of the week. The 25,991 such acci-

A STUDY OF THE CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

dents during the first six months of 1914 occurred by days as follows:

Sunday	1,339
Monday	4,431
Tuesday	4,236
Wednesday	3,919
Thursday	3,997
Friday	4,118
Saturday	3,874
Unknown	77
Total	25,991

These statistics show, like those of Massachusetts, a fair degree of daily uniformity in the frequency of accident occurrences. Tuesday's and Friday's lists are almost as large as Monday's, and on certain other days the number is not far behind. No substantiation is found in these returns for the extreme assertion so often made that the bulk of accidents happen on Monday and are the result of the use of alcohol on Sunday. The California report gives no interpretation of the figures, but the explanation offered by Dr. I. M. Rubinow in his volume "Social Insurance" has force. "The suggestion has never been offered," he says, "that changes of occupation occur usually at the end of the week and the new work is begun on Monday, and the lack of familiarity with the new machine or with the new place of work is a fruitful cause of accidental injuries. . . ."

The California Industrial Accident Commission notes with satisfaction that since January 1, 1914, 3,019 farmers, 484 employers of domestic labor, and 344 employers of casual labor have voluntarily accepted the provisions of the Compensation Act, bringing under its protection approximately 30,000 casual, domestic, and farm laborers. The report points out the frequent risks confronting these laborers in the performance of duty.

The Nevada Workmen's Compensation Act is, like that of Michigan, elective, but compulsory as to public employes. By December 31, 1914, there were 813 employers and 10,709 employes

record of 1,882 accidents. Heat and electricity caused 306 accidents, and miscellaneous, 4,472.

Of the industries, lumbering, milling, etc., produced 5,957 of the total of 12,618 temporary total disabilities, likewise the largest number of temporary partial disabilities (101 in 174), also 745 of the 1,478 permanent partial disabilities, and 165 of the 350 fatal accidents. The Commission's 1914 report elucidates these facts. It says: "We wish to call the attention of the employers, engaged in the logging industry, particularly, to the hazards of defective lines and lead traps on blocks. In a great many cases parts of old defective cable are used to fasten the blocks, with the result that the fastenings break as soon as they are subjected to a heavy strain. A number of accidents, occurring in connection with logging railway operations, is due to lack of blocking in the frog and guardrails and the antiquated equipment in use. Devices which have been discarded by the railway companies years ago, as being too hazardous, are still being used on some of the logging railways."

These returns from the official reports of the Commission of a number of States present statistics the accuracy of which is open to no question. To present the facts concerning accidents on railways and in mines would necessitate much space, and would too greatly extend an article, already long; therefore, these branches of the subject must be left to a further article. The foregoing facts, however, may justify certain general conclusions.

One is that the assumption that at least 50 per cent of all industrial accidents are due to inherent risks of industry is not overdrawn, but is a conservative statement of the facts. True, protective devices are being constantly introduced, but there still remains the large and dangerous field where safeguards are not applicable. And while the different commissions are actively pushing the campaign for safety apparatus, a new factor, apparently making for accidents, has been introduced in industry. This is the "speeding-up" system, compelling workers to labor at nerve-racking speed. The reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that excessive speed required is one of the greatest causes of accidents. Evidently, the House Committee on Labor (63d Congress, 2nd Session), after taking much testimony on the subject of "efficiency systems," thought so, too; in the preamble of a bill forbid-

ding the "speeding-up" system in government plants, "speeding-up" was condemned as productive, among other effects, of accidents. In the Army and Navy Appropriation Bill, passed March 4, 1915, Congress inserted a provision prohibiting the employment of the "speeding-up" system in government plants.

A second conclusion is that, although personal fault may, in its aspects of ignorance, carelessness, and inexperience, account for a given number of accidents, yet it is a very minor, almost a negligible factor, as far as wilful misconduct is concerned. The returns show that deliberate recklessness or intoxication is not frequent as a cause of accidents, and in fact is so exceedingly slight as not to require serious consideration in the analysis of the immense number of accidents occurring in the United States annually.

This conclusion seems to be further borne out by the statistics in the federal report dealing with the cases under the United States Workmen's Compensation Act of 1908. Of 406 contested cases in four years (in the total number of accidents, the majority of the claims of which were allowed) negligence or misconduct was alleged in 80 cases, and in only one case was intoxication charged, and that charge was not substantiated by the courts.

A third conclusion is that the number of accidents is much greater than has been usually supposed. The reports of a number of the commissions refer to the fact that they do not by any means receive reports of all accidents, and that their lists are but partial. In addition, the process of covering accidents in agriculture has only just been begun. This, hitherto, has been an entirely neglected field, and to a large extent is still. From the scanty statistics at hand, it is not even possible to make a conjecture what the approximate total in agriculture is. Rural regions present an entirely different social environment from that of cities, yet accidents occur there as in industrial centers, on railroads, or in mines, although what the proportion is remains a problem.

ALCOHOL AS A FACTOR IN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has recently made an exceedingly important and lengthy study of "The Question of Fatigue from an Economic Standpoint." It includes a personal investigation in the United States by Mr. P. Sargent Florence, of Cambridge University, England. In the effort to determine the causal relations in accidents, the time element was given special attention.

By finding out at what period of the working spells accidents occur with greatest frequency and comparing them with output during the same period, it is possible to learn not only what part bodily fatigue plays in accidents but also the importance of other supposable causes, such as the abuse of liquor.

After a thorough discussion of the reliability of the figures indicating the time distribution of accidents and the proportionate distribution of output, the report has the following to say on the subject of drink as a cause of industrial accidents, which is a complete refutation of accepted opinions on the subject or of opinions that are industriously circulated for a special purpose:

"In fact our figures agree with one another to such an extent, particularly those of accidents, that we are justified in speaking of a 'normal' time-distribution of output and of accidents, or considered inversely, accident-immunity. The shape of the output and accident-immunity curves for a five-hour spell may for purposes of illustration be summarized as follows:

Hour of Spell.	Output.	Accident Immunity.
1st	small	very great
2nd	very great	great
3rd	great	fair
4th	fair	small*
5th	small*	fair

* Where there are only four hours in the spell, strike out the last output, but the fourth accident, hour.

"In seeking an explanation of this 'normal' time-distribution of the accident rate and the output in a spell of manufacturing work, let us concentrate on the illustrative table. Here we find four similar degrees: very great, great, fair and small, succeeding one another in both the output and the accident-immunity column, though earlier in the spell with accidents than with output. Now both output and accident immunity vary inversely to fatigue; these four decreasing degrees, therefore, may well be measuring an increase in fatigue.

"The only other possible cause that could by itself explain the rise in the accidents, at any rate, during the morning and afternoon, is the drinking of alcohol before starting the spell. This explanation has been advanced by the Temperance Scientific Federation of Boston, and taken up by certain employers. To prove this contention, however, it would have to be shown firstly that the most debilitating effect of alcohol on control occurs just about four hours after its drinking, and not earlier or later, and secondly that such alcohol drinking is a regular habit among the workers.

"The first point is far from established either scientifically or from everyday—but not necessarily personal—experience. All that we can say for certain is that if alcohol is taken at all in large quantities, the attention and muscular control that avoids accidents is lost immediately, and in the first hour.

"The second point can certainly not be established at all in some of our records. The women cotton-spinners, the picked men workers at Hans Renolds', at the Cadillac Company, at the National Cash Register Company, and the girls at Jacob's and Cadbury's and the Denison Manufacturing Company are all certainly not drinkers, yet all of them show the same accident 'curve' as other and possibly hard-drinking employees.

"If it be only fatigue, then, that can explain the middle hours, what of the first hour of output and the fifth hour of accident immunity that are left over? Here the explanation must be different in each case, and such a difference may well be, since variations in accidents and output are not always measuring the same psycho-physical activities. It is now contended that the small output in the first hour is due to 'practice' and that the fair accident immunity in the fifth or last hour is due to anticipatory 'excitement,'

both pulling in an opposite direction to fatigue, and here more than overcoming the fatigue effects; that this excitement does not affect the output at the end of the spell, and that, contrary to all expectation, this practice does not affect the accidents at the beginning of the spell. This contention, founded on the facts in the tables below, is backed by the somewhat theoretical suggestions of Section III. There it was advanced that the main psycho-physical activity directly measured by output-rate variations was the changing of speed, and, by Weber's very definition, practice is a removal of pressure from the central nervous organ manifested in an increase of facility, rapidity, certainty, and regularity. On the other hand, that the main psycho-physical activities specially measured by accident-rate variations were attention and muscular control, and on these activities of the central nervous system a 'psycho-motor state' of excitement would presumably be far more potent than one like practice, that is removing pressure from the nervous centres.

"Now, if this explanation of the agreements and disagreements in the ascertained time-distribution of accidents and output respectively be correct, the following would be the psycho-physical diagnosis of a spell of factory work considered chronologically.

"First hour: Fingers, arms, body and mind after their rest are working slow, but sure. To increase the pace and even perhaps to concentrate attention is uphill work and a fight against subjective feelings of sloth. In an emergency, however, muscles could be perfectly controlled.

"Second hour: Body and mind getting into their stride again, are working very fast, but not perhaps so exactly. Feelings of sloth are conquered, but there is a terrible long prospect of work ahead. However, as work is running easily, the mind may think of pleasanter things: attention scatters.

"Third or third and fourth hour: Body and mind running on, but attention lost. If any sudden danger threatens or emergency arises, it may not be quick enough perceived, and when perceived, muscles may not be quick enough to prevent an accident; they can continue rhythmically and automatically at the same work, but for any change of movements that may be suddenly called, there is insufficient *control*.

ALCOHOL AS A FACTOR IN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

"Last hour (fourth or fifth): Body no longer running automatically with the same ease, an effort of the will required (a spurt) to keep speed up; but the end is ahead, with food and rest; the attention awakes and control over the muscles is braced up—danger is better perceived and more quickly avoided. At the very end, however, even this new attention and control may tire, as indeed the whole body is tired, and only a rest can bring recovery."

NEW ZEALAND'S PLAN

(From *Report of the New Zealand Moderate League on Licensing, 1915.*)

"A large deputation of delegates of the Moderate League from various parts of the Dominion interviewed the Prime Minister on Saturday, 7th August, 1915. The deputation was briefly introduced by the Hon. A. L. Herdman (Attorney-General), who expressed his pleasure at introducing the gentlemen forming the deputation who had come from all parts of New Zealand to submit to Government the views of the Moderate League on licensing matters.

PROPER CONTROL WANTED

"Mr. Alexander Boyle (president of the Canterbury branch) explained that the deputation represented the Moderate League established throughout New Zealand last year. A conference was held in Wellington on November 27th last, when a number of resolutions bearing on the Licensing Law and the Liquor question generally were adopted, and the object of the deputation was to place those resolutions before Government and to ask that they be given the earliest and most earnest attention possible, consistent with the larger demands that the affairs of Empire were making. . . .

"At the outset we wish to express our gratification that we can approach you on the subject of liquor legislation and regulation at a time when the interest of the whole world has been attracted to this matter to a degree hitherto unparalleled. There is evidence on every hand that the study of the liquor question is to be from now on pursued in a rational and thorough manner, and not left to the bickerings of extremists on either side. The reported evils arising from the excessive indulgence in alcohol of a small percentage of war-munition workers and shipyard employes, while now proved to be greatly exaggerated and exploited by the prohibitionists of England, has served to awaken the British public to a sense of their responsibility in the liquor question never before

realized in the Old Land, and we would emphasize the fact that while there has apparently been need for firm action in dealing with the problem in certain quarters, and while public men and politicians have had the demand for determined steps most urgently before them, the suggestion of prohibition as a remedy has been promptly discarded, and we find the British Government legislating for regulation and proper control.

"Sir, we cannot dwell too strongly on the point just made. It appeals to us as one of the most convincing arguments for the case as put forward by the Moderate League. Had the British Government found that the conditions at Home justified the imposition of prohibition, they could have legislated in that direction with a perfect confidence of having the support of every loyal subject of Great Britain. That the suggestion of prohibition was not entertained is proof positive that the authorities at Home recognize its fallacies, and are not prepared, even in the extraordinary and abnormal conditions apparently prevailing, to risk even temporarily the results of such a dubious experiment. Leaving, therefore, the discarded and discredited proposal of prohibition entirely out of the question, we still find the British Government greatly perplexed as to the best methods to adopt for proper regulation and control. Judging by the necessarily meagre news contained in our cable messages, many suggestions have had to be abandoned as unworkable, and this gives further support to the contention that we make that there is no royal road to a solution of the liquor problem.

"When the committee of this League came to draft a constitution they suddenly discovered that they had no precedents upon which to work—that in fact they were face to face with the task of setting in motion an organization which was, so far as we can discover, a pioneer movement for the whole world. We mention this, sir, not for self-laudation, although we are naturally proud of the fact, but because what we have said gives weight to the first resolution which we propose to place before you:

"That in the opinion of this conference immediate steps should be taken to improve the present system of private ownership of licensed houses, both by the internal reform of the trade itself and by the amendment of governing legisla-

tion, but having in view the possible failure of such attempts at improvement the Government should be requested to appoint an impartial board to undertake inquiries into such alternative systems as: (1) The establishment of public liquor trusts with limitation of profits; (2) municipal control; (3) State control. And that all possible information and data be collected forthwith to enable concrete proposals to be placed before Parliament should it be found advisable and in the best interests of the community.

"Since that resolution was passed by our Dominion Conference a sub-committee has been considering the New Zealand Licensing Act and comparing it with the laws of other countries with a view of making recommendations regarding the other resolutions adopted by the League, and they have, as indicated by previous remarks, found that the question is a very involved and difficult one to deal with. We have therefore determined to amplify the resolution by asking that the Board of Inquiry should take the form of a Royal Commission of competent business and professional men who are absolutely unbiased on the question, to inquire into and report on the following matters:

"1. The efficiency of the present New Zealand Licensing Act.

"2 The liquor laws of other countries.

"3. The conduct of licensed houses and the trade generally in New Zealand.

"4. The systems of State control, municipal control and public liquor trusts.

"Such a Commission, if established, would prove of untold value to the country, as, in addition to taking evidence, they would, as part of their duty, collect a mass of detail and data from other countries which it is practically impossible for private investigations to disclose. We would particularly emphasize the point, that the personnel of such a Commission would have to be absolutely unbiased. It would be futile to have it composed of representatives of the extreme parties, as such would merely result in two opposite reports being presented. Every encouragement should be given



CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE SOLDIERS IN BERLIN.



NEW ZEALAND'S PLAN

to all sections to give relevant evidence before the Commission, but we are convinced that if any good is to be achieved it will only be by the selecting of men whose first quality is absolute impartiality, and who will approach the subject entirely from the point of view of regulating the liquor trade in the public interest.

PROHIBITION NOT TO ENTER

"The question of prohibition should not enter at all into the deliberations of such commission, nor should any evidence presented with a view to advocacy of prohibition be admitted. The prohibition question has been fully ventilated by the prohibition party for many years past, and we cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity for preventing any waste of the valuable time of the suggested commission in recording the views of extremists who have nothing constructive to offer.

"We may support the foregoing contention by pointing to the fact that the people of New Zealand have had a wide franchise on this question for many years past, and that at the last election 257,442 votes out of a total of 504,659 were cast against prohibition—an actual majority of 10,225, or a majority over the required number to defeat prohibition of 55,578. Where such a large majority of the people have voted against the proposal of prohibition it becomes a truism to say that the people of New Zealand desire continuance, but we venture to claim that a very large proportion of those voters are supporters of the proposals for reform propounded by the Moderate League.

PRACTICAL METHODS

"Sir, with your permission, I will read you the further resolutions of the conference, and will comment on the various clauses as we reach them:

"That the cause of true temperance can be advanced in two ways:

"(a) By the cultivation of public opinion through education, the setting up of a true code of temperance, and the

dissemination of the truths about alcohol and its abuse, in place of the exaggerations and misstatements frequently used.

"(b) By the vigilant employment of all proper means to protect the public from any attempt by self-interested manufacturers or traders in alcoholic drinks to increase their profits by the promotion of excess, or the sale of harmful compounds, and to promote the elimination of abuses.

"That to this end it is the intention of the League to advocate the following reforms:

"(a) That the present system of licensing committees be discontinued, and that there be set up a special Government department, controlling such district boards as may be necessary, to supervise the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and all matters in connection with the administration of the laws relating thereto.

SLY GROG SHOPS AND DRUNKENNESS

"We wish to record our opinion that quite a large proportion of the drunkenness recorded is due to the operation of the sly grog-shops and other places of ill-repute. We would strongly urge that steps be taken to seek out these illicit traders and make their calling so troublesome and expensive to them that it will not be worth following. Some steps might be found practicable restricting the supply to these places, and we are confident that if they could be routed out there would be a corresponding decrease in drunkenness. We do not in any way absolve the publican of his share in contributing to the records of drunkenness, as the next clause in our resolution will show, but we do think that the causes mentioned are responsible for a large proportion. We ask that:—

"The penalties for allowing drunkenness on the premises and for illegal trading and all abuses of license, be made heavier and more strictly enforced."

NEW ZEALAND'S PLAN

LOCAL NO-LICENSE ISSUE

"Mr. T. B. Slipper (Wanganui) said :

"Having placed before you what we consider practical suggestions for the better regulating of the trade, we venture to make known our views on the local no-license issue, which at present is one feature of our triennial poll. The following is the resolution of the League on the subject :

"That this conference is of opinion that the local no-license issue should be abrogated and removed from the ballot-paper before 1917, as it is similarly unjust in principle to the 'reduction' issue recently eliminated containing no provision for the reduction of intemperance, but being most evil in effect, as tending to the encouragement of drinking by minors, the consumption of ardent spirits in large quantities, and the illicit procurement and trading in liquor, with all its unwholesome surroundings and consequent demoralization.

"We ask for the elimination of the local no-license issue with a perfect confidence that its removal would be in the best interests of the country. The law governing it, as it stands, is nothing but a by-word and a laughing stock. We know that liquor is simply poured into the so-called 'dry districts'—not surreptitiously, but with full legality and the official sanction of the authorities. The only thing that is illegal is the retailing of liquor in small quantities. Its purchase in large quantities is perfectly legal. It is also perfectly legal for any person to bring in each and every day if they so desire one quart of spirits or one gallon of beer without making any declaration of such purchase. But by far the worst phase of the no-license regime is that the illegal procurement of liquor in small quantities is rampant, and has become, with all its unwholesome surroundings, an established feature of everyday life in the no-license districts. We wish to call your attention to a remarkable illustration of the fact that no-license is a failure. This is shown by the revulsion of public feeling against it in every district where a fair test has been practicable. Suburban no-license districts, such as Eden or Grey Lynn, cannot be quoted as a test, for the reason

that they lie merely as suburbs to large cities where license exists, and, therefore, their residents are not compelled to adopt extraordinary methods to secure liquor. None of the other 'dry' districts could have carried no-license at the last election had it been an originating vote, while the whole of them added together show an actual majority in favor of restoration. Three of these districts only missed the required 60 per cent for restoration by very narrow margins, viz., Ashburton (162 votes short), Masterton (260), and Ohinemuri (451).

NO-LICENSE DISCREDITED

"We submit that if public opinion is any guide, these figures show that no-license stands discredited in those districts where a fair test has been made. We claim that if the sly-groggers could be routed out and their influence removed, 'restoration' would be easily achieved in all the isolated 'dry districts.' We have reason to believe that it is the influence of these nefarious traders that has retarded restoration in a number of these districts. The evil conditions arising out of no-license are so well known that we do not feel justified in taking up your valuable time in recounting them at greater length on this occasion, but we trust that Government will take immediate steps to cope with those evil conditions, and that, before the election of 1917 comes round, the no-license issue will be a thing of the past, and will have gone to join the 'reduction issue' among the abandoned legislative follies of a young and venturesome democracy."



HOW THE LIGHT WINE VENDOR DISPENSES HIS WARES IN NAPLES, ITALY.

RECORD OF PROHIBITION IN WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia prohibitionists during the month of July, 1915, celebrated the first birthday anniversary of the Yost law, the title of the state-wide prohibition law of that State. Commissioner of Prohibition F. O. Blue issued upon the occasion a statement in which he claimed that prohibition in one year had reduced drunkenness "practically seventy-five per cent" and decreased crime "practically 50 per cent." Further along in this article I will demonstrate to the reader the utter unreliability of Mr. Blue's figures. It is sufficient to say here that they are vicious and entirely misleading.

Many of the things that prohibition has accomplished in West Virginia beyond a doubt were not mentioned by Mr. Blue and his fellow-reformers while they were celebrating the birthday of the Yost law. It is of interest and value to briefly refer to some of these, for the purpose of supplying information that the prohibitionists omitted.

Prohibition, for example, in West Virginia has resulted in the highest rates of taxation ever known in the history of the State. The particulars will be given further along.

The issue of prohibition in the politics of the State has thrown together in a political combination extravagant office-holders and moral reformers. The most odious machine politicians that the State ever had to endure and maintain, and the accredited leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lay down in the same bed and made prohibition possible. Offices have been multiplied until the main building of the State capitol is inadequate to house the army that appears at the pay window once a month for their salaries. Money has to be borrowed to meet this drain on the treasury.

The Yost Law deprived the State treasury of \$650,000 a year in licenses formerly taken by the liquor dealers. The several counties of the State that had retained the license system under local option were deprived of a like amount. Without subterfuge, the State increased taxes of all kinds to make up the loss and the cities and

counties did the same thing. Taxes are, therefore, higher than they ever were before throughout the State, not excepting the war period.

Under the provisions of the Yost Law an offensive and intolerant army of special officers, agents, spotters and raiders has been turned loose on the State. They seize suit cases on passenger trains, hold up automobiles, search private residences and raid business places on the search for contraband liquor. It is doubtful if either Kansas or Russia ever went so far in the search and seizure line as West Virginia has gone under the Yost Law.

In West Virginia, as elsewhere, prohibition has been the mother of bootleggers, dive-keepers, speak-easies and all manner of law violators. This character of litigation has choked the courts until there is a demand for new courts and a greater number of officers of the law. Liquor is plentiful in West Virginia, as shown by the dockets of justices of the peace and the recorders' courts. A day rarely passes in which these courts all over the State do not try from one to a half-dozen cases wherein the defendants are charged with violating the prohibition law.

AN EARLY ADMISSION OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS

The West Virginia prohibitionists, under the leadership of Gov. L. D. Hatfield, made an admission following the enactment of the Yost Law that must be set down to their credit. Such an admission had not been made before by any set of prohibitionists in the Southern States. It was that in view of the loss to the treasuries of the State, counties and municipalities, taxation would have to be increased. It is quite true that some of the more unreasonable leaders of the prohibition movement had to be severely disciplined by Governor Hatfield to bring them to this important admission, but they were brought to it at last and supported the governor in his stand for higher taxes.

Governor Hatfield, early in the year, in messages to the Legislature and speeches to some church gatherings, said that the prohibition law would necessitate higher tax rates throughout the State. He declared with emphasis that the loss of revenue could not be made up by savings in the prosecution of crime or in policing the

State. He asserted that the Yost Law had deprived the State of approximately \$650,000 a year, or \$2,600,000 for the quadrennial period. The only way he saw to raising revenue to cover the loss was in making tax rates higher and hunting out new subjects for taxation. He warned the State that penitentiaries could neither be reduced in size nor abolished, the criminal courts could not be done away with, and that sheriffs' offices and police forces would have to be maintained just as if the Yost Law had never been enacted. Such speeches and messages from the governor nettled many of the professional prohibitionists. They had used the stock argument that prohibition does not increase taxes in the campaign, and Governor Hatfield was placing them in the light of having misled the people for political effect. They were convicted of bad faith by the governor.

WHY GOVERNOR HATFIELD WANTED HIGHER TAXES

It is possible that I am too fair in giving the West Virginia prohibitionists credit for frankly admitting that a prohibition law makes higher taxes necessary. They may have been driven to the admission by circumstances that did not confront their brethren in other Southern States where prohibition laws have been adopted. It is well known that every Southern State that has adopted prohibition has been forced to issue bonds to make up deficits in their revenues caused by prohibition. These States for the most part have carefully avoided increasing taxes to an extent like West Virginia. By issuing bonds to cover deficits, the necessity for higher tax rates was obviated. But West Virginia's constitution is different. Prohibition orators overlooked this fact. Governor Hatfield did not. Neither did he overlook the fact that his State was in dire financial condition; that it was menaced from another direction also.

West Virginia's constitution does not admit of a thirty-year bond issue, or of any other bond issue to run a certain number of years and then be refunded into new bonds. For certain purposes bonds may be issued by West Virginia to run twenty years, but one-twentieth of the issue must be retired every year. There is no such thing as issuing bonds in West Virginia in the same manner as in

Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina—to run thirty or forty years and then be refunded. It is a mandatory call-bond proposition in West Virginia, and if this provision in her constitution does not explain why West Virginia has no bonded debt, I can not do so. It is highly probable that the same provision kept the West Virginia prohibitionists from saddling the burden of their folly on future generations. Hence, Governor Hatfield and the State Board of Control knew that they could not sell thirty-year bonds, like their sister prohibition States, to repair the wreck to the treasury, and they met the condition squarely.

Near the time when Governor Hatfield was wrestling with the prohibition problem, the United States Supreme Court rendered a verdict against West Virginia in favor of the Old Dominion for approximately \$15,000,000. The interest on this judgment is piling up at the rate of about \$1,800 a day. With this burden added to the loss from prohibition, Governor Hatfield, it would seem, had good reason to believe that he could not borrow money at the bank to meet payrolls, and other expenses, without some visible evidence that the funds would be available to meet the notes at maturity. I assume that such would be the case, applying to the problem the principles that govern well conducted banks generally.

Thus, with the State facing a deficit of \$650,000 a year from prohibition, and the large judgment hanging over him in favor of Virginia, Governor Hatfield knew that if taxes were not heavily increased bankruptcy was certain. West Virginia prohibitionists were caught between the upper and nether millstones, and Governor Hatfield courageously pulled them out of their perilous situation, for the time being at least.

This incident is valuable for the reason that law and circumstance forced the prohibitionists of West Virginia to admit by official action that State-wide prohibition laws so deplete State revenues that either higher taxation or bond issues become a necessity; and that prohibition is a heavy load which the people must bear at some period of their existence. In West Virginia the people begin paying the costs next year. Their tax bills will be multiplied by about three, as I shall show later.

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THREE SESSIONS NECESSARY TO PILE ON THE TAXES

Three sessions of the Legislature became necessary to the enactment of tax laws satisfactory to Governor Hatfield. They were stormy, and resulted in much scandal. In the meantime a moratorium, as in war-swept Europe, did business in West Virginia. State officials went unpaid. Public school teachers sucked their thumbs. Funds due the public schools could not be paid by the State treasurer. Even the State University had its allowance cut off. Out of these conditions came a sentiment that finally, in May, forced the third session of the Legislature to enact a new tax law. This law is expected to add \$1,200,000 a year to the State treasury funds. It is known as the Omnibus Revenue Law and is a dragnet for corporations doing business in West Virginia. Likewise it bears heavily on the owners of all kinds of property. Briefly, it doubles the charter tax, triples the tax on non-resident charters and imposes an excise tax of one-half of one per cent on the net earnings of corporations. The State Auditor is made attorney in fact for all foreign corporations doing business in West Virginia and is given authority to examine their books at his discretion. He is the whip to drive corporations to the pay station in the State capitol at Charleston. He may impose heavy penalties for non-compliance with his orders or with the law.

This new law increases the property tax from ten cents on the hundred to fourteen cents, the highest rate ever known in West Virginia. In 1911, before the State began tampering with prohibition, the property tax was only six cents on the hundred. It should be explained in this connection also that property is assessed for taxation in West Virginia at its cash value, or as nearly so as possible. About half of the increase in taxation of \$1,200,000 a year is laid on corporations and the other half on property. Banks, insurance companies, joint stock companies, and all kindred organizations of capital are covered by the new law.

COMMISSIONER BLUE AND HIS SPECIAL ARMY

Section 16 of the Yost Law makes the State Tax Commissioner the preferred czar of prohibition. At the time the law went into

effect Mr. Fred O. Blue, facetiously known throughout the State as "Freddo the Sleuth," was State Tax Commissioner and immediately became ex-officio Commissioner of Prohibition. The law clothes him and his agents with all of the powers vested in the attorney-general of the State to enforce the prohibition law. Commissioner Blue is authorized to appoint special prohibition officers and agents. The authority of these officers and agents is State-wide. They are not confined in their activities to any restricted area. Their salaries are paid out of the State treasury. There is absolutely no limit to the number of agents and officers that the commissioner may name and appoint. In view of the fact that Commissioner Blue and his agents enjoy all of the powers vested in the attorney-general of the State, their authority is superior to local officials. Hence it did not require more time than two days for this army to make itself the supreme authority throughout West Virginia for both the construction and enforcement of the prohibition law. It is really and in fact a law unto itself, the like of which was never before seen in a Southern, or border State. Popular rights fade before the advance of this army like mist before the sun. A careful examination of the powers with which it is clothed has convinced me that as long as the "Blue army" lives, liberty is menaced in West Virginia.

These prohibition officers seem to hold every man guilty, if he carries a suit case, until he establishes his innocence before a justice of the peace. They seize suit cases and trunks on the passenger trains and hale their owners before some justice on the suspicion only of the officers of the law. I witnessed several arrests of this kind during the month of August. Two young Russians were taken from the train at Charleston and carried before a justice of the peace charged with the offense of bootlegging. They knew little of the English language and less of the reason why they had been taken by force from the train. When their suit cases were searched two pints of liquor were found. They had bought it at Lexington, Ky., for personal use. Through an interpreter it was learned that the young men were journeying from Chicago to Pocahontas County in West Virginia to work in coal mines. They had no money, and when the officers lifted them from their train their passage checks were canceled under the rule of the road. The justice of the peace held that two pints of liquor was not too much for a couple of able-

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bodied men to carry about them in West Virginia, and they were released. What became of them I do not know, but the chances are they walked from Charleston to Pocahontas County to find work. Such incidents are by no means rare in West Virginia. The Prohibition officers feed upon such victims—the foreigner and the ignorant.

But, if a traveling salesman were to enter Charleston, or any other city of the State to-day, with samples of vinegar or hair oil in bottles packed away in a sample case, the agents of Commissioner Blue would have a perfect right under the law to seize his samples and break every bottle to guard against a possible violation of the sacred prohibition law. One bottle in the lot might be filled with red liquor! Trunks filled with female wearing apparel could be seized in like manner and searched for contraband liquor while the owners looked on in some justice of the peace office.

The possibilities for oppression and graft under such a system are unlimited. I have witnessed the oppression; graft is charged against the whole system, but I am not prepared to say that the charge is well founded. The possibilities, however, are abundant for an officer to get more than his salary out of one of these jobs. As a matter of fact, the entire system suggests graft of the petty sort. The State is well covered by these agents and their daily exploits are matters of common remark and constant protest. Every community seems to have its special prohibition officers, how many no one but Commissioner Blue knows.

COMMISSIONER BLUE'S CLAIMS ABOUT CRIME.

One of the most remarkable documents that has come from the West Virginia prohibition bureau is a statement about crime by the Commissioner himself. Mr. Blue gave out this statement about the middle of last July. I requested of him a copy of his crime table and the sources from which the figures were secured. He very frankly gave me the information. The comparison he makes is between the fiscal years of 1913-14 and 1914-15. His information was received from the mayors of fifty-five towns and cities. He claims a reduction in drunkenness in one year of "practically 75 per cent." He also claims on the strength of the figures that there has been a decrease in crime of "practically fifty per cent."

Subsequent inquiry and investigation convinced me that it was just as easy for Commissioner Blue to make these claims as anything else. West Virginia keeps no record of crime. The figures, therefore, belong to Mr. Blue alone. They were gathered by him and manipulated to suit his own purpose. Attorney-General Lilly has no records in his office that throw any light whatever on the subject of general crime in the State. No intelligent comparison, therefore, is possible. The attorney-general reports only the few criminal cases that are appealed to the Supreme Court. These average less than thirty a year. I submit, after a thorough examination of the figures submitted by Commissioner Blue, that even the kindergarten class in statistics would regard his statement wholly inconclusive and vicious.

As I have already pointed out, two years are brought into comparison, one in which the State was in much turmoil because of strikes and lockouts in the coal fields of the State. Arrests for petty offenses were of daily occurrence. Governor Hatfield, in one of his messages to the Legislature, complained that during 1913-14 the State was put to the large expense of \$300,000 in its efforts to preserve order during the strikes. The following year, 1914-15, was peaceful. The liquor traffic had nothing to do with the riots during the strike of 1913-14; prohibition had less to do with the cooling-off process of 1914-15. *It was a case of one extreme following another.*

SOME NOTEWORTHY FACTS CONSIDERED

Reverting to Commissioner Blue's crime table, I find that he has received reports from mayors of 55 towns and cities, but he fails to mention the important fact that forty-one of these cities and towns were "dry" under local option before the prohibition law went into effect. The State Auditor's report for 1912-13 shows that taxes were collected in seventeen counties from retail liquor dealers. Three of these counties after the close of the fiscal year, but before the State-wide law went into operation, became "dry" under local option, leaving only fourteen "wet" counties in the State on July 1, 1914, the date that the Yost Law became operative. Hence, there were forty-one "dry" counties included in Mr. Blue's tables and treated as "wet" by him for obvious purposes.



VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF CROSBY HOTEL, AT POTTERS BAR, MIDDLESEX. (PUBLIC HOUSE TRUST.)

To state it differently, his figures are based upon returns from fifty-five counties which the unwary reader is adroitly led to believe legalized the sale of liquor before prohibition was enacted. Unfortunately, Mr. Blue has not stated the whole truth. Wheeling, the largest city in West Virginia, and Parkersburg, a place of considerable magnitude, are not included in Commissioner Blue's tabulation. It is immaterial for what reason these omissions were made; but the fact arouses a certain suspicion. It is enough for our purpose to note that out of fifty-five places lauded by Mr. Blue for the changes wrought in them by prohibition, forty-one were already "dry," and many of them had been so for years. Yet he points triumphantly to *fifty-five places* that have been transformed into habitations of remarkable virtue as a result of State-wide prohibition.

Is it accidental or intentional that Mr. Blue suppresses these essential explanations in regard to his figures? If it is accidental, the gentleman brands himself as utterly incompetent to handle statistics. If he intended to mislead, which I submit that he did, no comment is needed. I submit that the intention of the figures was to mislead for the reason that Commissioner Blue is a very intelligent and resourceful politician. He knows better, but being a politician and not a statistician by profession, he has given politics the benefit of his intelligence and force and padded the returns to suit his purpose. Therefore, prohibition is a success; Governor Hatfield is a success; State Auditor Darst is a success; Prohibition Commissioner Blue is a prophet! This is the political Dreibund in West Virginia. If prohibition fails to accomplish what its prophets claimed for it in West Virginia, the combination is discredited. Politicians know that the road from discredit to defeat is short and downhill. Commissioner Blue did not originate the idea; it is as old as prohibition itself.

SOME OBSERVATIONS IN CONCLUSION

Charleston, West Virginia, is a provincial town of 25,000 population. Conditions in Charleston as to crime completely refute Commissioner Blue and convict him of suppressing facts in his reports. He says that the prohibition law is enforced to the point that but little liquor is received in the State. During one week in Charles-

ton sixty-nine "drunks" were punished in the police court. During the same week a patrol driver clubbed a woman into unconsciousness because she was drunk and disorderly. Two days later a policeman smashed a frail woman's face for resisting arrest while she was drunk. Two additional policemen, according to the *Charleston Gazette*, have been added to the local force this year. The police budget is larger for 1915-16 than it was for the preceding year if records are to be believed. Forty per cent of the time of the justice courts of Charleston is taken up trying cases of violation of the liquor laws. Liquor comes in by railroad, by automobile, by river and by every conceivable means. And Charleston is the "driest" town in the State!

Wheeling, Parkersburg and Huntington on the Ohio river side of the State get all of the liquor they want by crossing to the other side or having it brought over. "Speak-easies" and "blind tigers" are raided upon occasion, but when one of these places is put out of business another soon takes its place. Along the eastern boundary of the commonwealth, the supply flows in from Maryland, or is manufactured on the premises. The average mountaineer of West Virginia can make "fair" liquor while you wait. They serve it in various and sundry brands, "Old Hen's Tooth" and "Hatfield's Special" being favorites in the feud country. You can get it "warm from the still," and whole barrels of it are secreted in rafts and floated down the Kanawha to Charleston and way stations.

The effects of the law are plainly visible in the cities of the State. Popular resentment is not in the least veiled. Good men will tell you that their State is bankrupt and that prosperity in the cities has been struck a heavy blow by prohibition. Vacant business houses are numerous and a consequent decline in rentals is admitted. Labor was but poorly employed before the law went into effect, and the several thousand men thrown out of employment by the Yost Law added to the distress among the working classes. A large number of former saloon keepers converted their places into restaurants, but they soon went out of business because of a lack of custom.

While these conditions are engaging the attention of the people of the cities, the State is borrowing money to meet expenses. The entire sum of about \$650,000 will have to be borrowed before

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the end of the fiscal year. This is the amount of the loss in revenue from prohibition alone. It is being secured from time to time as needed from banks and will be paid back when returns are in from the new tax law. No man seems to know how much the State owes; nor is the governor himself sure that the tax law will produce enough revenue to allow him to square the books at the end of the year.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION IN TENNESSEE

Tennessee has had an experience with prohibition that is typical of the experiences of all other Southern States that have tried it. The Tennessee law went into operation July 1, 1909. It was enacted in a time of high passion, when the State was inflamed by a great tragedy enacted on the streets of Nashville. The people had, but a few weeks previously, repudiated it at the polls in the election of a governor. It got through the State senate by a majority of one vote, and was passed over the veto of the Governor by the same slender margin. A fusion party, flying neither the flag of Democracy nor the ensign of Republicanism, was organized to protect it. This political organization broke down both of the old parties, and to this day there is not a Democratic party, or a Republican party, in the State worthy the name. The dominating force in the politics of the State is a hybrid party, electing a Republican one year and a Democrat next, to parcel out the offices among the faithful. This organization has rolled in extravagance until the official records show that it costs just twice as much to govern the State now as it did before prohibition was enacted.

But, let the records speak for themselves. Property to the value of more than \$6,000,000 was immediately destroyed by the prohibition law. Ten thousand laborers, at the lowest estimate, were thrown out of employment, and eighty per cent of them are unemployed to-day. The State treasury was rendered bankrupt by the loss of revenue following the passage of the law. The bonded debt of the State has been increased to repair the loss to the treasury. Fifteen years ago, the State of Tennessee had a bonded debt of \$16,000,000. Conditions were then looking up in the State, and a Legislature, under wise leadership, resolved that the debt should be gradually reduced. In consequence, a funding law was passed, providing that thereafter 10 per cent of the gross revenues of the State should be paid annually on the bonded debt. In eight years, following the passage of this law, the bonded debt was reduced to

about \$11,000,000. This brought the State up to the prohibition regime. The first prohibition Governor saw that the State could not meet all of its obligations, and rather than reduce expenses he suspended the sinking fund law, thereby stopping payment on the debt. Through the entire four years of this prohibition administration the law was a dead letter. It is a dead letter to-day.

The interest-bearing debt of the State is now \$12,000,000 in round figures, while it was but \$11,000,000 at the beginning of the drouth. The increase represents a deficit in the revenues of the State, discovered the first of the present year by a legislative committee and authorized to be funded into notes or bonds. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house of the last General Assembly despaired of raising enough revenue to meet all the obligations of the State without further burdensome taxation, and announced on the floor of the House that further deficits in the revenues seemed assured.

The cities and counties of the State have suffered in like manner by the prohibition law. They have been forced to bond issues to cover deficits in their revenues. The larger cities and counties are, as a result, bonded to the limit, some of them beyond it.

These conditions are noted in face of the fact that taxation has been heavily increased under prohibition administrations. Extravagant appropriations, wasteful policies and general carelessness have characterized all administrations of the State government since prohibition was adopted. The expense of government for the last biennial period before the passage of the State-wide law, was \$5,000,000; for the last biennial period the expense account was a little in excess of \$10,000,000—more than doubled in five years. More than one-fourth of a million of this increase is chargeable to the creation of new offices. During the four years of the State's first prohibition Governor, no less than eighty-seven new offices were created, most of them regarded as useless and mere sops to political followers. The salaries and expenses attached to these offices amounted in the aggregate to \$231,000 for the biennial period.

Last fall, the State Manufacturers' Association, an organization combining in its membership practically all of the manufacturers of the State, appointed a special committee to look into the subject of taxation in Tennessee. This action was taken in response to a

general demand that the tax burden be lessened throughout the State. The committee found and reported: "There is a tendency throughout the State to increase taxes on an already overburdened people, both by constant increase of the assessment as well as the rate. Economy in public affairs, whether State, city or county, is the exception and not the rule." Also the committee found that there was nothing in the industrial, commercial, or agricultural conditions throughout the State to warrant this increase of taxes. On the other hand, there was much to warrant a sharp reduction of the burden. This association is a non-partisan organization of manufacturers, having only the welfare of the whole State at interest. Its report as made by the special committee, is an honest portrayal of the results of prohibition and unwise policies of administration.

The enforcement of this prohibition law in Tennessee, made vacant more than 600 business houses in the four large cities of the State. Seventy-five per cent of them are vacant to-day. They formerly yielded to their owners an average monthly income of \$50.00 at a conservative estimate. A simple calculation will inform the reader as to the total of this economic loss. It amounts to about \$300,000 a year. And while these business properties have been rendered useless so far as revenue to their owners is concerned, the prohibition tax-gatherer presents a larger bill than he presented when the properties were yielding revenue.

It is an easy matter for the intelligent reader to see how such conditions affect all lines of trade and traffic in a State. Not one business, unless it be the dispensers of the habit-forming drugs and soft drinks, has escaped unhurt. Every prohibition State in the South repeats the record of Tennessee. They have had trouble with their finances under prohibition; the cities are full of vacant business houses; much labor is unemployed; values are unsettled—chaos is the rule rather than the exception. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and West Virginia, have all defaulted in payment of debts because of prohibition and the wastefulness of the average prohibition Legislature. Georgia made her school teachers wait for their money until bonds could be sold; Alabama's Governor declared a moratorium immediately following the passage of that State's newest State-wide law; North Carolina has been trying to sell bonds for two or three years to meet obligations of the State,

and West Virginia has suffered all of its public institutions to go without money for months.

The assertion of the prohibition apologists that these things would have happened anyway, begs the question. Perhaps, however, they are right about it and that we who do not believe in the policy of prohibition, are wrong; but the plain, unclouded facts are, that these Southern States adopted a policy that destroys public revenue and trouble over finances followed. The prohibitionist himself does not deny that every prohibition State has suffered materially of recent years; his defense is that something else did it. Surely no opponent of prohibition in the Southern States denies him that privilege.

Have the morals of the South, public and private, shown any improvement under prohibition? Again let the record speak for itself. Before the adoption of prohibition in Tennessee the leaders of the crusade assured the people that a prohibition law would save more money in the item of criminal prosecutions and police protection than it would lose to the public treasuries in money. The cost of criminal prosecutions in Tennessee in 1908, the last year of license, is shown by the State Comptroller's report to have been \$158,000; for the biennial period of 1913-14, the criminal cost bill was \$342,000. To the latter sum must be added about \$50,000, paid by the governor under a special act of the Legislature to friendly attorneys for their services in trying to enforce the prohibition law. Tennessee keeps no record of crime by which comparisons may be made, but the fact that there has been an increase in the cost of prosecuting criminals in the State, is reasonable proof that crime has increased since the adoption of prohibition. The present Legislature made further addition to this drain on the public treasury by enacting a law creating the institution of State Rangers, all to be appointed by the Governor. These Rangers have superior authority over local officers in the enforcement of law. The cities of the State are paying more money now for police protection than they paid six years ago. Official reports show this to be true.

North Carolina keeps a record of crime, in bound reports of the Attorney-General of the State. From these reports it appears that crime is on the increase there also. The average increase in

all grades of crime is about 21 per cent in four years, as figured from the Attorney-General's reports. The per cent of increase in the small offense cases is considerably larger. This able Attorney-General, himself a prohibitionist, in one of his reports, seems called upon to submit a few remarks on crime in general. "Crime," he says, "like the waves of the ocean ebbs and flows. It is with us, and we should do the best in our power to control it." At no point in his remarks does he congratulate the people of his State on a reduction of crime. Georgia and Alabama, not to mention the other prohibition States of the South, are paying more money every year for the prosecution of crime than they ever paid before.

A system that sends inspectors and spies about a State, prying into the private affairs of the citizens, is not likely to make men better by putting them in a charitable and peaceful state of mind. Every prohibition State has these spies and inspectors, paid out of the public treasury, at the beck and call of a political oligarchy to be used in harassing every community in the State where it may be suspected that things are not going right for the machine. Such a system never can beget righteousness.

THE NORWEGIAN ALCOHOL COMMISSION—THE FINDINGS OF THE MAJORITY

After a labor continued for more than four years the Norwegian Alcohol Commission, which is composed of some of the foremost men of that country, has handed in an elaborate report of very great value to all students of the alcohol question. It is accompanied by exhaustive investigations into various social and economic relations and is altogether a model of its kind. The minority, consisting of avowed prohibitionists, do not go to the extent of recommending the introduction of absolute prohibition. That is of course their aim; but they hope to meet it gradually by an increasing use of local option.

Naturally the commission was obliged to consider at length the probable effect of prohibition upon economic conditions of Norway, and this not only from a point of view of the loss of revenue from the manufacture and sale of the home product, but also in regard to the complications that would arise with other countries. Thus, for instance, France, which one may say has acted as a banker to Norway, would inevitably raise strong objections to the exclusion of wines and other alcoholic products. Furthermore, the commercial treaties with Spain and Portugal would doubtless be revised unfavorably to Norway in case prohibition should be attempted. Finally, the commission had to consider the effect upon economic conditions generally, including the tourist traffic, &c., and to measure these losses against a conceivable gain from an attempt to enforce general prohibition.

The majority, recommending various changes and improvements in the law governing the sale of spirituous drinks, advocate the retention of the company system which has prevailed in Norway for many years. On the question of the advisability of recommending a law providing total or partial prohibition, in the first instance, departments of governments, especially the police authorities, were appealed to for an opinion in regard to its feasibility. Some of

the statements obtained are significant. Thus, the police of the largest city of the country, Christiania, conclude that "prohibition will show itself impossible of enforcement in a thorough or even in a fairly safe manner." The police of the city of Drontheim counsel "most definitely against any attempt to establish prohibition; in spite of all expenditures such prohibition will unquestionably to a larger or great extent remain a paper prohibition." The police authorities of Tromsø say, "The prohibition question hardly receives that public support which is necessary in order that it can be enforced effectively without inviting demoralization in other respects."

It is generally pointed out that one of the difficulties will be to suppress an extensive illicit trade. Several of the authorities express the fear of a growth in illicit distillation, emphasizing the ease with which alcoholic drinks can be prepared in any home, not only from fruits and berries but also from juices obtained from other sources, and that the quantity of alcohol obtained through fermentation by the addition of sugar may be very great. Furthermore, it is instanced that prohibition cannot extend to the use of alcohol for technical, medical and scientific purposes, which necessarily will make the matter of control and enforcement difficult to a high degree. Even at the present time while intoxicating beverages can be obtained with comparative ease, alcohol intended for technical or medical purposes is abused to a large extent as drink.

In discussing the probability of an illicit traffic under prohibition reference is made to the bad conditions in the prohibition states of the United States. It has also been found that illicit sales are comparatively far more numerous in the Norwegian cities under local prohibition than in those permitting the sale of liquor. Indeed, the prosecutions for this offense were three and a half to four times as numerous in cities under local prohibition. The commission holds it to be self-evident that if illicit sale goes on despite the present restrictions, it may be expected to grow materially if general prohibition should be enacted. A particular reason for this view is the fact that such traffic will find a support in public opinion.

Already now certain classes of the population show an unmistakable tendency to deceive the police and the courts, and the question is of violations of the laws relating to the sale of spirits and

beer. The Department of Justice of Norway says: "This refers not only to the explanations of the persons summoned, but also to the explanations of persons who receive the alcoholic drink as these are frequently inclined, at the sacrifice of truth, to give testimony favorable to those summoned." The police authorities of Christiania say: "Already now it is exceedingly difficult to obtain evidence in cases relating to violations of the liquor law. Within many strata of the population it is regarded as being quite proper to make untruthful statements and try to deceive the police and the court when the question is of such offences. The same condition would prevail to a much larger extent in case total or partial prohibition were introduced, as a large part of the population would receive it with the bitterest feelings."

In the above connection, the majority of the commission call attention to the considerable number of persons punished for drunkenness or who are intemperate in the cities, and make this comment: "As these numbers are so great one can only regard them as evidence of so extensive a desire for stimulants among the male population of our cities that it cannot be expected to cease finding satisfaction in the near future simply by adopting a prohibitive law. While the extent of this desire on the one hand makes it highly necessary to seek new means for promoting temperance, it continues, on the other hand, to be a weighty admonition against the adoption at one step of restrictions of a still more radical nature." A special reason for emphasizing this lies in the fact of the slight respect many inhabitants now have for the present liquor laws and which, it must be anticipated, would diminish under prohibition. Not even many persons of moderate habits would be exempt from it, because they would regard prohibition as an unnecessary and unjustifiable violation of their personal liberty. According to the opinion of the majority of the commission, it will require a long time before "the conception will be general that a transgression of the alcohol law is no more excusable than other violations of law."

The commission regards it as inevitable that the difficulties in enforcing prohibition would be infinitely greater in the cities than in the country districts and that in the former the obstacles would increase in proportion to the growth of the city and the augmentation of its industrial population. This difference between urban

and rural districts it is necessary to keep clearly before one in discussing the probable effect of prohibition. It is frequently overlooked, as many people seem to believe that restrictive measures of the same kind must necessarily have the same results over the whole country.

In treating of the question of partial prohibition, that is prohibition for certain districts or provinces, the commission finds that the same difficulties arising from the distribution of population, as mentioned just above, must be taken into consideration. It cites as an example the State of Maine, "where the cities are against prohibition, but are over-ruled by the rural population." The same drawbacks have furthermore made themselves felt in part in those states according to whose legislation a majority of the voters of the county is also determinative for all the cities of the county. . . . Aside from this, it is added that the Swedish Temperance Committee pre-supposes that the communal prohibition which it advocates shall be accepted by two-thirds majority. "This is also true of the proposition made by Dr. Scharffenberg; the necessity of so large a majority as this also finds its advocates in the United States."

The commission also considers the advisability of general prohibition of spirits only. Evidently the members of the commission were not unfavorably disposed to such a measure, but did not deem it advisable to recommend the step on account of the commercial and financial difficulties to be encountered. Moreover, the commission is greatly impressed with the workability of the so-called "Bratt System" of individual control with reference to the sale of spirits, and advocates its introduction before an attempt is made to introduce general prohibition against the sale of spirits.

Speaking of the influence of prohibition laws on drunkenness, alcoholism and criminality, as well as upon poverty and economic conditions generally, the commission says that no one knows how far intemperance would cease under total prohibition. In Norway the experience has been that while in certain cities under local prohibition drunkenness decreased, it increased in other cities. It is unquestionably true of Norway that the restrictions made on the legal sale of spirits, in spite of the increase of the illicit traffic, has brought about an extensive reduction in drunkenness.

THE NORWEGIAN ALCOHOL COMMISSION—FINDINGS OF MAJORITY

The commission finds that there is no means at hand for determining the influence of prohibition upon criminality. The Prison Commission of Norway says in a statement in regard to total prohibition: "The Prison Commission is of the opinion that caution should be exercised in regard to the conclusions to be drawn (from the frequent relation of drink to crime), in regard to a diminution in crimes and prison sentences (under prohibition). The investigations do not and cannot answer the question how many crimes and misdemeanors would have remained uncommitted in case the persons found guilty had not been affected by alcohol. The causes of crime are of so many kinds that it is probable that many of them which now are contributed to by alcohol would have been committed also without such influence, although this may vary within the different groups of offences. It is also to be remarked that the diminution to be expected can only be supposed to be fully developed when those who are already subject to an abuse of alcohol (or its substitutes) have died."

The commission regards it as evident that the removal of the drink evil would carry with it a considerable reduction in criminality even if such reduction should only become manifest in a succeeding generation. On the other hand, the commission regards it as exceedingly doubtful how far total prohibition is the best means of reaching this goal. It holds that such prohibition would in the first instance "increase the number of a certain class of offenders, namely, the offenders of the liquor law. That the number of such and the *demoralization* resulting from it would be very great seems indisputable according to the opinions rendered by our authorities. But if this is the case the effect will be an increasing lack of respect over against law generally which cannot be without influence upon criminality as a whole." In this connection the commission refers to certain declarations made by the police in regard to the probability of a large amount of illicit sales in the homes under total prohibition, saying that such sales will be carried on "as in the American kitchen bars." It seems natural that even the consciousness of right and wrong on the part of children who grow up in such homes will be killed by this traffic and will counteract in a considerable degree the ennobling influence which efforts for temperance may have upon the coming generation.

Finally, with regard to the influence of prohibition upon poverty, the commission does not find any evidence permitting of generalizations. The commission believes that although absolute prohibition, if it could be properly enforced, would reduce poverty in a perceptible degree, the same object can be attained by a successive development of individual control (the Bratt System). It is pointed out that if prohibition does not include a law against the preparation of alcoholic beverages in the homes (which is held to be impossible), an alcohol-free society would not result. A large increase of home-made liquors would certainly result, and this, too, would prove a large expense.

The Commission introduces the subject of social injury from drink as follows:

"Undoubtedly the abuse of alcohol brings with it, as we shall show, many and great social evils. It creates disease and leads to premature death; it weakens the productive power, carries with it much unpleasantness and disturbance to other people, creates unemployment and poverty, promotes criminality and leads to a neglect in the education of children. If it were possible to remove the evil, working force would be gained for useful things. All this has also its economic side and one may ask if the economic advantages which in this way would be realized would not fully compensate for the economic interests which society has in the manufacture and sale of alcohol through the public income derived from it and in the product of this means of livelihood in supporting the persons engaged in it. . . . But this is only one side of the case and a decision cannot solely be based upon an economic consideration of such a kind. The fight against alcohol is of a social nature; and society must carry on this warfare as best it knows how without regard to the question whether from a purely economic point of view it pays. But even aside from this one soon reaches a conclusion that it is not possible to make even an approximately correct calculation. The conditions which must be taken into consideration are difficult to survey. They belong to the wrong side of life which it is sought to hide as far as possible. Unhappy fortunes of life, stranded existences, persons who cannot care

for themselves in the fight for existence or who have come into conflict with society are in question. A knowledge is needed of each individual history in order that one may understand the special case. A man's action and nature is determined by a series of composite motives. It is not easy to distinguish the threads which have been woven together and carry them back to the beginning. There are inner and outer circumstances which are acting, present and earlier relations, inherited tendencies and acquired qualities, concepts gained through the years of childhood, influences of companionship and environment in general. Our ability to measure these phenomena is limited. Frequently we can see only the outer side while we cannot penetrate within, and we are then forced to draw conclusions on the basis of general experiences. If this uncertainty prevails in regard to present conditions it becomes so much more uncertain to what extent and how the conditions could be changed under new suppositions."

The commission thereupon proceeds to treat statistically the question of public intoxication, the relation of the abuse of liquor to crime and poverty, the mortality due to alcoholism, etc. To give even a résumé of these statistics would be difficult. On the subject of crime the commission says, after having examined the available evidence, that alcoholism must be regarded as an important factor in crime, and "that one is justified in assuming that the abolition of the drink evil would bring with it a perceptible improvement of conditions; but if it is attempted to establish how large a part of criminality would thus cease the difficulties are insuperable. It would certainly lead to serious disappointments if it is assumed that all the crimes in which drink in some way or another has a part then would not be committed."

Concerning drunkenness as a cause of poverty, the commission says that perhaps in no field is it so difficult to fix the rôle played by drink as in regard to poverty. The question is frequently not only of one cause but of several, and these are so interwoven that one cannot apportion the part played by each. There are the immediate causes which bring about poverty, such as old age, sickness, unemployment, and the indirect causes which may lie far back in

time, for instance drink. It is not enough to look at the condition of the person concerned at the present moment. It is necessary to know the life of the family and its fortunes in the past. Here as elsewhere it is a question where to draw the line in defining drunkenness. The commission started a special investigation to find out to what extent alcohol may be regarded as a cause of drunkenness. The official statistics it found to be less reliable and to yield too low totals. While its own statistics are not regarded as in every respect final, the results are nevertheless significant and are stated as follows:

The statistical investigation made included all persons who had received public poor relief during the year 1910. It was found that drink was a chief cause in 4.8, a contributory cause in 1.8, drunkenness in earlier days in 2 per cent, a total of 8.6 per cent. The corresponding numbers for the rural districts were 1.2, 0.8 and 2.5, a total of 4.5 per cent.

The returns from the country districts were held to be particularly reliable. Here it was ascertained that in 44 per cent of the poor districts of the country there was not a single case in which drink at the present time or previously had been a cause of destitution, and in 1910 in all these districts there was no case of actual misuse or cases due to drink in the past. There remained 38 per cent of these districts in which the poor relief authorities found cases requiring assistance on account of drink in the past.

A special effort was made by the commission to ascertain the probable number of intemperate persons in Norway. In 1859 an investigator came to the result that of unmarried men and widowers 9.1 per cent in the municipalities and 3.1 per cent in the rural districts were to be regarded as intemperate. If these figures be applied to the population generally, including all men over 20 years of age, the result would have shown 5.7 per cent of such men to have been intemperate. A member of the alcohol commission has attempted a new calculation utilizing mortality returns for 1911. On the basis of the proportion of alcoholics among the persons having died within the year, he seeks to establish the relation among those living, and of course presupposes a greater mortality among alcoholics than in the general population. The general result arrived at shows for the whole country 2.5 per cent of men over 20 years

THE NORWEGIAN ALCOHOL COMMISSION—FINDINGS OF MAJORITY

of age to be alcoholic. The conditions naturally appear better in the country districts than in the cities. The commission remarks that there has been a notable reduction in alcoholism. The difference is really larger than it appears on the surface as the opinion as to what constitutes an intemperate person is more rigid now than in 1859. It may be remarked that this improvement no doubt is due in considerable measure to the legislation governing the sale of alcoholic beverages. This also seems substantiated by numerous reports obtained from different public authorities.

DIFFICULTIES WITH PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA

(Reprinted from the *Literary Digest*, July 10, 1915.)

The wave of temperance which swept Russia at the beginning of the war, after the Czar's ukase forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors, is rapidly receding. Deprived of the vodka, to which they were so strongly addicted, the Russian people, we are told by some outspoken organs of the press of that country, are consuming various poisonous substitutes, the secret manufacture and sale of which are assuming considerable proportions throughout the Empire. Cases of poisoning caused by these drinks are a daily occurrence. Writing in the *Russki Vrach* (Petrograd), Dr. Novoselski gives interesting figures showing the growth of mortality due to alcoholism in Petrograd. According to his official data, there were 26 cases of death from delirium tremens in the period from August 17 to September 13, 1914; 33 cases from September 14 to October 11; 34 from October 12 to November 8; 43 from November 9 to December 6; 53 from December 7 to January 3, 1915; 58 from January 4 to January 31, and 66 from February 1 to February 28. Commenting upon these figures, Dr. Novoselski writes:

"Before prohibition the mortality figures varied and changed without definite regularity; after prohibition they show a regular and constant increase. The prohibition measures were becoming stricter and stricter; at first the sale of vodka was forbidden everywhere but at the first-class restaurants; then the prohibition was extended also to those restaurants, but with the permission to sell beer and wine; and lastly there followed a general and complete inhibition of the free traffic in any and all alcoholic drinks in general. And the mortality from alcoholism increased as those measures progressed. . . .

"The constant rise of the mortality figures, which bears testimony to the growing number of consumers of different substitutes for vodka, shows that these are used not only by confirmed drunk-

ards, but generally by those classes who before the prohibition law used to drink moderately. . . . From the report of the Obukhow Hospital at Petrograd, it can be seen that among the victims of alcoholism who entered the hospital were persons of all ages (mainly twenty to thirty years of age) and all occupations."

In Russia's western provinces, according to "R. G." in the *Ryetch*, prohibition does not seem to be very popular. He says:

"The sun of sobriety has set before it reached the zenith. The first two months drunkenness was really not noticeable. In the villages the fact that the law came into force at the busy season contributed largely toward abstinence from drink. In the cities isolated cases of the use of poisonous imitations of alcoholic beverages ended so deplorably that there was a fair prospect of getting rid of incurable drunkards. But here the field-work came to an end, the organism had partly adapted itself to the harmful imitations, partly adapted them to itself, and 'life entered upon its normal course.' The village folk had hardly had time to wear out the boots in which they marched after the coffin of 'the monopoly' when tens of thousands of illicit liquor distilleries, factories of all kinds of strong drinks, came into existence. It must be said that the fight against the producers of such drinks is being waged energetically. Since the issuance of the circular offering a reward for the discovery of secret traffic in liquor the excise officials and rural authorities have vigorously prosecuted the task. According to official data for the latter part of 1914 there were discovered in Vilna government alone 58 illicit liquor distilleries, while for the preceding year there had been discovered 14 such places. But in the place of those suppressed new ones spring into existence, and, besides, the manufacture of alcoholic beverages is being practised in private dwellings. . . .

"It is now ten months . . . since the sale of liquor was discontinued. . . . After such a considerable time the stoppage of the traffic in liquor takes on a permanent character, and a return to the former order becomes less and less possible. However, it would be naïve and ruinous to regard the work of reform as completed. On the contrary, this task is now all ahead, there is much of it and the work is urgent. The stoppage of the sale of liquor has undoubtedly made a revolution in the psychology of the masses.

Vodka played a great part in our peasant life, and its disappearance creates a greater or less vacancy which in some way or other must be filled. . . . It is therefore not surprising that the further it is from the beginning of the war the more often there appear reports about secret liquor distilleries, the spread of various imitations, dangerous not only for health, but for life itself. There also come reports that the village folk are becoming addicted to gambling, and that a passion for it is seizing the whole mass of peasantry. In short, everything points to the fact that the sobering of the people cannot be accomplished by the simple discontinuance of the traffic in liquor."

NOXIOUS SUBSTITUTES FOR VODKA IN RUSSIA

(Reprinted from the *Sun*, New York, August 1, 1915.)

Since the imperial decree of last August prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor in Russia went into effect there have been so many deaths and cases of blindness due to various substitutes for vodka that alarm on the subject is felt. The government has already altered the original ukase in certain provinces and now is contemplating a general modification which will permit the sale of beer and light wine throughout the empire. It is thought that by making beverages of this character available the use of deleterious concoctions may be stopped. At an Imperial Cabinet meeting Prince Shachovsky, Minister of Finance, recommended that the sale of beer and light wine containing not more than 16 per cent of alcohol be permitted.

SOME RESULTS OF PROHIBITION DECREE

After the Government liquor stores were closed on October 13, when the prohibition decree became effective, many illicit saloons and distilleries sprang up and sold secretly all kinds of substitutes for vodka. These beverages for the most part were composed of wood alcohol and denatured alcohol extracted from varnish and lacquer, spices, snuff, dry yeast, cider and wild hops. The consumption of these substitutes has been increasing and they are proving a source of serious danger. Of course it is the wood alcohol that does the chief harm.

Of the various noxious concoctions that are being drunk in Russia one is "kvasok." It is made of cider, wild hops, dry yeast, wood alcohol and snuff. This stuff is sold in large quantities. Another of the substitutes is "khanza," of which the chief ingredients are red pepper and other strong spices along with wood alcohol.

These substitutes are for the poorer classes. People better off

have resorted to such things as cologne and tincture of valerian. In some places conditions have become so deplorable that pharmacists have applied to the authorities to regulate the sale of substitutes for vodka, although the increased demand has meant extra profits. In other districts the medical authorities prompted the Government officers to post notices in all public places warning the population about the dire results of drinking the substitutes for vodka.

DENATURED ALCOHOL POPULAR

As far back as last November the Russian daily newspaper *Novy Mir* of this city published an article in which the following statement was made: "On account of the prohibition of the sale of liquor there has grown among the population a great demand for denatured alcohol, wood alcohol, varnish and lacquer. In Petrograd the authorities found it necessary to prohibit the sale of these articles. But notwithstanding this order there have been appearing daily in the local news numerous items about poisonings from varnish and denatured alcohol. From Kiev it is reported that there appear daily numerous cases of poisoning from drinking varnish, eau de cologne and denatured alcohol and that half of the cases result in deaths."

The *Nijegorodsky Listok*, of Nijny Novgorod, printed the following interview with a revenue official: "With the permission by the Government of the sale of denatured alcohol the fight against drunkenness has become more difficult. In spite of the great number of casualties resulting from the consumption of denatured alcohol its sale is not decreasing. People invariably drink denatured alcohol with cider which is mixed with different spices. Only ten days ago the police registered ten deaths due to drinking denatured alcohol. Recently we gave a license to a cemetery guard to buy quantities of denatured alcohol for technical use. We have since discovered that he has been conducting a regular traffic in it, selling it mixed with cider."

NEWSPAPER CHRONICLES

Here are some items taken from Russian newspapers which illustrate the danger arising out of the present situation:

"In Pskov a party of eight were poisoned through the consumption of varnish and eau de cologne, which they drank in the absence of vodka. Seven of the party died."

"In Petrograd, unable to buy vodka, V. Shaskov, 46 years old, drank eau de cologne and died on the way to the hospital. A. Zelentzon, a tailor, drank denatured alcohol and was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition."

"At Kursk a party of petty officers of the engineering corps in Belgorod discovered a place where they could get wood alcohol. They went off on an orgy with the result that P. Pelukhov, S. Lozkin, A. Zavaritzky, N. Markov and F. Lyanin are dead. The other five officers are seriously ill."

"At Kiev, in the Lukianov police district, the police found an unknown man on the street in an unconscious condition. Notwithstanding the immediate aid given him the doctor could not revive him and he was taken in an automobile to the hospital. There he was revived, but shortly after began to bleed, and he died from convulsions. An analysis showed he was poisoned from drinking varnish."

"At Nijny Lomov ten soldiers died from drinking wood alcohol. The district court sentenced the pharmacist, Yanyeyev, to six months at hard labor for selling wood alcohol to the soldiers."

"K. Vensylynien, a Finlander, drank two flasks of eau de cologne instead of whiskey and died."

In Rostov alone, according to the *Ryetch* of Petrograd, there have been registered during the past five months twenty-eight cases of deaths from the consumption of denatured alcohol.

Dr. F. F. Tcharnetzky, one of the best known physicians of Moscow, gave a detailed account of the effects of denatured alcohol and varnish on the human system in the paper entitled "Poisonings from Denatured Alcohol and Varnish in Moscow," which he read at the Congress of Neuropathologists and Pyschiatrists held in Moscow last February. He said:

"Since the prohibition of the sale of liquor at the end of August there has appeared a new type of cases at the Central Moscow Hospital and other hospitals—poisonings from denatured alcohol and varnish. Among the patients were women. Many of those who were brought to the hospitals with bad cases of poisonings died

after several days, while others were cured, though their cure was very slow.

"An analysis of the symptoms displayed by these patients showed that they were similar to those seen in meningitis or progressive paralysis. Those poisoned from varnish and denatured alcohol suffer general physical weakness; their gait is unsteady, their conversation is incoherent, the pupils of their eyes grow large and do not react to light, they suffer spasms of the body, breathe heavily and the beatings of their heart are irregular.

"In some cases there was observed a derangement of the organs of sight; memory and imagination were impaired; they had difficulty in swallowing and were overcome with drowsiness. Such patients required careful treatment. The use of the denatured alcohol and varnish began shortly after the closing of the Government liquor stores. The patients said they took to grape wine whenever possible; from wine they turned to varnish, and later on to denatured alcohol as a cheaper substitute.

"Consumers of denatured alcohol filtered it in many different ways. It is very interesting to note that recently there have appeared in Moscow 'specialists' with a more effective means of distilling this liquor. These 'specialists' introduced among the people a peculiar prescription of their own making—a drink called 'khanza.' Patrons of these distillers consumed 'khanza,' diluting it with cider, and when after a few draughts their desire for drinking increased they commenced to imbibe denatured alcohol unrefined. All this finally leads to dangerous sickness and death.*

MEDICAL AUTHORITIES TAKE ACTION

In Petrograd the Ophthalmological Society appointed a special commission to devise ways and means for combating the increased consumption of denatured alcohol, eau de cologne and other liquids, the use of which causes blindness. The commission was composed of Drs. M. E. Reich, I. S. Pelzer and V. N. Yeleonskaya. It held a number of sessions and questioned physicians of the Petrograd Eye Hospital and the Petropavlovsk Hospital, who treated cases of poisoning by denatured alcohol, wood alcohol, eau de cologne and varnish.

NOXIOUS SUBSTITUTES FOR VODKA IN RUSSIA

In its report at a meeting of the Ophthalmological Society held at Petrograd on May 7 the commission said "that in the Petropavlovsk and Obukhovsk hospitals there were treated up to April, 1915, 2,882 persons with cases of partial blindness due to the use of denatured alcohol, wood alcohol, varnish, etc. Of this number twenty-seven died. In the eye wards of two prominent Petrograd hospitals there were treated during the same period 138 persons with the complete loss of sight or in various stages of blindness."

The society adopted the following recommendations which were made by the commission: That a law be enacted providing for the labeling of all articles containing wood alcohol as follows: Contains Wood 'Alcohol—Poison"; that wood alcohol be eliminated from the liquids used in denatured alcohol and from all drugs sold without the prescription of a physician, and that the laws be made so stringent as to make it difficult to obtain wood alcohol and all liquids containing it.

All the medical societies have during the past few months been hard at work trying to get people to abstain from drinking these deadly beverages. They are making use of public lectures and special literature, which has been distributed in large quantities. There is hardly a medical congress or a session of a medical society in Russia at which the question of alcohol poisoning is not on the order of business.

As a result of the activity of the medical societies the sale of wood alcohol has already been prohibited in some places. In other places the sale has been regulated. In Kiev, for instance, the Governor issued an order providing for the sale of varnish and lacquer only in specified places, which will be under strict police supervision. The storekeepers also are compelled by the order to make an entry of each sale.

EAU DE COLOGNE AS A BEVERAGE

The following item from the *Novy Mir* is typical of the news items relating to the prohibition orders issued by the authorities checking the sale of eau de cologne:

"Saratov—The consumption of eau de cologne since the prohibition of the sale of liquor has become so great that the Gov-

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PROHIBITION IN ICELAND

Iceland is the only place in the world which is experimenting with total prohibition. A law of 1909 forbidding the importation of all kinds of alcoholic beverages containing more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of alcohol became effective on January 1, 1912. But the sale of the beverages imported before this date was permitted until January 1, 1915. Consequently, the total prohibition can only be said to have existed since the last mentioned date. It is stated on the best of authority that just before the prohibition against importation became effective large amounts of spirits were brought into the country.

The law is very drastic in its many regulations. Persons who were allowed to dispose of the spirituous goods in their possession before January 1, 1915, were on that date subjected to a rigid police inspection. All the goods remaining unsold became the property of the State. Private persons having liquor in their possession on January 1, 1915, were not obliged to export it, but to state on their honor the kind of liquor and the quantity on hand. At the beginning of every year the same statement must be made until all the goods have been used up. If any one is suspected of illegal importation or sale, his premises may be searched, and if he cannot explain how he came into possession of liquor he is regarded as having transgressed the law which involves high fines, running from two hundred to one thousand kroner for the first offence, and for subsequent offences as high as five thousand kroner.

If a man is found intoxicated he must be brought before a court and is in duty bound to explain how he became intoxicated and from whom he obtained alcohol.

Especially drastic are the regulations in regard to ships calling at Iceland, in order to prevent illegal importation or smuggling.

Although the law has been in operation for such a short time, conditions in Iceland appear to be very much the same as those witnessed in our own prohibition states. The *National Tidende*

of Copenhagen contains this communication from Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland:

"Already more or less serious violations of the prohibition law have occurred in our city, and the city judge has plenty to do with hearing cases and imposing fines on those guilty. Illicit places of sale have been discovered and different spirituous wares have been discovered which the dealer in question is said to have obtained from vessels regularly plying between Copenhagen and Iceland. On the whole, it may be said that smuggling has not been so rare before and in view of the total lack of revenue from the prohibition this is simply a natural consequence of the prohibition law."

It is not necessary with some detail how vessels load up with spirituous liquors and by remaining outside territorial waters find no difficulty in carrying the forbidden goods. In short, Iceland is undergoing the same experience which invariably exists wherever the population is unfriendly toward prohibition. The population of Iceland is beginning to supply their own needs and the amount of home production is not known.

THE SWEDISH SYSTEM OF "INDIVIDUAL CONTROL"

This method of control has been practised in the city of Stockholm since February, 1914, under the name of the Bratt System, and since the latter part of 1912 in Gothenburg under the name of the Andrée System. These systems, or modifications of them, have been introduced in numerous other Swedish cities. As a result of the beneficent influence of this control, a law of May, 1915, has made it mandatory in all sales of whiskey for the whole of Sweden. Before the control becomes operative the managers of the companies having a monopoly of the sale of spirits obtain information from the police, the courts, guardians of the poor and others in regard to persons who should not be allowed to buy whiskey; the others, being over 21 years of age, are allowed to purchase, but only in certain quantities, for if full liberty of purchase existed it would only result in giving those an opportunity to obtain whiskey who should be deprived of it.

For the present, great care is exercised in determining the maximum quantity which may be bought. In Stockholm this amounts to one litre of whiskey every fifth day and in Gothenburg to eight litres per month. The reason why the limit has been kept so high is that it is necessary to proceed gradually in order not to drive people to resort to other alcoholic drinks.

But in spite of this large quantity and in spite of the fact that only by aid of the above-mentioned new law purchase from other places and foreign countries is excluded, this new system, which amounts to an individual license, has had a very wholesome influence. Since the introduction of the Bratt System in Stockholm cases of public intoxication have decreased by about one-third, although it has only existed for a year and a half and is still capable of a considerable amount of development. And while the corresponding system in Gothenburg has brought about a reduction in drunkenness offences of only eighteen per cent, the police of that city strongly emphasize that drunkenness has disappeared in a much

larger measure than the figures indicate as subsequent to the introduction of the system much greater space has been acquired in the places of detention so that a large number of persons are brought in who previously were left unmolested for lack of space.

In Stockholm every would-be purchaser receives a pass-book in which the quantity of each purchase is noted, while in Gothenburg certificates are distributed which must be brought along by the purchaser or his representative, and the quantity bought is entered in books at the place of purchase. In order to make control possible and effective each buyer is referred to a certain sales-place, which he must patronize.

To make the law fully effective it was necessary, furthermore, that those who were excluded from purchasing at the shops of the companies should be prevented from importing whiskey from abroad. Therefore, the law prescribes that no one may import whiskey from abroad except with the consent of the companies. Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity must apply to the companies who are in duty bound to order the goods from the firm the would-be purchaser selects.

Although great care has been exercised in preparing a "black-list" of persons excluded from the privilege of buying whiskey in any quantity, the list for Gothenburg for October 1, 1912, contained the names of 2,252 persons; and on October 1, 1913, there were added the names of 1,190 persons. In Stockholm no less than 1,000 applications for passbook affording the privilege of buying whiskey of the companies were refused. To this should be added another large number of persons who have not made application as there was no possibility of obtaining it. Their number is estimated at from five to ten thousand and probably more. It should be distinctly noted that the method of individual control is applied only to distilled liquors as being responsible for the evil of alcoholism the law intends to prevent. There is no effort to control fermented liquors under this kind of control; it is neither practicable to be feasible nor desirable.

The Alcohol Commission of Norway favors the Swedish system of individual control, of which experimentations have already been made. It is a wholly new departure in temperance legislation, the results of which will be watched with much interest.

A REVIEW OF LAWS COMPENSATING THE BEER AND LIQUOR TRADE

Now that several countries have recently passed laws providing for compensation to liquor interests struck at by legislation, a summary of those laws and the principles embodied in them are of particularly timely interest. This is especially so considering that in the United States compensatory legislation has been and is being urged in various authoritative quarters, and there is an increasing demand for information on a subject that is constantly assuming greater proportions.

To many Americans the recent avowed recognition, in 1915, by the British Government that those engaged in manufacturing and selling beer and liquors were possessed of vested property rights may have seemed an innovation, the assertion of an entirely new principle. This recognition, it will be recalled, was forthcoming at a juncture in the great war when there was agitation for instituting prohibition in Great Britain during the continuance of the conflict. But, in point of historical fact, the attitude taken by the British Government was not new; it was simply the logical application and extension of principles and legislation long established.

PROPERTY RIGHTS LONG RECOGNIZED

As long ago as 1817 a committee of the House of Commons, directed in 1816 to consider various aspects of the license question, repeatedly recognized, in its elaborate report, the property right of licensees. This report was handed in on May 2, 1817. This committee was not considering the question of compensation but was inquiring into the arbitrary actions of magistrates in annulling licenses at will. In passing upon this assumption of power, the committee condemned it, at the same time severely arraiging this deprivation of "persons of their property to which long enjoyment

had given them a right, and upon which their existence and that of their families depended."

Another report, dated June 3, 1818, emphasized the fact that licenses were a distinct species of property. In 1868 Sir James Fergusson's committee reported on the very large amount of capital invested in the beer and liquor trade, and held that "so long as the licensed victuallers and keepers of beershops stand in the position of men carrying on a recognized and legitimate trade, and one, moreover, subjected to special and heavy taxation, it would be unjust that their operations should be embarrassed and their property depreciated in value by constant attempts to impose upon them restrictions which do not appear to be demanded by any public necessity."

These are some recognitions contained in the records of British Parliamentary Committees at various times of the property rights of beer and liquor license holders.

COMPENSATION IN BRITAIN PROVIDED

When, on August 15, 1904, the British Parliament enacted the Licensing Act of that year, these frequent recognitions were transformed into a practical statutory fact. Among other provisions, the Licensing Act of 1904 arranged for compensation to holders of extinguished beer and liquor licenses.

In thus providing for payment for vested rights, Parliament put on an incontestable statutory basis a value long previously recognized in the courts and in dealings in the market. The granting of compensation was not regarded as an act of endowment, but of justice, which, once the principle was fixed in law, could not thereafter justly be taken away. Of this Act, Lord Justice Kennedy said: "The provisions embody a scheme of that which may fairly be termed equitable compensation for the loss whenever a license is not renewed under 1s. of a valuable interest which otherwise might be reasonably expected to endure, though no legal right of permanence could be claimed for it."

The compensatory features of the Licensing Act of August 15, 1904, were based upon an assessment made *purely on a property basis* from a fund representing the value of the property in the

A REVIEW OF LAWS COMPENSATING THE BEER AND LIQUOR TRADE

market, plus the sum for depreciation of fixtures, and minus the value of the premises without the license.

The expense of compensation under this Act was placed upon the surviving licensees. For the carrying out of the Act's financial provisions, Section 3 of the Licensing Act of 1904 imposed a graduated scale of maximum charges on existing licenses. The compensation fund is placed under the management of the courts of quarter sessions.

MORE THAN \$44,000,000 COMPENSATION PAID IN NINE YEARS

The official return of "Licensing Statistics 1913," published by the British Government in August, 1914, states that:—

During the nine years, 1905-1913, £8,873,137 was collected from the beer and liquor trade and paid over by the Inland Revenue to the compensation authorities, who paid out in compensation for 8,961 licenses a total of £8,073,127, and at the end of 1913 held balances aggregating £685,975, subject to claims in respect of 439 licenses refused but not paid for down to the end of 1913. The difference of £114,035 odd (in addition to interest earned on sums lying in bankers' hands and any sums outstanding on loans less interest) presumably went in expenses.

EXTENSION OF COMPENSATION FAVORED

Thus far, the legislation enacted provides for the compensation of license holders only. During the recent agitation for prohibition in Great Britain, however, the Government showed itself not indisposed to consider extension of the principle so as to cover brewers whose property rights and investments would be injuriously affected by proposed adverse legislation.

In an extended interview given by Arthur Sherwell, M.P., Secretary of the British Temperance Legislation League, to a *New York World* correspondent recently (June, 1915), Mr. Sherwell (who, it may be explained, favors nationalization of the drink traffic) thus represented the situation:

"So far, all public allusions to the proposed scheme of state control have excluded spirits and have mentioned only breweries. It is obvious that any scheme of such a kind must include dis-

tilleries as well as breweries. As a matter of fact, the distilling interests represent a smaller and simpler problem than the brewing interests.

"It by no means follows that the acquisition of breweries and distilleries is essential to a scheme of state control. It would be possible to control the manufacture of both beer and spirits without direct state ownership, and for the state to control the rectification of spirits and the specific gravity of beer without directly owning either distilleries or breweries."

This statement, however, does not give the reasons why the proposal to compensate brewers met with approval. The main reason lay in the fact that many influential newspapers as well as financial journals, representing various large shades of public opinion, warmly commended the Government's aim to discourage and restrict as much as possible the consumption of spirituous liquors while at the same time encouraging the manufacture and consumption of light beers.

WIDESPREAD ENCOURAGEMENT OF LIGHT BEERS

Several Continental countries had already passed measures severely restricting or forbidding the use of spirituous liquors, and at the same time encouraging the use of light beers.

By an order issued shortly before the outbreak of the war the French Government (April, 1914) prohibited the introduction of heavy alcoholic liquors into industrial establishments, but expressly allowed light wines, beers, ciders and other such beverages. Among the French troops, strong alcoholic liquors have been prohibited. The German Emperor ordered the military authorities to allow only light wine and beer to be used by the troops; strong drinks, such as spirits of every sort, are absolutely prohibited. The majority of the Alcoholic Commission appointed by the Norwegian Government, after thoroughly investigating prohibition states in the United States, reported (June, 1915) against prohibition and has recommended the introduction of the Swedish "Bratt System," which includes the giving of a receipt for all spirits bought. The majority of the Norwegian Commission has also reported favoring light beer.

With this general trend of European action, and especially considering the fact that investigation in Britain showed conclusively that the strong alcoholic drinks were responsible for most of the intoxication complained of, it can be readily understood why the principle of compensation to breweries was generally admitted in case either prohibition or nationalization should be established. The British Government ruled out total prohibition as impracticable, and in order to encourage the use of light beers placed a heavy tax on all liquors containing more than a specified amount of alcohol. As for nationalization, it has been introduced thus far only to the very limited extent of allowing the "Central Control of Liquor Traffic Board" to control the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor within prescribed areas. One power given to this Board is that of taking over saloons in areas wherein munitions of war are manufactured, or without license of dispensing liquor under its supervision in factories engaged in Government work.

COST LARGE BUT SHOULD BE PAID

In a paper on "The Drink Trade and State Purchase," published in the *Contemporary Review* for June, 1915, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas P. Whittaker, Member of Parliament, and for many years a leading worker in the temperance movement, approves the proposal to compensate the liquor trade, and discusses in detail suggested terms. Arguing in favor of the desirability of Government purchase, Sir Thomas devotes much attention to the practical aspects of the purchase measure urged by Lloyd George. Large as the expected cost would be, Sir Thomas deals with it as a bill that beyond question should be paid. He writes:

"Of course, everything would turn upon the terms on which the transaction could be carried through. It would be useless to put before Parliament and the country anything that appeared to be extortionate or unreasonable. . . . The committee to which the problem for England and Wales was referred was a very representative one, and it made a unanimous report, the outstanding points of which have been made known, and were:

"1. That the average prices for the three years ending June 30th, 1914, should be taken as the value of those securities which

were quoted on London or provincial stock exchanges; that where the securities were not quoted, or the undertakings were privately owned, the number of years' purchase of the average annual net profits at which the value should be fixed should be based upon the number of years' purchase of the annual net profits which the prices of quoted securities represent. . . .

"2. That the purchase price should be paid in 4 per cent government stock at par, redeemable at par at the option of the Government any time after seven years.

"When considering the financial aspects of such a transaction as this there are many important matters to be borne in mind. Not the least of them is the revenue now derived from license duties and the taxes on beer, spirits, wine, etc. A payment corresponding to what these would have amounted to, according to the quantity of drink sold, if the trade had remained in private hands, would, of course, have to be made to the revenue out of the receipts from sales.

"The price to be paid for the whole of the liquor trade to be acquired in England and Wales on the basis suggested would probably have been something between £250,000,000 and £300,000,000. The average annual net profits made by the trade in those companies which have a stock exchange quotation for their securities are about 7 per cent on the capital value represented by these quotations. It may therefore be assumed that the purchase of the whole of the trade, on the average, would have been on a 7 per cent basis. As the payment would have been made in 4 per cent government stock, there would have been a margin of 3 per cent to work upon. This would have amounted to something like £7,500,000 to £9,000,000 a year, according to the capital value as ascertained. . . .

"It will be said that Government management will never be so efficient and profitable as private enterprise. That is true; and if the object were to do as much business as possible the objection would be a sound one, but as that is not the case the objection loses much of its force, although it does represent a set-off which must not be overlooked."

It will be seen from the foregoing comments that great as the anticipated expense is calculated, it does not in the least deter Sir

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Thomas P. Whittaker and other British representatives from agreeing that it should, as a manifest matter of justice, even more so than of expediency, be defrayed from the Government treasury.

COMPENSATION IN SWITZERLAND

In Switzerland the principle of compensation has been in force for nearly five years. A law went into effect there, on October 7, 1910, forbidding the manufacture, sale and importation of absinthe. This law was the outcome of a referendum submitted to a popular vote and adopted in 1908. The amendment carried a compensation clause, on the strength of which empowering clause an indemnity law was passed by the Federal Council. When one member of the Federal Council objected to the compensation provision, citing the fact that compensation was not granted in the United States, the President of the Federal Council replied that whatever others might do, Switzerland could not afford to be unjust.

The decree of the Federal Council of Switzerland provided that the money required to compensate all interested parties for losses sustained by them was to be obtained by raising the price of ardent spirits. These were not classified in the same prohibited category as absinthe, which was declared a drug. "The burden of compensation," the Federal Council decreed, "will be placed upon the consumers of ardent spirits and thus a further decrease in the use of these beverages will be brought about." The compensation to the growers of the absinthe plant and to the manufacturers and wholesalers of absinthe averaged four times the amount of the yearly profits in each case, labor excepted. It was assumed, with the assent of the parties interested, that the agricultural lands used for the raising of the raw material, and the buildings and other property used for the manufacture and sale of absinthe, could readily be used for other profitable purposes. Under this law labor has also been compensated in an equitable manner.

PROVISIONS OF THE SWISS LAW

The main provisions of the Swiss law of 1910 were:

The owners of landed estates on which absinthe was cultivated

for purposes of distillation, to July 5, 1908, were to receive a single indemnity of 550 francs per hectare, for the average value of the land and the drying rooms. (A hectare is about two acres.)

Whoever cultivated absinthe for the purpose of distillation up to July 5, 1908, was allowed, for any loss suffered, one single indemnity of 2,600 francs per hectare.

The owners of buildings or plants which had been in use up to July 5, 1908, for the manufacture, storage and sale of absinthe, were given a single indemnity, equal to three-fourths of the average value resulting therefrom of the buildings, plant or apparatus affected by the prohibition of absinthe. In return, the owners of these places had to agree to conditions of an express abandonment of free distillations in buildings for which the indemnity was claimed.

Whoever manufactured absinthe up to July 5, 1908, should, it was further provided, receive a single indemnity four times the amount of the net profit realized of the annual manufacture during the preceding five-years period. No charges were allowed to be included for the work of employers employed in their own establishments. But if, during the preceding five-year period, the manufacturer was engaged in other enterprises besides the absinthe industry, the indemnity was to be reduced in the proportion of the lumping sum of the other enterprises to the total of all forms of business engaged in. Manufacturers who realized on these industries 90 per cent at least of the total receipts of their entire business, received no indemnity.

Indemnity was also granted to all workers who had been employed either as employe or day laborer in the manufacture of absinthe exclusively for more than three years. The employe's or laborer's indemnity in any indemnified establishment was fixed as equal to the total amount of wages that the employe or laborer received during the preceding four years.

From this résumé, embodying some of the Swiss law's chief provisions, it will be seen that the Swiss Government compensated all interests materially concerned—farmer, manufacturer, landlord and workingman. Each and all received due consideration.

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ADOPTION OF COMPENSATION IN FRANCE

France has likewise adopted the principle of compensation.

Inasmuch as since the outbreak of the war no copies of the laws passed in France have reached the United States, the official text of the Bill passed by the French Chamber of Deputies, on February 12, 1915, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of absinthe, is not yet available. According to a Paris dispatch, published in the *New York Tribune*, February 13, 1915, this Bill provided that "indemnities will be granted to manufacturers affected by the Bill, and will be covered by a Special Act later." The Bill also applies to Algeria and to the colonies, and it was understood that it would be extended to cover the protectorates.

A Paris dispatch, published in the *New York Evening Sun*, March 10, 1915, stated: "A way has been suggested by which the manufacturers of absinthe will escape loss through the prohibition of its sale, while at the same time the State will obtain a commodity which it needs, and this, too, at a profit. Just now the price of alcohol is very high. The scheme is for the State to buy the stock of absinthe from the manufacturers and distill it into alcohol. It is said the State would make a profit by this operation." A Paris dispatch, published in the *New York Times*, February 20, 1915, reporting the debate in the French Parliament on the Bill limiting the number of saloons in France stated: "A measure was passed allowing the sum of 14,800,000 francs (approximately \$2,600,000) as reimbursement for taxes paid by liquor dealers on absinthe in their possession and for the purchase of their stock of absinthe." This provision in this last-named Bill is evidently merely supplemental to the large design stated in the first-named Bill of compensating the manufacturers of absinthe. It is thus fairly clear that the scheme of compensation, actively or potentially, embraces all of the interests suffering financial loss by reason of the prohibition of absinthe.

RECOMMENDED BY THE NORWEGIAN COMMISSION

The Alcohol Commission, appointed by the Norwegian Government to consider and report upon the liquor question in all its aspects, handed in its report on May 6, 1915, favoring compensa-

of such a compensatory law as this is unusually significant. Had this law also not proved acceptable to the Catholic Church it is doubtful whether the measure would have been successful; the Catholic Church has a powerful sway in the Province of Quebec, and its opposition to any proposal is regarded by office holders with great deference.

Another notable fact pertaining to this Quebec law is that it represents an entirely voluntary legislative recognition of vested rights. In Canada vested interests are not protected by organic Constitutional provisions, backed and amplified by court decisions, as they are in the United States. No court in Canada has the power to declare any Parliamentary Act unconstitutional. The Acts of Parliament are unassailable. Neither has any court the power of practically dictating to Parliament what forms its legislation must or must not take. When the Quebec Parliament decided that ejected licensees were entitled to compensation, it took this move wholly upon its judgment, voluntarily recognizing that the rights of license holders are as sacred as those of other property holders, and that those rights should not be summarily taken away without compensation. The Quebec law deals exclusively with retail licenses; as far as brewers and distillers are concerned jurisdiction over them belongs to the Dominion Government and not to the Provincial Governments. That in a country such as Canada where the prohibition movement has been so emphatically noted for its inflexibly dominating and aggressive tactics and its long-held uncompromising attitude, the principle of compensation should be acquiesced in and finally embodied in law, is an eloquent testimonial to the steady progress of the compensation movement.

COMPENSATION FAVORED IN ALBERTA

In the Province of Alberta, Canada, influential leaders of public opinion are supporting the proposal to compensate holders of ejected liquor licenses. The purpose of the proposed Liquor Act recently passed by the Alberta Provincial Parliament is to abolish the liquor trade in that Province. This law is to be submitted to popular vote.

The *Edmonton Bulletin*, one of the leading newspapers in that

Province, in recently (June, 1915) declaring editorially that compensation for license holders was half promised, announced that if the popular vote, by a substantial majority, effaced liquor licenses, "there is every reason to believe that those who have been instrumental in destroying the license system will be willing to consider the question of reasonable compensation to the owners of the hotel properties whose capital investments have been substantially depreciated by the withdrawal of the license for the sale of intoxicants."

THE REASONS WHY IT IS APPROVED

The editorial in the *Edmonton Bulletin*, in presenting at length the reasons why official and public opinion in general favored compensation, said further:

"The sale of intoxicating liquor is just as legitimate under the existing law as the sale of any other article. If it is asserted that the sale of liquor is a moral wrong, the ready answer is that the general public, through the license fees, are sharers in the profits of that wrong; and are not in a position to discuss the morality of the liquor traffic, without accepting their share of responsibility for it.

"It cannot be denied that under the existing law of Alberta the hotels of the province represent large capital expenditure demanded by the terms of the license law, over and above and beyond the actual needs for the accommodation of the traveling public, whether there are travelers to be provided for or not.

"The idea no doubt was that by imposing this burden upon the license holders the number of licenses would be correspondingly restricted. But whatever was the reason for the action taken, the fact is that when a hotel loses its right to sell intoxicants it has lost the revenue that when in prospect was the warrant for a large part of the capital expenditure in the hotel building and equipment.

"It is a fact that licenses are only granted for a year. But while this is technically true a license is issued from year to year to licensed premises unless there are serious and important reasons for its refusal. There is no doubt that investments are made in hotel properties with a view to the profits from licenses, and

that this investment is recognized in practice under the license system.

"Under the proposed prohibitory law this value is to be wiped out, and the owner of the property has a substantial material grievance against the public, which from his point of view warrants him in spending his money and his energy in attempting to defeat the law.

"There is very little doubt that a large majority of the people of Alberta believe that the liquor traffic should be abolished, but however much they deplore the existing traffic and its evils they have no desire to do substantial injustice to those who are engaged in it."

The foregoing editorial attracted much attention not only in the Province of Alberta but in other parts of Canada; it was reproduced in full in the *Ottawa Free Press*, June 22, 1915, and in other Canadian journals.

CONSIDERATION OF COMPENSATION IN THE UNITED STATES

In applying the principle of compensation the United States has lagged behind other countries, although signs are numerously evident that thoughtful public opinion is beginning to realize its justice and is becoming as much opposed to the arbitrary confiscation of one kind of property as of another. Increasingly to thinking people it does not seem in accordance with fairness that the principle of compensation shall be unquestioningly applied or proposed to be applied, to land, railroads, mines, factories or other forms of property and yet denied to the beer and liquor industry which, it is needless to say, is a distinct form of property built up under the encouragement of long-existing laws. Vice versa, if one kind of property may be summarily confiscated, it logically follows that other kinds conceivably may be, at some time or other. Confiscatory acts are dangerous precedents, especially at a time of great social unrest.

Nearly thirty years ago, when the Supreme Court of the United States decided that in the exercise of its police powers any State might destroy any business deemed dangerous to the public weal without compensating the parties injured thereby, it made a declara-

tion the effect of which for a long time was to discourage the recognition of compensation. In referring to this decision, however, it should be expressly pointed out that no court in the United States has ever decided that legislation providing for compensation is not proper and legal.

AN OLD DECISION, AND JUDGE BREWER'S VIEWS

That decision, handed down in the year 1887, reversed a decree delivered by Judge Brewer, then of the United States Circuit Court in Kansas. In his decree Judge Brewer had held that "the State can prohibit the defendant from brewing, *but before it can do so it must pay the value of the property destroyed.*" In 1889 Judge Brewer was appointed to a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Although he had been reversed by the highest tribunal of which he was now a member, Justice Brewer reaffirmed his opinions when, speaking before the Yale Law School in 1891, he said: "I am here to say to you in no spirit of obnoxious or unpleasant criticism upon the decision of any tribunal or judge, that *the demands of absolute and eternal justice forbid that any private property, legally acquired and legally held, should be spoliated or destroyed in the interests of public health, morals or welfare, without compensation.*"

WHERE VALUE IS DESTROYED, COMPENSATION SHOULD BE MADE

Then, reviewing the action in which his decree had been reversed, Justice Brewer thus epitomized the case: "There were four or five breweries, with machinery and appliances, valuable only for use, worth a few thousand dollars, a mere bagatelle in comparison with the wealth of the State, *built up under the sanction of law*, owned by the citizens whose convictions were different from those of the majority, and who believed the manufacture and sale of beer to be right and wise. As good citizens, it was fitting that they should yield to the judgment of the majority. *As honest men it was fitting for the majority not to destroy without compensation.*"

Justice Brewer went on to affirm that "*when a lawful use is by statute made unlawful and forbidden and its value destroyed the*

public shall make compensation to the individual." In conclusion, Justice Brewer made this striking declaration: "We must recast some of our judicial decisions; and if that be not possible, we must rewrite into our Constitution the affirmations of the Declaration of Independence, in language so clear and peremptory that no judge can doubt or hesitate, and no man, not even a legislator, can misunderstand. I emphasize the words *clear and peremptory*, for many of those who wrought into the Constitution the Fourteenth Amendment believed that they were placing therein a National guarantee against future State invasion of private rights, *but judicial decisions have shorn it of strength, and left it nothing but a figure of speech.*"

A precedent set by the Supreme Court of the United States, however, is not immutably binding. In the course of its history, the Supreme Court of the United States has ignored and reversed its own precedents, notably, for example, in the matter of the income tax. In 1895 it declared the income tax law unconstitutional, although on five different occasions in previous decades it had held the income tax entirely constitutional.

GREAT TRANSFORMATION IN COMPENSATION PROVISIONS

It should be added, also, that when the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1887, handed down that anti-compensation decision, the question of compensation was, in more than one respect, in a condition unprovided for by any specific legislation. Public sentiment, for instance, had not even sufficiently awakened to the necessity of laws allowing compensation for industrial accidents, of which there were an enormous annual number.

On the railroads alone, from the years 1888 to 1907, a total of 53,046 railroad employes were killed, and more than 800,000 were maimed or crippled, in the United States while at work. In the mines and in the factories vast numbers of others were injured or slain. But in every court from the lowest to the highest the maimed and crippled survivors or the widows and orphans of the killed were nearly always baffled in their costly attempts to get compensation. The courts enforced against them such doctrines as "voluntary assumption of risk," "contributory negligence," "fellow servant

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responsibility," "transitory risk" and other theoretical bars to recovery of damages.

Now all this is changed. Twenty-four states have, in the last few years, passed workingmen's compensation laws, and so has Congress. The courts have upheld the constitutionality of these laws. The compensation of injured workingmen or the survivors of killed workers is now a generally-established fact.

Just as public sentiment, the legislatures and the courts now have recognized and put into effect the principle of compensation in a field long neglected and to an element to which it was long denied, so it is more than likely that these forces in the United States will see the justice of compensating those forced out of business and livelihood by summary laws.

THE MORAL AND LEGAL DUTY OF THE STATE

Between the date of the original agitation for the enactment of a simple law of justice and its crystallization into law, many years often elapse. As long ago as February 17, 1909, the *Cincinnati Enquirer* was one of a number of newspapers demanding that the State should not do injustice to the beer and liquor trade in the adoption of State-wide prohibition.

"Has the State," it editorially asked, "the right to destroy the values of investment in a business that for years it has recognized as legal and given investors protection, inviting investment by such recognition and protection? Has it the right to arbitrarily destroy the value of those investors, without recourse, without compensation and without a notice sufficiently long in time to enable them to withdraw without loss? Granted the State is supreme in all public affairs; granted that it can appropriate any realty by condemnation for public use, it cannot do so without compensation to the owner or owners of such realty.

"Can it then so legislate as to destroy the values of improved realty by taking away the right to use it for the purpose for which it was improved, and thus deprive the owners of one-half or three-fourths or nine-tenths of their values, and do this without compensation to them in any form or manner? We do not think so. We do not believe it legal; we know it is not equitable.

"The State may not confiscate without cause. It is virtual confiscation to deprive citizens of values legally acquired without redress or compensation. Even the State cannot afford to do injustice. It is plain and palpable injustice to invite investment by years of legislation and to confiscate those investments without compensation to those injured."

A FORCEFUL, DISINTERESTED PLEA

One of the many recent indications of a remarkable change of attitude on the part of publicists who cannot be classed as pro-liquor advocates, is exemplified in the forceful plea made by D. Clarence Gibboney, President of the Law and Order League of Philadelphia, urging compensation to the liquor trade. Mr. Gibboney's article was published in *The Outlook*, July 4, 1914, and its arguments have also been brought out in pamphlet form. Declaring that the State is a partner in the liquor trade, Mr. Gibboney says in part:

"The United States Government has long recognized the liquor business as legal, and the State of Pennsylvania in many laws has restricted and protected it. It is sanctioned by permission of law, and what the law permits being done the law invites to be done. . . . The manufacturers, distillers and retail liquor people are in a business inherited from our forefathers. The liquor business in Pennsylvania is today as legal as any other legal business. Notwithstanding this, the saloon keeper has been abused, derided, and driven out of social fellowship. . . . We established this business by our votes long years ago. We, the people, have entered into signed agreements through our representatives with every man engaged in the manufacture, distillation, or retailing of liquor in the whole State. And we have asked for and received our share of the profits in advance . . .

AN UNJUST PROCEEDING

"It is foolish for any citizen to appear, at this late day, alarmed at the growing opposition to the liquor business, and fearing it may result in offensive criticism of his own responsibility in voting for it, to plead that when he voted to legalize the sale of liquor he was

in complete ignorance of the dangers of the liquor business. All the facts are against his claim. The large license fee was arranged for because the people anticipated that it would be a troublesome business, and the people knew it would be engaged in for only one purpose, namely to make money. . . . The majority of citizens in years past have been so insistent upon getting big license revenue and profits from the liquor business that it was plain they feared that some revolt of sentiment would make the business a short-lived affair, and they were determined to get away with their share of the profits and leave the liquor dealer to shift for himself, to stand for all the losses."

Mr. Gibboney holds that the State cannot in equity, on short notice, repudiate the partnership without compensating sellers of beer and liquor. Mr. Gibboney concedes that it would probably cost the State of Pennsylvania \$300,000,000 to compensate beer and liquor manufacturers and dealers, but insists that large as this sum seems, it embodies the only fair proposition.

A PLAN PROPOSED

Pointing out that the cities in Pennsylvania and the State have profited to the extent of millions of dollars annually by revenue from the liquor business, Mr. Gibboney proposes that the only effective plan, in the event of prohibition, is to "*appropriate a sum of money sufficiently large to meet the requirements—provide for the appointment of some sort of commission with authority to appraise all liquor establishments at their actual value, and in some manner compensate the licensed dealers for some part of the actual cash loss following the dissolution of the partnership, thereby enabling them to engage in some other business.*"

Mr. Gibboney adds that "even this plan would entail great loss to the liquor dealer; but he would quit with a part of his investment and could engage in some other occupation, satisfied that he had been accorded a square deal." Mr. Gibboney states that his only purpose is "to convict those of hypocrisy in supporting the proposition that the State dodge its just responsibility for the whole liquor business." "If we sincerely desire to abolish this business," he further says, "we must courageously assume our share

of the responsibility and our share of the losses, settle with our partners, and all parties engage in some better business, even though not quite as profitable."

AN ASSERTION DISMISSED

Further in his pamphlet, Mr. Gibboney considers and dismisses the assertion that liquor dealers engage in and carry on their business with the knowledge that they run the risk of encountering prohibition at any time. "It will not satisfy fair-minded men," he declares, "for the opponents of the liquor business to say: 'Oh! the liquor dealers cannot blame anybody but themselves—they took a chance—and if they lose their large cash investments in the wicked liquor business it is their own fault.' It is unthinkable that a business man would invest \$10,000, \$15,000 or \$1,000,000 in a business if notified it was a short-lived scheme or an experiment. If one business man could be found to be so foolish we know the thousands of other business men considering liquor selling as a business who would not be. The positive plain truth is—no other business in the history of this country and of this State was ever given such support or surrounded with such strong safeguards as the liquor business, and this was done for no other reason than it has always been the one big money-making scheme in which State and Nation expected to make its big profits."

AN IMMORAL BASIS

In a recent issue of *Case and Comment*, there was published an able article by Lee J. Vance entitled "Some Fundamental Errors of Our Anti-Saloon Laws." In this article Mr. Vance points out: "There have been two leading errors which, *ab initio*, discredit or vitiate the great bulk of our anti-liquor legislation. The one is the assumption that all the people, the temperate as well as the intemperate, must be legislated into sobriety at any cost. The other is the implication that confiscation without compensation is conducive to public welfare, health, safety and good order. In the first case, the basis of the legislation is assumed to be moral; in the second the basis is distinctly immoral. Anti-liquor legislation in both cases is fundamentally wrong."

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PURCHASE OF PROPERTIES ADVOCATED

Mr. Roger W. Babson, the noted American financial writer, in one of his articles widely published in newspapers throughout the United States, during June, 1915, presented a definite plan urging the purchase of liquor properties. "Personally," he says, "I am a total abstainer and have always voted the no-license ticket, but I cannot sympathize with the uneconomic and impractical plans of the enthusiastic temperance workers. In this world we must adapt ourselves to conditions and not to theories." Mr. Babson stated that the facts supplied to him relative to the economic side of the liquor question in the United States showed that the capital invested directly in the manufacture of beer and liquor of all kinds was more than \$600,000,000, distributed as follows: Malt liquors, \$525,000,000; distilled liquors, \$50,000,000; wines, \$25,000,000. The total number of wage earners employed in the manufacture of beer and liquor was about 56,000.

The Report of the United States Bureau of the Census for the year 1909—the latest available Report—gives these figures:

Capital invested in brewing.....	\$671,158,110
“ “ “ distilling	\$72,450,336
“ “ “ wine making	\$27,908,487
“ “ “ malting	\$60,286,113

Number of employees in the above manufactures . . . 73,821

These figures do not, of course, include the amount of capital invested in the retail trade, the fixtures and furnishings alone in which represent a conservatively estimated \$421,601,380. There are also in the retail trade more than 400,000 employees and about 250,000 proprietors of all kinds.

A FALLACY REPEATED

Mr. Babson's plan, however, does not deal with the retail trade, nor with the agricultural interests and laborers dependent upon the manufacture of malt liquors, distilled liquors or wines, nor with the capital invested in, and workers employed by allied manufacturers and trades. The plan formulated by Mr. Babson concerns itself solely with the manufacturers. Mr. Babson professes

to see in the "existence of the liquor traffic" the main cause of taxation for charities, reformatories, municipal police protection, judiciary and private charities, and therefore he favors its abolition.

But, it may be parenthetically said, official analyses of municipal budgets show that the contention that liquor causes a heavy taxation for the foregoing purposes is merely a well-circulated fallacy often repeated but without adequate foundation.

In New York City there are many thousands of saloons, yet an official leaflet issued in 1915 by Comptroller William A. Prendergast shows that of every \$100 in taxes, only \$8.25 is spent for the police department; only \$5.02 for all judicial purposes, including civil courts and processes; only \$4.96 for charities, private and state; and only 68 cents for city prisons, penitentiaries, etc.

FACTS SHOWN BY UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORTS

Bulletin No. 126, issued by the Census Bureau of the United States Government, and entitled "*Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of Over 30,000: 1913*," gives data concerning the municipal budgets of 199 cities in the United States. The following tables, which are set forth in Bulletin No. 126 as the aggregate for the entire 199 cities, show what a small proportion of the whole expenditures is required to be spent for functions and institutions dealing with crime, pauperism and other such factors:

Per Capita Payments—

For all governmental cost	\$32.59	Charities, hospitals and	
For expenses of general		corrections	\$1.11
departments	17.32	Schools	4.99
Classified by department:—		Libraries	0.22
General government..	2.00	Recreation	0.64
Police department ...	2.00	Miscellaneous	0.23
Fire department	1.59	General	0.49
All other protection to		For expenses of public	
person and property	0.32	service enterprises..	1.36
Conservation of health	0.35	For interest on city in-	
Sanitation	1.40	debtedness	3.63
Highways	1.97	For outlays	10.28



LIQUOR PURCHASED BY ONE PARTY, IN ONE EVENING, FROM BOOTLEGGERS IN EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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Per cent of all payments for expenses of general departments made for—

General government..	11.6%	Charities, hospitals and	
Police department....	11.6	corrections	6.4%
Fire department.....	9.2	Schools	28.8
All other protection to		Libraries	1.3
person and property	1.9	Recreation	3.7
Conservation of health	2.0	Miscellaneous	1.3
Sanitation	8.1	General	2.8
Highways	11.4		

LOW RATE IN THE CITIES.

Many noteworthy facts are given in Bulletin No. 126.

The New York City taxpayer makes a per capita payment of \$2.89 or 12.1 per cent for police purposes, and \$2.09 or 8.7 per cent of all payments for charities, hospitals, and corrections.

The Chicago taxpayer pays \$2.86 or 15.8 per cent for police, and \$1.15 or 6.4 per cent of all payments for charities, hospitals, and corrections.

In Philadelphia the per capita cost of police is \$2.65 or 15.0 per cent and \$1.85 or 10.4 per cent of all payments for charities, hospitals, and corrections.

The per capita cost for police in St. Louis is \$2.87 or 15.5 per cent, and that for charities, hospitals, and corrections is \$1.22 or 6.6 per cent of all payments.

In Boston the per capita tax for police is \$3.14 or 11.4 per cent, and that for charities, hospitals, and corrections is \$2.30 or 8.3 per cent of all payments.

The per capita tax in Cleveland for police is only \$1.44 or 9.3 per cent, and that for charities, hospitals, and corrections is but 81 cents or 5.2 per cent of all payments.

In Baltimore the per capita tax for police is \$2.19 or 14.6 per cent, and \$1.87 or 7.8 per cent of all payments for charities, hospitals, and corrections.

The per capita payment in Pittsburgh for police is \$2.04 or 9.2 per cent, and \$1.52 or 6.8 per cent of all payments for charities, hospitals and corrections.

In Detroit the per capita cost of police is \$2.15 or 11.0 per cent, and that for charities, hospitals and corrections is \$1.10 or 5.6 per cent of all payments.

These are obviously low rates, yet all of these cities contain large numbers of saloons.

The foregoing cities are those having populations of more than 500,000. Group II in Bulletin No. 126 shows that the cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 population—namely, Buffalo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark, N. J., and New Orleans—all license cities—show an aggregate per capita payment for police of only \$2.12 or 9.9 per cent, and for charities, hospitals, and corrections of \$1.54 or 7.2 per cent of all payments.

Group III in Bulletin No. 126 includes forty cities having from 100,000 to 300,000 population. In this group are cities where many saloons are licensed—cities such as Jersey City, Indianapolis, Louisville, Denver, St. Paul, Columbus, Toledo and others. In these cities, considered together, the per capita payment for police is \$2.72 or 10.7 per cent, and for charities, hospitals, and corrections, \$1.01 or 4.0 per cent of all payments. It is extremely significant that cities in this group that are in prohibition states—cities such as Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.—show a considerably higher cost for police and charity departments than do many of the licensed cities of the same population, as is shown by the comparison given in Bulletin No. 126.

EXAGGERATED ASSERTIONS DISPROVED

These are merely a few typical figures from the mass of itemized information set forth in Bulletin No. 126. Although provision for certain institutions such as prisons, reformatories and various asylums comes from State funds, and certain other appropriations from county or private funds, nevertheless this carefully-compiled data regarding the distribution of municipal expenditures is highly valuable and instructive.

It convincingly shows that the sweeping statements made by Anti-Saloon League and prohibition agitators and scribes are untenable. Inevitably these facts lead to the conclusion that there must be a complete revision of the assertion that the saloon is

responsible for heavy police, charity and prison charges, and that the public revenue derived from drink is much more than counter-balanced by the great expense of caring for drunkards, criminals and the destitute made so (according to this assertion) by the saloon and drink. In fact, when we analyze the problems faced by the cities, particularly the large cities, we find that among the causes demanding increased expenditure for police and charity are the enormously progressive growth of urban population, the influx of immigration, and the urgent necessity of employing an increasing number of police for traffic regulation, largely as an outgrowth of the popularization of the automobile.

PURCHASE AND NOT CONFISCATION

This brief résumé of facts concerning municipal budgets is important in view of the particular objection raised against compensation by such a publication as *Collier's Weekly* (issue of July 3, 1915). This periodical bases its opposition upon the assumption that liquor "causes an altogether disproportionate part of the total crime, disease, suffering and waste with which our country is afflicted. The rest of us pay mighty heavy taxes in all these ways to keep up their [the liquor trade's] 'values'." But where *Collier's Weekly* finds in this allegation the only argument it can *against* compensation, Mr. Babson, on the other hand, makes it a prime argument *for* compensation. He sets forth that "even from the Government's standpoint, in view of what is now spent on charities, reformatories and public protection, this [the purchase of beer and liquor plants] would be a most profitable investment." Mr. Babson apparently considers the question from the point of view of investment, although to the various Governments that have already acted on the matter and to students of the question who have expressed themselves, the equity and necessity of fairness involved have been the main considerations.

"To my mind," Mr. Babson proceeds, "the first thing to be done is for the Government to purchase the property of all manufacturers, simultaneously with passing such legislation as will make the manufacturing of all such products a strict Government monopoly. . . . We cannot arrive at prohibition all at once, and the radical

temperance advocates are simply hurting the cause by talking along such foolish lines. . . ." Mr. Babson goes on to suggest, among other things, that the amount of alcohol in the various drinks could gradually be reduced, "thus in twenty years developing a nation of consumers of only non-alcoholic beverages." "But first," he repeats, "the Government must purchase the liquor properties and establish an absolute monopoly."

The first Bill in the United States providing for compensation was introduced in the Illinois Legislature during the closing days of the recent (1915) session. This Bill made provision that saloon owners put out of business by popular vote should be recompensed to the full value of their stocks and fixtures and should be compensated for the value attached to their places of business. The expense was to be borne from the public funds of any community voting out the saloons. In the House the Bill was reported favorably and advanced to second reading, but in the Senate it was negatived by a hostile committee. The fate that this Bill met was, however, no different from that originally befalling many another kind of proposed legislation which, after a series of adverse actions, finally became law. The Bill, it is announced, will be reintroduced in 1917. By that time, it is confidently expected, the rapidly growing sentiment of fair-minded people who regard compensation as the only just method of dealing, may have a decisive effect generally.

An account of this Bill would, however, be entirely inadequate without adding the reasons given by Hon. Levi Mayer, of Chicago, why it should be adopted. In his speech before the House Committee of the Illinois Legislature which considered and reported the Bill favorably, Mr. Mayer (on June 8, 1915) said in part:

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS TO COMPENSATION

"Fundamentally, it is part of the existence of the American People—the American citizen is taught it in his cradle, he hears it until he goes to his grave—that there is in America equality. Equality of protection. *Every citizen knows that, since there has been an American government, the institutions and laws of the different States have provided that property shall not be injured*

or destroyed without just compensation. The Constitution of Illinois, ever since we have had a constitution, beginning with 1818, and in 1848 and 1870, with some minor changes, has provided that *no property, no private property, shall be damaged or taken for public purposes without just compensation. That has been inherently a part of American organism, of human social existence in this country.* If you run a drug store and the city council or board of village trustees legislates a law or ordinance prohibiting a further conducting of that business, the constitution steps in and provides that you are entitled to damages for the injuries you have sustained by reason of that action. If you run a powder mill—no matter what industry you are engaged in—if the free, unrestricted and unobstructed right to pursue that industry is interfered with, you have your cause of action and can recover in damages the injury you have suffered.

“Your legislative body has had a recent illustration of that when you destroyed the cattle of the farmers so as to prevent the spread of the hoof and mouth disease. Your body appropriated \$1,000,000 to compensate the farmers whose cattle had been destroyed. If there is a fire in the City of Springfield tonight and your firemen, in order to prevent the spread of the fire, blow up with dynamite or other explosive some of the houses that are in the fire zone so as to curtail and restrict the fire, then the law provides that you are entitled to damages for the property you have lost. There is no conceivable kind of property, for the protection of which, if you be deprived of its use and enjoyment, you are not entitled to recover compensatory damages and if that depredation be by the state or by the county or by the city or village your cause of action is against the political division or subdivision that has done the mischief.

AN INHERENT MORAL OBLIGATION

“If there were any conceivable answer to the proposition I am endorsing I have been unable to discover it. We must strip ourselves of any preconceived prejudice, whether it refers to the manufacture of beer or distilling of spirits, or to their sale at wholesale or retail; whether it applies to the manufacture of razors or rifles,

these industries represent property. Those who are engaged in those industries are there because the laws of this country have invited and permitted them and encouraged them to continue in that business.

"In this State, and I shall confine myself to Illinois, there are, in round numbers, 100,000 persons who are employed or who are dependent for their support upon those who are employed in these industries. And in these industries I include the manufacture of beer, of malt, vinous and distilled liquors and spirits, manufacturers of bottles, barrels and other industries that are necessarily a part of and connected with that business. We have, therefore, 100,000 persons who have at least been encouraged or been invited to go into that business. They are reputable citizens. It may be that in their number there are undesirable and objectionable persons. So there are in every industry. In every avocation, in every profession, there are these. But this inherent, this fundamental right in America to have your property and business inviolate and not to be deprived of it without adequate or just compensation, is part of American, human, social and political existence. You can't divorce the thought from your brains. You can't go at this subject with a prejudice without having that prejudice immediately eradicated, if you make up your minds to consider this from the standpoint of morality, right, truth or justice.

"In the State of Illinois there are invested in taxable property alone in this industry, in round numbers, \$100,000,000. Now, that investment has not been made today or yesterday. It is a growth; it is a development, it is an investment in a business that has been encouraged and protected and licensed by the laws of Illinois. Ever since 1845, and in some parts of the State long prior thereto, this line of business has been licensed, as a legitimate channel of commerce.

TRAFFIC IN BEER LEGITIMATE, SAYS COURT

"Within eight weeks of the time I am now speaking, the Supreme Court of the United States, in a unanimous decision, has held that traffic in beer is a legitimate commerce. Two years before, in the case in which all or most of the prior decisions were reviewed, the case against the Cooke Brewing Co., 223 United States,

I think it was, the Supreme Court held and quoted the exact words from that opinion. It will take but a few moments to read it:

“By a long line of decisions, beginning even prior to *Leisy vs. Hodman*, 135 United States 100, decided April 28, 1890, it has been indisputably determined that beer and other intoxicating liquors are a recognized and legitimate subject of interstate commerce.”

“That decision was rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of the *Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. vs. Cooke Brewing Co.*, 223 United States, page 70, the decision rendered January 22, 1912.

“So that you have from the highest judicial tribunal in the United States a decision not open to criticism or question, that this industry is a legitimate branch of commerce which has been recognized as such ever since this has been a country.

“Now, you have, as I have said, this hundred million dollars worth of property in Illinois. Not constructed yesterday, but the result of growth or development! And by the way, that industry is the seventh in size in the State of Illinois in investment and in the number of its employes. But that isn’t all. These properties have paid annually, in the shape of direct taxation and license fees, to the State of Illinois and its political subdivisions, approximately \$15,000,000 per year, in taxes and license fees. And in addition these industries have paid to the United States Government—I mean the industries in Illinois, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914—during one year—over \$49,000,000 in internal revenue. So that these properties have yielded to the Federal Government, to the State of Illinois and its political subdivisions, \$65,000,000 per year, approximately. During the last fifty years, or practically since the adoption of the last Constitution of Illinois in 1870, there has been paid in taxes, license fees and internal revenue assessments in the State of Illinois the sum of \$3,000,000,000. Now, I am not dealing in fanciful figures, I am dealing in facts, and I would be the last one to assume that in ten, or twenty, or thirty minutes I could, from this hallowed platform, give you some mythical information and have you find out from other parties and other places that Mr. Mayer had misled you. I would accomplish nothing from this, let alone the unprincipled character of such an action.

A LEGALIZED, LICENSED INDUSTRY

"You have, then, *this business of legitimate commerce, a legalized, authorized, licensed enterprise*, employing, directly or indirectly, including those dependent upon the wages, 100,000 persons in Illinois, paying \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000 per year in annual taxes, in the State, \$49,000,000 to the Federal Government annually, or \$3,000,000,000 in less than the last fifty years. Are those interests, are those persons whether they be brewers, the distillers, the coopers, the bottle-makers, the wagon-makers, the harness-makers, the wholesalers or the retailers, distributing malt and vinous liquors, are those human beings to be denied human rights? Keep in mind always that I am not discussing the wisdom of legislating for or against this business. I am simply appealing to that innate sense that underlies the rugged, fundamental part of human American existence, which rebels at the proposition that properties can be confiscated without adequate compensation."

Mr. Mayer pointed out that the Bill which was before the Committee was extremely conservative. It did not include the right to recover for loss of buildings or loss of property or loss of good will. It merely allowed the recovery of compensation for the damage done to, or loss suffered by the actual depredation of the property of the owner.

Mr. Mayer continued:

"I want to be understood not as appearing here merely for vested corporate rights, but I speak from a platform where I wish to be understood as saying that I do rebel at the contemplated thought that there can be the custom of confiscation of property, whether it belongs to the saloon keeper, the brewer, or the distiller, the druggist, the razor maker, or the rifle maker, or pawnshop keeper, I care not what. His property is as a sacred right to him. It has been built up under the guidance, under the protection which he has learned to breathe as a part of American life.

NO EXCUSE FOR WITHHOLDING INDEMNITY

"Now, why should this right be denied? The law that allows the railroad to build its track in the street in front of your cottage,

or your palace, requires that railroad to pay you the damage done to your property. The man who enters your home and injures your wall clock is compelled to compensate you for the damage he has done. Are the people of the State of Illinois, in their collective capacity, to be justified or excused from doing that which the law compels a private individual to, or a railroad company to do? If so, why? *Where do you find moral justification? Where do you find any excuse for permitting this destruction of property, this confiscation without adequate compensation? There has been no decision anywhere (and again I say to you that I speak with deliberation, because to mislead you would accomplish no purpose), there has never been a decision by any court anywhere that a legislature or a sovereign State cannot provide or should not provide for just compensation for property injured, damaged or destroyed as the result of anti-saloon legislation or prohibition legislation. Why should you want to put the United States on a lower level, gauged by the standpoint of justice and right, on a lower level than has been taken by any other country in the world?"*

At this point Mr. Mayer gave a summary of compensation laws put in force by various European and other governments, notably in France, Switzerland, Great Britain and the Province of Quebec. Of Russia, Mr. Mayer said:

"You have read the story of the wave of prohibition in Russia, the growth of the vodka prohibition, which has been heralded a great deal in this country. Do you know that in not a single instance did the Russian government deprive anybody of property, whether in property or in vodka? Every vodka shop in Russia belonged to the government, was as much a part of Russian sovereignty as a Russian battleship in the Baltic or Black Sea. In every country where it has been attempted to restrict the sale, consumption and distribution of intoxicating liquors, the government has tendered compensation. This I say again, knowing that a misstatement would be more serious to the cause for which I am speaking than it could possibly help."

THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM AND MODERN MEDICINE

At the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association the president of the Association, Prof. William T. Sedgwick, in his address named the alcohol problem as one in which the Public Health Association had failed to measure up to expectation. The reason for this failure is very evident to all who look at the problem scientifically and without sentiment or bias. The same test that has been applied to other problems of this kind has failed when applied to the alcohol problem, because of a preconceived opinion, personal aggrandizement, or commercial gain of those to whom the scientific findings were presented. Nothing was accepted as truth by many unless it confirmed their firmly held belief as to the action of alcohol when taken into the system. The most trustworthy and reliable scientific findings meant nothing to a large body of partisans on both sides. The result has been that the true position of alcohol as a problem in medical science has been largely lost.

To-day a greater barrier to its solution is developing, namely, the action of public health departments in making it one of their problems. These boards are frequently composed of lay persons and sanitarians not trained in medicine and knowing nothing of alcohol in its relation to personal health and human life. Their knowledge is based wholly on experiments on animals, or on statistical data of one sort or another. Medical science is now prepared to show how unreliable these two sources are in solving this problem. We shall see that modern medicine is in direct variance with both or many of the most commonly accepted essential facts. The alcohol problem can not be separated from medical science. Its importance as a social or economic or industrial or moral problem is directly in proportion to the action of alcohol for good or for bad upon the health, happiness and life of the individual. It is not simply a community health problem but primarily one of individual health wholly. Public health officials therefore can find little to

justify their efforts in solving the alcohol problem, especially when they have failed (according to Prof. Sedgwick) to overcome so many great community dangers. Many medical scientists as well as physicians in touch with the real alcohol problem, as seen among large groups of individuals in hospitals, have already reached well defined conclusions. These conclusions are based upon the same scientific foundation which has marked all advance in modern science, namely the fundamental cause of the disease, phenomena or resulting condition. This method of study of the alcohol problem leads back to the first elements of modern psychology and human physiology.

Most modern writers are agreed that underlying the whole alcohol problem we have three psychologic factors—appetite, desire, free will. Appetite we know to be one of the earliest as well as one of the primitive sense manifestations arising from the physical condition of the body, e.g., hunger, thirst, sleep, exercise, sex. This sensation (appetite) represents the lower form of mental life. It is a craving whose primary object is the exercise of some activity rather than the subsequent pleasure resulting from the gratification of the appetite. The sensation of hunger, i. e., appetite, is for food, not the delight of eating. When, however, we *desire* to eat or crave food we exercise a higher mental state than that concerned in appetite, a mental state of longing or want aroused by the representation of some object agreeable to one's imagination. In other words a yearning awakened by a representation in the imagination of some possible gratification or absent good. The extent or degree to which desire is indulged depends on a higher faculty, namely free will. The whole alcohol problem resolves itself into a question as to which of these three states control the action of the individual. Heretofore, the advocates of prohibition have failed to recognize these fundamentals in human psychology in dealing with the alcoholic problem. Prohibition does not destroy either the appetite or the desire; it simply shifts both to something other than alcohol. This is plainly demonstrated in the present prohibition movement in Europe. An attempt to prohibit the use of liquor has resulted in many cases of poisoning from denatured alcohol, wood alcohol, varnish, eau de cologne, etc., according to recent medical reports. Many persons have died from drinking

these substitutes for alcohol. It is a common observation of daily life that the prohibition of any object intensifies the desire for that object or some other object which satisfies the imagination.

Modern life gives a most striking illustration of these psychological principles. The nervous activity and the unrest of society, and especially the nerve tension of the "speeding up" of industrial life, together with the unsatisfied longings of the masses, separately and combined create a condition of appetite and desire, which if not gratified would result in loss of mind. The desire naturally leads one to select that which the imagination or previous experience gives promise of satisfaction. Nothing has been so extensively and elaborately presented to all classes of the community as a sure intoxicant for human beings as has alcohol.

The advocates of prohibition have succeeded well by their propaganda among school children in impressing upon the imagination of these young people an image of some sort relative to the action of alcohol. This image is more likely to be shaped by environment than by such teachings, however, and as the observations made usually conflict with the school teaching concerning alcohol, the result is very likely to be quite another than if no such image had been created before the development of reason and will power. Whether the present day advocates of sex hygiene teaching will learn a lesson from the failure of the prohibitionists in thus focusing the imagination before the dawn of reason and self control, remains to be seen. The psychologic principles underlying the alcohol problem as set forth above are strikingly illustrated in the recent article by a high authority on the subject entitled "The Practical Treatment of Inebriety in a State Institution" (Dr. I. H. Neff, at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Baltimore, Maryland, May 14, 1915. See *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, August 19, 1915.)

Dr. Neff said: "Before we can successfully cope with a disease it is necessary that we know the nature of the malady; for a proper understanding, the study of a condition or a disease must necessarily begin by studying the environment and the individual responsible for the state or disturbance. The study of inebriety is no exception to this rule. A knowledge of the personality of the inebriate must be the foundation stone for the treatment or for any

suggestion made to the public for the control of drunkenness. An inebriate, medically speaking, is an habitual drinker or an habitual user of drugs or some other form of intoxicants. All cases of intoxication are not cases of inebriety. Inebriety has been called a disease. This has been vigorously opposed by those who would have us consider it a habit requiring only correctional measures for its control. Adherents to the "habit" theory have contended that any existing diseased condition, whether mental or physical, is due to wilful indulgence. I have also found that many persons have preconceived ideas about the habit of drunkenness, their opinion being formed either from the observation of a single case or from conclusions arrived at by a wrong interpretation of the types. The study of drunkenness is a medical-social study and for the successful application of any method advanced for its control it is essential that we appreciate that, although the diagnosis and treatment depend on the adjustment of the medical and social findings, the line of demarkation between these two studies is closely defined. Our studies of the personality or make-up of the inebriate have been for the most part a verification of the conclusions so clearly and tersely given by R. W. Branthwaite in his Report of the Inspector under the Inebriates Act for the year 1912. Branthwaite's description of the inebriate, which I quote *verbatim*, is as follows: 'An inebriate is a man who may or may not desire to live soberly, but in any case cannot, unless or until some change takes place in his physical or mental state. The more we see of habitual drunkards the more we are convinced that the real condition to be studied, the trouble we have to fight, and the source of all the mischief, is a psycho-neurotic peculiarity of some sort; an inherent defect in mechanism, generally congenital, sometimes more or less acquired. Alcohol, far from being the chief cause of inebriety, is merely the medium which brings into prominence certain defects that might have remained hidden but for its exposing or developing influence.'

"The writer does not believe that any single inebriate, of all the many thousands admitted to retreats and reformatories, has voluntarily and of intention brought himself to that state. Sufficient credit has never been given to the honesty of an inebriate's fight against inclination, or to the inherent weakness of his power to resist impulse that renders his struggle for victory unsuccessful.

The inebriate is the subject of a peculiarity, the distinctive characteristic of which is his inability to take alcohol in moderation. He is the victim of a psycho-neurotic fault that implies a defective power of resistance to the action of alcohol or drugs. Although it is clear that a marked correlation exists between the recognized forms of mental defect or disease and habitual drunkenness, the association is not definite enough to justify the commonly heard statement that all inebriates are more or less insane or mentally defective. The majority are neither one nor the other. Inebriety is an expression of nervous weakness, the nervous weakness being inherited—a psycho-neurotic fault; founded on this weakness, manifestly a defect, is a habit we call drunkenness.”

On the physiological side of the problem the same test of truth and fact is evident to-day. Statements that alcohol is a poison; that it is never a food; that it “blisters” the stomach; that it causes kidney disease, arterio-sclerosis, insanity, idiocy, etc.; that crime, poverty and social diseases rest wholly upon alcoholism are submitted to a court of impartial judgment—scientific truth. Already many cherished beliefs, accepted notions and text book statements have been rejected as “not proven.” Modern medical science asks first for a clear definition of terms. Unless this is agreed to the problem is one of endless controversy in which reason and truth have no part. Physiology has always taught that the action of a beer or other beverage with a low alcohol per cent has a different action than the beverages of higher alcoholic percentage, and that neither has the physiologic action of whole alcohol. School text books on physiology and hygiene, public speakers and temperance propaganda literature have made no pretence of stating honestly this fact. Physiologists agree that alcohol in certain percentages is a food and may be an aid to digestion. Anti-alcohol literature makes a general sweeping statement that alcohol is a poison. So too with relation to the classification and action of alcohol as a drug. In other words science to-day calls for a clear, definite, positive statement founded on facts relative to each of these questions, a statement in which neither personal bias nor partisan sentiment shall have any weight. Anything short of this will not prevail long unchallenged by those who are seeking the truth.

As a factor in causing disease alcohol does not occupy the posi-

tion given to it by many writers. This fact is well illustrated by a recent statement of two of America's leaders in medicine and in therapeutics. In discussing a paper on "Cardiovascular Poisons; Their Methods and Results" before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia on May 5th, 1915, Dr. Hare said: "Dr. Willson had under a title of a paper on heart disease really read an attack upon alcohol as a drug. The first mistake of the paper was that of making sweeping statements without the slightest justification for many of them, and some of which were in direct controversion to known laws of physiology and pathology. It would seem that the reader of the paper was not familiar with that which physiologists and pharmacologists recognized as the true physiological action of alcohol. So far as the circulatory action of alcohol is concerned moderate amounts do not act as a stimulant or as a depressant, but equalize the circulation. There is no drug possessing physiological power which, if wrongly used, would not also have power to do harm. What is needed is the presentation of a paper recognizing that when alcohol is abused it does harm; when used rightly, it possesses a definite, specific and often a very valuable place in medicine. In diabetes mellitus alcohol possesses a distinct food value. In typhoid fever and tuberculosis alcohol in proper doses increases very materially the bacteriolytic action of the blood."

Dr. H. C. Wood said: "A drug might have one action upon the heart and an opposite action upon the blood pressure. Had this distinction been made by Dr. Willson he would probably not have compared alcohol to nicotine in its physiological action. It is difficult to imagine two drugs more widely different in physiological effect than alcohol and nicotine. There is no reliable scientific evidence that the secondary effect of small doses of alcohol is a depressant action upon the heart muscle." In reply Dr. Willson said: "He had made no such statement that alcohol produced arterio-sclerosis; indeed, absolutely opposite statement, namely: that there was no final evidence that alcohol produced arterio-sclerosis."

Statistics and data concerning the alleged number of deaths due to alcohol have very little foundation of truth and fact. Captain R. Hobson's much quoted statistics that each year six hundred and eighty thousand deaths from alcohol occur in this country have no reliable medical basis. In the first place only 63.1 per cent of con-

tinental United States keep mortality statistics, and only a few of these States agree as to classification of diseases. Dr. C. L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics in this country, when asked at the Tenth International Congress on Hygiene and Dermography (*Transactions*, Vol. VI, p. 54) whether the physicians' statement could be accepted as a guide to the classification of causes of death, replied: "That it could not be so accepted until physicians were more generally instructed with respect to the principles of classification and the distinction between primary and secondary causes." Secondly, if we add together all the deaths from diseases alleged to be caused by alcohol (Bright's disease, tuberculosis of lungs, heart disease, pneumonia, cirrhosis of the liver, apoplexy, alcoholism, suicide, diseases of arteries, paralysis, and accidental injuries) we get but one hundred and twenty-two thousand deaths. Modern medicine, however, makes no such charge against alcohol. Furthermore the uncertainty of diagnoses in a large group of diseases is a recognized fact, even in hospitals where the highest medical authorities are in attendance. This was strikingly illustrated in records of the Massachusetts General Hospital in which Dr. Richard C. Cabot showed the frequency with which discrepancy occurs between ante-mortem and post-mortem findings, especially in kidney diseases.

The recent introduction of glandular extracts in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases as well as the findings by the Wassermann test for syphilis and the curative effects from 606 are destined to cause a complete revision of data and statistics bearing upon alcohol as a factor in a large group of diseases heretofore said to be caused almost wholly by alcohol.

In the accidents, illnesses and deaths annually among industrial workers alcohol does not play the important rôle given to it by current writers. The findings of industrial accident boards administering the workmen's compensation laws now in force in many States fail to sustain the charge against alcohol in these cases. In a review of nearly 200,000 (196,792) claims for compensation under these acts in six States (New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, California and Washington) it was found that only 401 claims were contested because of this alleged cause, and but eight claims were rejected because alcohol was a contributory factor



THIS MOONSHINE STILL WAS SEIZED BY THE REVENUE OFFICERS.

in the accident. The labor classes are alive to-day to the false position the prohibition advocates have given them as users of alcohol. It is clearly evident to all impartial students of the problem of alcohol and the industries that the over-speeding, high tension, modern inventions, and keen competition of the industries so irritate, excite and deplete the nervous system of workers to-day that the mass of society has found it necessary to pitch its recreation, pleasure, business, home life and even its vacation periods in the same key. When to this are added low wages, unsanitary working places, poor food, and overcrowded living quarters the wonder is that so many workers retain sufficient self-control to keep in check the desires and cravings of an overworked and much weakened nervous system. Alcohol cannot be held accountable for the poverty, pauperism, mental defectives, infantile debility and mortality, etc., when everyday experience teaches that alcoholism is almost exclusively the *result* of modern industrial and social life plus an inherited weakened nervous system, the result often of the occupational life of women. Labor legislation on the conservation of health and life of the industrial classes, especially women and children, is an acknowledgment by society that modern industries contain both the cause and the remedy for many of our social and economic evils. Alcoholism is one of the by-products incidental to the grinding and crushing processes of modern life. Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, the great authority on occupational diseases, has this to say on this subject in his recent book: "It is not to be supposed that the occupational poisons themselves develop any special craving for alcoholic beverages. Alcoholism in such cases is due rather to a general lowering of vitality, often combined with gloomy surroundings, where the victim works in dark, damp or overheated rooms, has long hours of work, and depressing home surroundings, and is subjected to a dull, unvarying routine of life from which the saloon affords him the only refuge. No doubt, also, the fatigue induced by heavy muscular effort in these grosser industries meets with temporary abatement by drink. In a word, the relationship of alcohol to industrial disease is a question of environment, and often a social one rather than a physiologic one. Hence any well-directed effort to ameliorate chronic alcoholism (for apparently it can rarely wholly be prevented) must deal with

questions of wages, food supply and cooking, housing, wholesome diversion, cleanliness and personal hygiene, which are usually more potent than the influence of any particular trade apart from environment."

Alcohol and its influence on longevity is one of the more active factors of the problem now being presented. Statistics and data are graphically arranged so as to show that certain diseases are markedly increasing in this country, while the same diseases show a decrease in the mortality tables of England. Without entering into the question of differences in social life, temperament, occupational life, etc., between the people of this country and those of England, we have in these tables again a representation of false reasoning concerning the *real* causation of these diseases, i. e., whether the diseases are due to specific germs or result from complex chemical processes of metabolism, and finally the unreliability of morbidity statistics in this country. The fact that these data are based upon replies to questions put to applicants for life insurance weakens their value greatly. Scientific medicine to-day demands an impartial consideration of these various questions before either alcohol or any other single factor can be accepted as the cause of this alleged increase in mortality from these diseases. The medical profession alone is competent to interpret the clinical manifestations and pathological findings upon which such tables must rest. There are no such data available to-day that can stand successfully the test of truth and of fact of modern medicine.

THE CLINICAL USE OF ALCOHOL

(From an address by H. A. Hare, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Diagnosis, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, April 14, 1915.)

“ . . . The view has been brought forward, although held by certain investigators for many years, that alcohol in moderate amounts is burnt up in the body and in the process of this combustion gives force to the organism, and in certain instances, because of its easy combustion or oxidation, distinctly aids in the conservation of tissue. Not only does it do this by giving force but it saves the tissues, in that it is burnt up so readily that the less easily burnt-up tissues escape.

“This being the case it is not difficult to reach the conclusion that alcohol, properly used, has a very definite position in the *materia medica* list, and can be used with advantage in certain cases of diseases which are characterized by great tissue wastes, notably diabetes mellitus, typhoid fever, and certain cases of tuberculosis, and in certain stages of other maladies. I believe that it may be fairly stated that these are facts, and that those who are sweeping in their condemnation of alcohol as a remedial agent are, at this time, unable to present any evidence which can satisfactorily controvert these views; always bearing in mind, however, that this drug, like others, must be administered in doses which suit the needs of the patient in the particular stage of the disease, and the particular time of the day when he needs the drug. All drugs are given too much by routine and too little by careful adjustment to daily or hourly need, and alcohol does not escape from this abuse any more than its sister remedies. To make the bald statement that alcohol is useful in diabetes or valuable in the treatment of typhoid fever is almost as much of an error as to state that it is useless in these diseases. Such positive statements must be qualified by the additional information that it is useful if the proper

kind of alcoholic fluid is selected, if the proper dose as to size is given, and if the proper time of administration is chosen.

" . . . There are at least two other phases of the action of alcohol which should be carefully considered from the clinical standpoint. I have already dealt with the fact that it gives energy and saves tissue. The other points deal with its influence upon the circulation, as we understand it in these more modern days, and its power in combating infection aside from any mere increase in vital resistance by energizing the body. Instead of believing that alcohol acts as a stimulant, increasing the force, vigor, and blood-pressure of the circulation, we now believe that the value of alcohol, so far as the circulation is concerned, lies in its ability to adjust the circulation, so to speak, or, to use another term, its power to equalize the circulation. There can be no doubt that the influence of alcohol in re-establishing circulatory equilibrium is one of its advantages, and its circulatory effect is one which brings benefit to the patient in the congested areas of the deeply situated portions of the body, while the peripheral tissues which have been poorly supplied with blood are freely flushed with this fluid.

" . . . I would like to emphasize once more that alcohol does a great amount of good in many cases of prolonged fever by this method of establishing circulatory equilibrium. There are only two drugs which approach it in value for this purpose, possibly three, namely, atropine, camphor, and the nitrites. The nitrites are apt to act too suddenly and forcefully and are too fleeting; atropine stops the secretions which the alcohol often increases. The exact value of camphor is hard to determine.

"Finally, let me bring forward the view that alcohol enables the man sick from a severe infection to combat that infection not only by providing him with a readily oxidized food, but that it in some manner as yet unknown seems to increase the phagocytic power of the blood and still more surely increases bacteriolysis. A number of years ago I carried out a series of experiments in cases of typhoid fever and tuberculosis in which I proved, at least to my own satisfaction, that alcohol distinctly increases the bacteriologic power of the blood serum, and presented the results of my investigation to the Association of American Physicians. Unfortunately, I was called away before the discussion was completed,



THIS MOONSHINE STILL WAS SEIZED BY THE REVENUE OFFICERS.

and in the discussion Dr. Welch raised the question as to whether there were not certain elements of fault in the technique. The technique, it happened, was suggested or directed by Dr. Flexner, who was then in Philadelphia, and was actually carried out by some one who had no conception as to the character of the research I was following; did not know that alcohol was being used; did not know that the blood was taken from a patient receiving alcohol; or when it was taken from a patient who was not receiving alcohol.

“ . . . This discussion is designed not to loudly sing the praises of alcohol; it is intended to emphasize the point that he who utterly casts it aside deprives himself of a valuable tool at certain times; that he who uses it in excess does harm; but that he who prescribes it in proper form and in proper dose and at the proper time may consider alcohol one of his standard remedies just as he considers any other drug possessing activity capable of doing good.”

THE BEARING OF ALCOHOL AND THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT ON NATIONAL WELFARE

A few years ago the eminent English biologist, Doctor Karl Pearson, wrote his celebrated memoir in co-operation with Miss Elderton, "A First Study of the Influence of Parental Alcoholism," etc. Of course, in time it was fiercely attacked by the teetotalers, as it refuted their accepted theories on the relation of alcohol to heredity. Among the severest critics of Doctor Pearson were Sir Victor Horsley and Doctor Sturge. In reply, Dr. Pearson not only disposed of the assertions of his adversaries, but convicted them of imputing to him statements which he had never made and of misleading the public by twisting his arguments. Later on, further studies in this field only strengthened the stand Dr. Pearson and his co-laborer took in the first memoir.

After having annihilated Sir Victor Horsley, Dr. Pearson incidentally pays his respect to Dr. Saleeby, who is known also in this country as a prolific writer of the melodramatic kind on temperance questions. Since he appears to be accepted as an authority here, it is interesting to know that Dr. Pearson says this of him: "As a layman I always find the fertility of his imagination and the picturesque flow of his language most impressive; but they invariably seem to lack the convincing factors which arise from intimate study of any single subject."

In closing the memoir cited Dr. Pearson devotes some paragraphs to the subject on the bearing of alcohol and the temperance movement on national welfare, which follow:

"The first memoir on alcoholism by Miss Elderton and myself was written wholly without bias and without knowing until the final numerical reductions were made what was going to be the outcome. We had failed to find a marked influence of other environmental factors on the health and mental powers of the child, but we confidently expected to find it in the alcoholism of the parent. Why? Because we had been so repeatedly told it existed by authorities

we credited with a scientific training and a scientific instinct. We did not find it, but we found instead a perfectly appalling mass of fanaticism. We have aroused this fanaticism in a remarkable manner to every degree of invective, misstatement and extravagance of rhetoric. We discovered that not only a large part of the lay press, but of the medical press is not open to anything but a one-sided discussion on these matters—it is already in the hands of so-called temperance reforms. Then we studied those authorities whom we had assumed had given energy and time to a scientific investigation of alcohol and we found that the whole 'scientific' basis of the movement was worthless. The men who were demonstrating the evil to the offspring of alcohol-using parents were doing so in nine cases out of ten by statistics, which they had no more notion how to handle properly than boys in an elementary school.

"Whether we were right or whether we were wrong was relatively of little importance, compared with the national danger of a movement which has become immensely influential in press and on platform by claiming a scientific basis which it does not possess. The movement is by no means unlike the English Puritan movement of the seventeenth century. The country was then politically and religiously unsound, and the Puritan fanatic saw only one way to mend it. Extreme fanaticism led, as it always does, to reaction, and we had all the evils of the last two Stuarts. Only after years of extremes of both types did moderation in politics and religion get a chance. The bulk of the educated and thinking population of this country has not troubled itself about the temperance movement; it has become sober—not on account of any teaching—but owing first to a change of customs, secondly and chiefly to a change of occupations which has involved a corresponding change of tastes. Nine men out of ten of the middle classes in this country, if asked why they had given up the considerable consumption of alcohol of their fathers, to say nothing of the excessive use of alcohol of their grandfathers, would reply, and in most cases truly, that they found no pleasure in the habit. The change of taste—probably associated with a difference of foods and occupations—has been far more influential in producing sobriety in the middle and professional classes than any active propagandism.

The result has been that the temperance movement has grown up largely outside the influence of the educated, critical, and scientific factors in our national life; its propagandism is in great part based on statements which, whether true or false, have never been properly tested from the standpoint of science. The educated, thinking man wants to know the truth about vaccination, inoculation, vivisection, and alcohol; he is ready to act on knowledge, but he is met at every turn by rhetoric, invective, and fanaticism, till he thoroughly distrusts 'anti's' of all types. This is a national disaster, for there may be some truth behind any of these causes, and, if there be not, there is possibility of much harm.

"I am not one of those who think there is no alcohol problem in this country. Had I thought so, I should not have devoted any of the limited energies and the slender funds of the laboratory under my control to the investigation of this subject.

"The general conclusions we have so far reached—and none of the criticism poured out on us in the least weakens my confidence in their general truth—are:

"(1) That if the population be divided into the sober and the drinking sections, there is no *marked* influence on the physique and mentality of the offspring produced by the alcoholism of the parents. The toxic action asserted to exist by Dr. Saleeby, Sir Victor Horsley, and Dr. MacNicholl has been grossly exaggerated for the purpose of propagandist effect.

"(2) The association of alcoholism with tuberculosis, epilepsy, insanity, mental defect, deformity, dwarfism, etc., in *some* stocks cannot for a moment be denied. The assumption, however, that every association is causation, is the rock upon which most of the pseudo-scientific work of temperance fanatics has been shipwrecked. A careful statistical examination has shown us that in cases of extreme alcoholism the insanity or mental defect as a rule antedates the alcoholism. Since writing the 'Second Study of the Influence of Parental Alcoholism on the Physique and Ability of the Offspring,' two things have occurred to strengthen our position in this matter. The first is that we have been able to obtain a copy of the original of Demme's investigations cited by Horsley, Hodge, Basil Price, and Kirby, without giving any reference to the original. This shows at once that Demme selected his children

of drunkards, not by selecting drinking families, but by selecting children who came to the *Jennersches Kinderspital* on account of mental defect, wanting or imperfect development of speech, or imbecility or idiocy, and that when he found families in which such child-defect occurred he then inquired as to the alcoholism of their ancestry. Further, in a very large number of such cases, on his own showing, the child itself was, owing to the too early consumption of much alcohol, reduced to a condition approaching or actually epileptic. Demme's book, *Ueber den Einfluss des Alkohols auf den Organismus des Kindes* (Enke, Stuttgart, 1891), is written in a perfectly moderate and reasonable spirit. He draws the conclusion that alcoholic drinks should not form part of the daily nourishment of young children; he looks upon alcohol in the case of children as a useful drug to be administered under medical advice, and on quite a different footing to its use by adults.* I may take occasion to return to Demme's statistics in another place, but it is quite clear that those who have taken them out of their context, without stating the nature of Demme's selection, nor the lesson he himself has drawn from them, have committed from the standpoint of science a very grave offence, however much it may have profited their own propagandism.

"The second thing to which I have to refer is the appearance, since the publication of our memoir, of Dr. Wilhelm Stocker's book, *Klinischer Beitrag zur Frage der Alkoholpsychosen* (Fischer, Jena, 1910). The experience of this book essentially coincides with that of the material collected by the Eugenics Laboratory: The abuse of alcohol is not the cause of mental defect and insanity, it is to be considered itself as the outcome of a diseased mental condition. Dr. Stocker writes as follows:

"In the majority of my cases the question is not, however, of simply psychically subnormal personalities, but of sick individuals

* "While the use of alcohol, especially in the form of wine or beer, shows itself to be beneficent, stimulating and enlivening to the *mature* organism, the *adult*, during hard mental or physical labor, it must be characterized as *unsuitable* and *detrimental* to the *immature infantile* organism when used habitually": P. 67. The italics are Demme's.

This quotation is particularly significant since the very Dr. Demme is constantly cited by prohibitionists to prove the influence of parental alcoholism upon the offspring.—Ed.

in whom a definite basic and further to be diagnosed illness could be traced. Thus the chronic alcoholism in these cases is to be regarded in the first instance as a symptom of a definite mental ailment. And to have proved this I consider the essential result of my work.' (P. 293.)

"He goes steadily through his eighty-nine individual cases of extreme alcoholism, inquiring into the previous history of the individual and the history of his family. He finds as foundations for chronic alcoholism (i) Epilepsy (34), (ii) Melancholia mania (27), (iii) Dementia præcox (14), (iv) Other Psychoses and Psychopathies (9), and a remainder of five unclear cases. In other words, in more than 38 per cent of cases he gives epilepsy as a source of the chronic alcoholism. Stocker gives strong reasons for the antecedence of the physical defect, and he throws out the hint that in many cases where the drinking of a patient's parents has been given as the hereditary moment in cases of epilepsy and melancholia mania, we are really concerned with parents affected in the same manner, and only alcoholic in a secondary degree. In the absence of these special physical conditions—in the case of chronic alcoholists, whose fundamental disorder is pure 'chronic mania'—Stocker finds that, in general, long years of marked drinking, including spirit drinking, do not in the least affect their mental capacity, power of work and energy; there is no question of imbecility.

"Much the same view has been expressed by Chroters, who holds that the abuse of alcohol is a sign of degeneracy. Not opportunity to drink, not moral influences, are the causative motives in alcoholism; the ground must have been prepared by the presence of degenerative factors.

"It will, I think, be clear to my readers that it is not the statisticians of the Eugenics Laboratory alone whom Sir Victor Horsley—in the first place a surgeon—has to meet. There is a growing and really scientific medical school of alienists, whom he may much more usefully spend his time in opposing; and the only way in which he will be able to do this is to place observation against observation, and show in statistically significant numbers that sound stocks which take to drinking *de novo* will *de novo* produce defective children.

"For the Eugenist the question is a vital one; he belongs to a

body growing in numbers and weight in the state. Is he, admitting as he must do that alcoholism is a great national problem, to talk vaguely of alcohol as a racial poison and throw his influence into the existing temperance movement? Or, shall he on the other hand, attempt to study it for himself, with no initial basis? Here in a nutshell is the fundamental division between the two attitudes:

"(i) All use of alcohol will lead *pro tanto* to defective children. Its abuse is due to opportunity and to defect of moral influence.

"(ii) The abuse of alcohol is one of the stigmata of degeneracy. It is not the cause of degeneracy but its product. As the production of degeneracy—whether in the form of mental defect, epilepsy or insanity—is checked, to that extent the abuse of alcohol will be checked.

"The acceptance of one attitude involves the demand for the cessation of all import, manufacture or sale of alcoholic drinks. The acceptance of the other demands the cessation of parentage on the part of the epileptic, the insane and the mentally defective.

"It is for the Eugenist to consider the evidence for either policy, uninfluenced by rhetoric and by invective, and then to act in accordance with his decision. The two policies are not, in my opinion, compatible for the evidence upon which (ii) is based shows that the practical sequence to the acceptance of (i), i. e., absolute prohibition, would not produce any permanent racial effect."

ALCOHOLISM AND EUGENICS *

By Major Leonard Darwin, President of the Eugenics Education Society

(Excerpts made from the "British Journal of Inebriety," October, 1915.)

If the truth is to be discovered and made known concerning any proposed course of action, we must state all the disadvantages, as well as the advantages, which are likely to ensue. We are bound, therefore, to point out any harm which may be expected to result from temperance reform; though we should obviously do so in such a manner as to put no unnecessary impediment in the way of progress. And the reason why we must speak openly on both sides of the argument is that, if we were to be silent concerning any anticipated evil consequences, we could not advocate as part of the reform those precautionary measures which seem to us most likely to ward off the anticipated harm. The fear of telling the whole truth may, in fact, do lasting and irreparable damage. Yet, if we do point out any harmful consequences of temperance reform, we may find ourselves labelled, to our surprise, as the friends of drunkenness. But as progress will, in the long run, be most certainly secured by each person fearlessly stating what he believes to be true, this risk of unmerited misinterpretation must be faced.

THE RACIAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLISM

If we look beyond the immediate evils of drink, and if we consider the effects of the alcoholism of today on the generations of the future, we enter a region full of doubts.

* A paper introductory to a discussion before the Society for the Study of Inebriety at its summer meeting, Tuesday, July 13, 1915, held in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.



ON SUNDAY THE KITCHEN STOVE IS SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BAR AT LEWISTON,
MAINE.

Taking negative considerations first, it cannot be denied that, however frequently alcoholism in parents is found to be followed by juvenile mortality, imbecility, disease, pauperism, or other signs of unfitness in the children of the drunkard, this sequence of events cannot be quoted as a decisive proof that alcohol is a cause of such troubles; because the alcoholism of the parent and the defects of the children may both be the result of some common factor, such as inherited natural weakness of mind or body. Comparisons between the characteristics of children in the same family born before and after a parent had become alcoholic would go far towards settling this dispute if such investigations could be made in sufficient numbers, which is, however, as yet impossible. At present we are, therefore, driven to form a judgment on the issue by other more general considerations.

That parental alcoholism does harm the offspring has been confirmed by certain experiments on animals, though here again hardly any indication has been given as to the effects on the third and subsequent generations. Those who disbelieve in these racial effects will, moreover, point out that, if alcohol did injuriously affect the racial qualities of succeeding generations, it would be reasonable to suppose that the evil effects would continue to accumulate generation after generation, as long as the cause continued to be operative. But, looking to the English nation between the tenth and the eighteenth centuries, for example, we see no clear signs of any progressive deterioration during that period, though too much alcohol was doubtless consumed.

What would be said to anyone who, after weighing carefully all these conflicting considerations, gave it as his provisional conclusion that the inborn characters of the generations beyond the second or third will not be injured by existing alcoholism? This is my position, and I wish to know whether I ought to be blamed for an open confession of my faith, or, rather, of my very hesitating conclusions. I do not now wish to defend this view, but I do want to give my reasons for holding that those who are thus persuaded should announce their opinions openly. Why should they not do so? Can anyone who sees a drunken man really wish that his entirely innocent descendants should suffer for an indefinite number of generations because of his weakness or sin? Merely

to put this question plainly is, in fact, to deny the possibility of any desire for the natural inheritance of the evils of drink being consciously entertained.

THE RACIAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

Is it certain that a really useful argument in favor of temperance can now be founded on the racial effects of alcohol? The temperance reformer should rather keep forcing the attack on the places where his enemy is weakest, and should never, if he can help it, allow the discussion to stray away from the crime, the misery, the degradation, and the squalor due to existing alcoholism.

The attitude of mind which demands silence irrespective of beliefs will very often lead to a search for those arguments only which support the conclusions desired. Those who in this spirit wish to prove that alcoholism has evil consequences on posterity are likely to make an endeavor to show that acquired characters of all kinds are inherited. The acceptance of this belief would, however, lead to the conclusion that sobriety in this generation, however promoted or enforced, would lessen the innate temptation to drink felt by our descendants. But those who would be thus persuaded would be let into a fool's paradise if the prevailing scientific disbelief in the racial effects of environment is justified; for on that hypothesis, and if no other considerations had to be held in view, we should have to look forward with confidence, however sober this generation may be, to succeeding generations being endowed with the same innate tendencies to drink as ourselves, and to the difficulty of the fight against drunkenness remaining forever undiminished, except in so far as we might be able to hand on to our descendants wiser traditions concerning alcohol than those which we ourselves received from our ancestors.

THE ETIOLOGY AND ARREST OF ALCOHOLISM

Alcoholism is due to three separate factors: namely, (1) excessive temptation, (2) great innate desire for stimulants, and (3) exceptional innate weakness in resisting temptation; and, in order to reduce alcoholism now and in future to a minimum, all these three factors must be studied. To lessen immediate temptation is now the special aim of the temperance reformer; and, though the

eugenist wishes him every success in that field, he must point out that the necessity which all admit of striving for immediate reform affords no excuse whatever for neglecting the other two factors. When we pass on to study the effects of inborn characters, we see that great desire for stimulants must often lead to crimes of violence, and that great weakness of character must often result in minor offenses and habitual criminality. The natural qualities which lead to crime are, in fact, those which we have seen lead to intemperance, and here the eugenist finds a reason why crime and alcoholism are closely correlated. If we could lessen crime in the generations to come, we should also inevitably lessen that intemperance which we now recognize as its close companion, because both evils are largely due to heritable weakness of character. Again, drunkenness, which so often results from weakness of will, is as a fact found to be closely correlated with definite feeble-mindedness.

COMMUNICATIONS ON ALCOHOLISM AND EUGENICS

FROM G. ARCHDALL REID, M.D., C.M., F.R.S.E.

Author of "The Present Evolution of Man," "Alcoholism, a Study in Heredity," "Principles of Heredity," etc.

Alcoholism has a number of aspects, biological, political, financial, oratorical, and the like. Major Darwin has chosen the biological aspect. It is to be hoped that the issues he raises will not be confused more than is inevitable.

The following are the data for the special problem of alcoholism: (1) Individuals vary in their susceptibility to the charm of alcohol. A short experience of it awakens in some men a craving for deep indulgence. In others a lifelong experience arouses at most only a desire for moderate doses. More than a little would be disagreeable to them. It is the fashion to attribute differences in sobriety to unlikenesses in self-control. Doubtless self-control is the salvation of many susceptible people. But it is not the principal factor in the case of most of the people we meet. It is their good fortune to be more or less incapable of temptation. (2) Alcohol, taken in excess, is a poison which shortens not only the lives of its victims, but also the lives of the offspring reared in

their wretched homes. (3) All races are temperate in proportion to the length and severity of their past experience of alcohol. The history of every race which is now temperate reveals that its ancestry was drunken. For instance, modern Jews, Greeks, Spaniards, and Germans are more temperate than their own ancestors and than Englishmen, who are more temperate than their own ancestors and than American aborigines. In the case of savages whose history cannot be traced, those races are always the more temperate who from time immemorial have commanded large supplies of alcohol.

FROM HARRY CAMPBELL, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Vice-President of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, Author of "The Causation of Disease," etc., Physician, West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

My own belief is that, far from injuring the *race* (as distinguished from the *individual*), wholesale drunkenness has a beneficial rather than a harmful racial effect, by causing a wholesale elimination of degenerates and those lacking moral grit. In this opinion, if I mistake not, I am following Dr. Archdall Reid. It must never be forgotten that adverse and difficult conditions make for evolution, while easy conditions favor devolution. This is a biological axiom. If a noxious factor is introduced into the environment of a species, one of two things happens—either a process of adaptation is set on foot or the species dies out. And so it is with alcohol. Millions of British have died from the effects of alcohol during the past centuries, and yet I see no evidence of racial degeneration among the British. A certain percentage of congenital degenerates exists in all species, but most of the degenerates observed among us are instances of defective development, the result of artificial conditions of existence.

FROM JAMES A. LINDSAY, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Queen's University of Ireland.

There is acute divergence of view, even amongst thoroughly well-informed persons, regarding the effects of alcohol upon the



A MOONSHINE STILL AS THE REVENUE OFFICERS FOUND IT.

individual and the race. It is a controversy not—like so many controversies—between ignorance and knowledge, but between sincere convictions and genuine truth-seekers. There are those who hold that the most temperate use of alcohol is invariably hurtful to all persons and at all times; while, at the other extreme, there are those who regard alcohol, if not as a necessity of life, as a valuable food, tonic, stimulant, and medicine. Of all phases of this problem, the most obscure is the influence of alcohol upon racial fitness, well-being, and consequent survival.

Vital statistics show that abstainers have a better life-prospect than non-abstainers; but this fact, important as it is, throws little or no light upon the effects of the temperate use of alcohol upon the individual. The average of the non-abstaining column is lowered by the inclusion of a certain proportion of inebriates.

The racial and genetic influence of alcohol is still a most obscure problem. Certain facts are clear enough. Races are resistant to alcohol in proportion to the length and severity of their past experience of it. Strong liquors when introduced to such races as the negroes and the Red Indians of America, previously unaccustomed to their use, prove the most devastating of plagues. Classes in any given country are temperate in proportion to their past command of alcohol. The inhabitants of wine-producing countries are in general temperate if the industry is of long standing, but less temperate if the industry, as in some of our colonies, is of recent introduction. The most robust and virile races are in general consumers of alcohol, often in large amount. That many of the most robust and intellectual of men make a somewhat free use of alcohol is a matter of daily experience. A distinction would require to be drawn between free drinking and actual inebriety. The latter is disease, a form of neurosis, and is found in stocks in association with other varieties of neurosis, such as epilepsy, hysteria, and insanity. That the offspring of such tainted stocks should be above the general average of physical vigor and intellect is highly improbable, but the facts are very complex.

It is impossible to say what would be the racial result of the banishment of alcohol from human society. Other evils would probably develop, and the millennium be indefinitely postponed.

The hope of the future lies in a heightened sense of social obligation and an increased capacity for self-control.

FROM T. CLAYE SHAW, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Emeritus Professor of Psychological Medicine, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Personally I agree with Major Darwin; I think that the ardent total abstainers who hide their faces in the sand when the question of the moderate use of alcohol is introduced are making a mistake, and are injuring their own position, because they give the impression that their despotic treatment and their disinclination to listen to opinions of those who think differently are really founded on weakness and upon contemptuous disregard for logic. The abolitionists should remember that they have never yet proved that the moderate use of alcohol is baneful to everybody, whilst if they choose they can see for themselves that teetotalers often produce a weak offspring, both physically and mentally, with pronounced addiction to alcohol and drugs; and yet no one could be so foolish as to attribute this to total abstinence, because many factors besides alcohol and teetotalism may be responsible for the presence of these defects.

A country which consumes only a moderate quantity of alcohol is more likely to be successful and tolerate than is one which—if such a country exists—plumes itself on total abstinence. But, then, all depends upon the word “moderation.” There are many who call themselves “moderate,” but who, as is euphemistically said, “do themselves well,” swallow too much as a rule; and there are others who, under the pallium of moderation, are really drunkards. To neither class can the word “moderate” be properly applied, and there is no doubt that they are dangerous to the social integrity of the community.

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY

By James Hendric Lloyd, M. D., Neurologist to the Philadelphia Hospital

(Read at the meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, April 14, 1915)

It is seldom that physicians of prominence take the war path against the humbug of temperance reformers. Dr. Lloyd, from whose paper the extracts herein are taken, is one of the men who speak out in meeting; and he seems to have followed carefully "the activities of the reformer and the amateur law-maker, in whom missionary zeal is not always tempered with scientific knowledge."

Before turning his attention to the question of alcohol as a product of insanity, he states his views of the temperance crusader in this country in the following words:

"These crusades are worked by enthusiasts; they make a great deal of noise; they do some good and more harm; then they finally exhaust themselves with their own fury, and the country settles down again and takes its beer and whiskey. They are the occasion of much fanaticism and they produce an infinite variety of cranks. As a field for psychological study of epidemic morality they are unsurpassed; and they are not unlike the popular furores that used to appear in the middle ages, attended by all sorts of pandemic hysteria on the subject of witchcraft. In our more enlightened age, intemperance indeed may be said to be a substitute for witchcraft. The populace seems to demand these periodical moral upheavals; and if witches are not to be found, a substitute for them is found in the saloons. I can recollect one of these temperance outbreaks when I was a boy, just after the close of the Civil War, when the popular mind was in an emotional state, just as it is now in Europe; and I can distinctly recall a nice, white-haired old man who cut down a fine apple orchard, lest the tree should bear fruit, which would yield cider, which would become hard, and peradventure some one would drink thereof and get tipsy.

This old man, if he were living to-day, would probably be sent to the legislature."

Of course, Dr. Lloyd takes a serious view of the drink question—he speaks freely of the brutal feature about our modern drink habits and says that "the evil effects are on the nervous system." Having analyzed thoroughly the variety of mental disorders caused by alcohol, he continues:

" . . . I desire now to make an equally plain statement about some of the fallacies which are promulgated on the subject by too ardent reformers. One of these fallacies is the statement that our insane asylums are largely populated by the victims of alcohol. I do not hesitate to repel this as a libel on the insane. Statistics, properly compiled, do not prove it; and I am willing to submit the question to the asylums themselves. For thirty years I have been associated with the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane—known as Kirkbride's—in the capacity of examiner. During that period I have examined and certified for that large and representative asylum an average of about 20 new cases every year; that is, a total of at least 600 cases. I have, to be sure, kept no accurate records, but I believe my memory is correct when I say that a very small proportion of those cases were cases of alcoholic insanity. Among the women especially I can recall only two well-marked cases. The cases examined by me, however, do not include by any means all the admissions. I therefore asked Dr. Copp to give me the exact figures for the year just closed, which may be taken as representative. These figures are as follows: For the Female Department the total admissions were 114. Of these only three were to be attributed to alcohol—that is, about 2 per cent. Of these three patients, one had a plus Wassermann with suspicious pupillary phenomena, and may really have been a case of syphilitic paresis; and another of the three took large amounts of paregoric, and so may really have been a victim of opium instead of alcohol. This leaves only one case of undoubted alcoholic insanity. For the Male Department there were 85 admissions, of which six were to be ascribed to alcohol—about 7 per cent. The State Asylum for Chronic Insane at Wernersville reported for the year 1907 a total number of 81 admissions, of which seven were ascribed to alcohol—about 9 per cent. Some years ago Dr. Reed, of Cincinnati, examined

critically 200 consecutive cases of insanity, and found that 54 per cent of them were total abstainers, while of the remaining 46 per cent the great majority had merely a history of being occasional drinkers (just as with a large proportion of the healthy population), and alcohol could not be traced as a cause. As every alienist knows, the great bulk of the population of our insane hospitals is made up of cases of manic-depressive insanity, simple and involutional melancholia, dementia præcox, senile dementia, paranoia, confusional insanity, and terminal dementia and epilepsy—in most of which classes alcohol is really an insignificant cause, and in some of them is almost entirely absent. Even in the psychopathic wards at Blockley, where we undoubtedly see a good deal of alcoholism, these patients by no means make up the majority or anywhere near it. In 1914 there were 384 admitted to the insane wards at Blockley, of which 22 were cases of alcoholic psychoses, or 5.72 per cent.

"I grant that it is difficult to estimate the question of alcohol in some cases of insanity—but that is no excuse for making sweeping and unfounded statements. It should rather suggest caution and conservatism. The same is true especially of hereditary defects due to alcohol. You can prove almost anything by heredity, whereas, in fact, it is the most obscure and insolvable problem in psychiatry. There are but few patients in the asylums whose heredity can be traced with anything like scientific accuracy. To jump to the conclusion that alcohol is an important factor in heredity is simply begging the question. The fact that an insane patient had a drunken father does not prove anything. The father may have formed the alcohol habit entirely after the birth of his child.

"If Weismann is correct, acquired characteristics are not transmissible. How then can such an acquired habit as alcoholism be transmitted? According to Conklin, the germ plasm may be poisoned by alcohol, and the effect be shown in the offspring, as has been seen in guinea pigs, but it is doubtful whether this acquired characteristic can be transmitted beyond one generation.

"The statistics of many hospitals are notoriously inexact. Thus the incidence of alcohol as a cause of insanity is variously estimated at from 10 to 30 per cent. This wide variation shows clearly how unreliable most of them are. As an instance of the wide range of

statistics, we may take Tanzi's figures for Italy. Liguria gives 15.84 per cent of alcoholic patients in the asylums. Lazio comes next with 13.21 per cent; then Lombardy with 7.02 per cent; Venice, 5.91 per cent; Naples, 2.31 per cent; Sicily, 0.97 per cent. This descending scale almost reaches a vanishing point in Sicily; and all this wide variation occurs in one country. Tanzi thinks the difference is partly to be accounted for by differences in social and economic environment, but this seems to me very doubtful in such a homogeneous country as Italy.

"According to the United States census for 1910, in a total of 60,769 insane patients admitted to hospitals there were 10.1 per cent suffering with 'alcoholic psychoses,' but doubt is expressed about the accuracy of diagnosis in many of these cases. It has been claimed that in some of the prohibition States the percentage of alcoholic cases has decreased.

"What are alcoholic patients? and how are they determined in the asylums? It is done somewhat in this way: if the patient or his friends give a history that he has been a 'drinking man,' he is put down on the records as 'alcoholic.' Very little, if any, attempt however, is made to determine the amount and extent of his drinking, and its real bearing on his insanity. This is the weakest spot in this whole system of statistics. The mere statement that an insane man has been a 'drinking man,' proves but little if anything. It does nothing more than raise a presumption, or an interrogation point. A drinking man may develop insanity from causes entirely apart from his drinking, especially if he happens to have been a moderate drinker, just as he may acquire tuberculosis or smallpox without reference to his habits.

"This subject is not to be solved by declamation and mass meetings. Alcoholism is a great social and economic evil, but it does not follow that it is to find a remedy by any offhand methods, such as a referendum, or by piling up sumptuary laws.

"What is the remedy? I confess I do not see any remedy just at hand. I do not believe that it is to be found in prohibition or any of its disguises; but although I feel strongly on this subject, I do not intend to indulge in immoderate language. The American people long ago repudiated the dogma of the divine right of kings—but they substituted for it the dogma of the divine right of ma-

majorities. It may be a question whether the one dogma has any more substantial ground in morals than the other. There is now sweeping over the country a popular agitation, which has for its basis the creed that ten men have the right to say what another nine men may drink. This is starting a conflict which will be more far-reaching than any of us can foresee, and the result of which is fraught with some peril. It is a conflict in which the liquor question is not the only one at issue, for popular government itself is on trial. It seems like a confession of failure already to say that the people of this country are not fit to govern themselves, but must be governed in the minutiae of their daily lives by the legislature.

"Whether a large majority of the American people would submit permanently to be dictated to on this subject by a small majority, is a very grave question. It is bound to become a political question of the first magnitude; and it may well be that it carries with it the seeds of dangers to the Republic. I am as alive as any man to the evils of alcohol, but I am also alive to the evils of a personal and moral slavery.

"The most practicable way to injure a trade is to diminish the demand rather than to attempt by force to diminish the supply, for it is a principle of political economy that so long as a demand exists the supply will be forthcoming. A campaign of education to show the evils of alcoholism is a rational method by which to combat the liquor traffic, and it is with some such idea that the present paper has been written."

ALCOHOLISM AMONG THE CRIMINAL INSANE

The State Board of Insanity of Massachusetts has this year made a survey of the State Hospital for the Insane at Bridgewater which is of unusual interest. Naturally, the investigation was not undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining particularly the extent of alcoholism as a cause of insanity. The facts brought out in regard to it are merely incidental, but none the less significant.

The total number of patients considered in the survey was 793, who were studied from the standpoint of mental disease; from that of their criminal history; and lastly, with relation to the problem of custodial care. All the patients committed were either under sentence in some penal institution or committed directly by the courts. Of the whole number no less than 340 were transferred from the so-called State Farm, which is chiefly an institution for confirmed drunkards and tramps. A total of 141 were committed from the State Prison, 122 from houses of correction, 35 from the Massachusetts reformatory, etc. It will thus appear that the patients were largely drawn from institutions in which one, according to the popular notion, would be likely to find a very large proportion of alcoholics. Again, according to the common conception (at any rate if the statements made so much of by prohibitionists are believed), one should expect to find an overwhelming proportion of patients whose insanity would in some way be connected directly with alcoholism. But the diagnoses agreed upon by the investigator in conjunction with the Superintendent of the Hospital and the members of his staff, show the following:

	Cases	Per Cent
Dementia præcox	562	70.9
Acute alcoholic insanity	2	.3
Chronic alcoholism	1	.1
Chronic alcoholic insanity	70	8.8

Thus in 9.2 per cent of the 793 cases the presence of insanity is connected directly with alcoholism. The diagnoses in the remainder of the cases are not of special interest at this point.

When it is considered how extremely likely the presence of alcoholism would be among patients committed from the institutions mentioned, it will easily be seen how thoroughly at variance with the accepted view of the relation of alcoholism to insanity is the percentage shown above.

The investigator has also shown the relation of particular mental diseases to particular crimes. Thus classifying the vagrants according to diagnoses shows that out of 217 cases chronic alcoholic insanity was found in 10.13 per cent.

Among the patients at the Bridgewater Hospital were 28 murderers, of whom one is classified as suffering from chronic alcoholic insanity and one as suffering from acute alcoholic insanity.

No less than 97 of the patients had been committed to other institutions for drunkenness. Among them 22.68 per cent are shown to have chronic alcoholic insanity and one acute alcoholic insanity. Considering the offense for which the persons were originally sent to prison the figures speak for themselves. Among the 97 "sent up" for drunkenness, no less than 15 were epileptics. Of the patients who had been committed for breaking and entering, a total of 79, 5.1 per cent, or four out of the whole number, suffered from chronic alcoholic insanity. Of the 50 sex offenders among the patients, one is rated as having chronic alcoholic insanity.

There were in all 52 patients who had been committed directly from a court, but only two of them are diagnosed as having alcoholic insanity.

It stands to reason that if the common assertions in regard to the presence of alcoholism as a cause of insanity were near the mark, statistics like the above could not possibly be adduced and least of all by men whose professional reputation and ability as diagnosticians no one can question. The case can be put in another way by saying that current statements about the relation of alcoholism to insanity not only in the criminal but in the general population, grossly misrepresent and serve to place the whole question of the work to be done in mental hygiene in a false light. No man

who knows anything about the situation denies for a moment that alcohol is a factor in insanity; but that is a very different thing from placing the entire emphasis on the removal of alcohol as if it were the chief or one of the chief causes of insanity. Statistics yielded by modern investigation lend no support whatsoever to the popular assumption. The sooner this is understood the better it will be for those who work not only for the cure but primarily for the prevention of insanity.

RELATIVE DEATH-RATES OF SELF-DECLARED ABSTAINERS AND MODERATE DRINKERS FROM THE ACTUARIES' VIEWPOINT

By Edward Bunnell Phelps

An article under the above heading appeared in *The American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review* for June, 1915, and was published after the death of the author. Mr. Phelps had given an enormous amount of research and study to the question of the comparative longevity of abstainers and moderate drinkers. In this last article from his pen he reviews all the available evidence and points out the conclusions which it warrants.

In introducing the subject Mr. Phelps draws attention to the incompatibility between scientific data and emotional propaganda, saying:

"It is therefore unfortunate that for many years the advocates of Prohibition have persistently tried to persuade the thinking world that the actual effect of moderate drinking on human longevity may be scientifically calculated and practically reduced to exact figures by means of certain extremely technical life insurance statistics. Conclusive evidence of this world-wide effort on the part of the crusaders is to be found in innumerable books, pamphlets, papers and addresses, including many volumes bearing a scientific imprint. Of late the movement has been noticeably accelerated, as is demonstrated by the steadily increasing amount of space given in the lay magazines and newspapers and more or less technical periodicals to this phase of the prohibitionists' argument.

"No matter how much space may be given to exploiting the contention that life insurance experience has practically established the relative death-rates of those who do not, and those who do, drink alcohol—commonly classified as Abstainers

and Non-Abstainers—the proposition is bound eventually to be thrown out of the scientific court of last resort unless it can stand the ordeal of trial and critical examination in accordance with the well-known rules of procedure of that court. Every one of the alleged facts and figures cited in evidence must be substantiated, and the sequence and causal relations of the statistical data must be positively established before the sweeping conclusion so confidently drawn from them can be accepted as a scientifically established fact. If that point has been reached, the world at last has the real measure of the physiological effect of the moderate use of alcohol on the ordinary man.

“After examining the subject and its collateral phases from the statistical viewpoint for several years, I have recently concluded a study of all the figures and text available in the discussions of the subject recorded in the transactions of the actuarial societies of Great Britain and this country; have obtained some illuminating actuarial data hitherto unpublished, and am more than ever confident that the measure of the actual effect of moderate drinking on the ordinary man is still, and in all probability for many a year will be, an unsolved problem. The facts and processes of reasoning responsible for this conclusion are below stated in detail, and the authorities for the facts in each case specified. Thus provided with the facts on which my conclusions are based, the reader will be in a position to work out his own conclusions, and I am ready to let the soundness of my conclusions be determined by the consensus of competent, unbiased conclusions based on these same facts.”

Mr. Phelps deals exhaustively with the returns of various companies which have been utilized to demonstrate the relation between alcohol and the expectation of life, also quoting copiously from the statements of various actuaries of international reputation who at one time or another have had the subject before them.

To American readers, the statistics drawn from American and Canadian life insurance companies are of especial interest, and they are therefore given below without abbreviation and are followed by Mr. Phelps' summary of all the evidence cited.

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A PUZZLING SHOWING OF THE MEDICO-ACTUARIAL MORTALITY INVESTIGATION

The results of the prolonged investigation of the mortality experience of forty-three American and Canadian life companies, from 1885 to 1909, conducted in 1909-1913 by a joint committee of the Actuarial Society of America and the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors, and widely known as the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation, have been published in five volumes, and include tabulations of the 43 companies' experience with several classes of policyholders grouped from the standpoint of their affiliation with one form or other of the liquor industry, their confessed former excessive use of alcohol, or their steady free use of alcohol. In Class 18, Group K, classified under the heading of "Habits as to Alcohol, Steady Free User," about 42,000 cases were considered, and in respect to this class the report says:

The following is a synopsis of the results in Group K:

	Actual Deaths	Expected Deaths	Ratio of Actual to Expected Deaths
Group K—At date of Application	2,423	1,834.65	132%

As there were known to be considerable differences in the interpretation placed by the companies on a "steady free use" of alcohol, the statistics were divided into two sections, according to whether a conservative or a liberal interpretation had been adopted. In the former section were placed the risks from those companies which considered that two or more glasses of beer or one glass of whiskey or their equivalents per day constituted a steady free use. In the latter section were placed the risks from those companies which used a standard as high as or higher than Anstie's limit of two ounces of alcohol per day. The following are the results of this investigation:

Steady Free Use of Alcohol

	Actual Deaths	Expected Deaths	Ratio of Actual to Expected Deaths
Conservative Interpretation.....	1,725	1,460.25	118%
Liberal Interpretation.....	698	374.43	186

surance Company, of Milwaukee. The investigation covered all policies written between 1886 and 1895, inclusive, classified according to the answers made by the applicants to these questions in the applications: "Do you use malt or spirituous beverages? If so, what kind and how much in any one day at the most? Have you always been temperate?" The Company required in every case a direct answer to the first of these questions, and as to the others the medical examiner was cautioned against accepting any such indefinite answer as, for instance, "moderately," "not to excess," or "a drink now and then when I feel like it."

At the beginning of the ten-year period, 1886-1895, inclusive, covered by the investigation, the Northwestern Mutual stood sixth among all the life insurance companies in the United States in amount of ordinary business in force, and by the end of the period it had become fourth in size and has since held that position. Consequently its carefully-tabulated experience with all policies written between 1886 and 1895, since brought down to the end of 1900, is that of one of the largest and most conservative life insurance companies in the world, and the actual death losses between 1886 and 1900 covered by it aggregating \$18,636,763 were larger by nearly \$5,000,000 than the total death loss of \$13,720,457 of the Mutual Life which was covered by Mr. McClintock's investigation of that Company's experience from 1875 to 1889. The two investigations covered periods of substantially uniform length, but the Northwestern Mutual's includes an experience later by a full decade, therefore comes nearer to dealing with up-to-date mortality conditions, and for the reasons stated is by far the most interesting investigation of the kind ever made by any American life company in so far as the results are known.

While a casual reference to the general results of the investigation may occasionally have been made in actuarial papers or discussions, to the best of my knowledge and belief no complete digest of the Company's findings has ever before been published in any form, and in kindly complying with my request for a comprehensive tabulation of its experience the Actuarial Department of the Northwestern Mutual Life advises me that it has no recollection of any previous publication of the experience. Here are the



SOME LIQUOR PURCHASED FROM THE BELL-BOY IN THE LEADING HOTEL OF
OKLAHOMA CITY.

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exceedingly interesting figures as thus compiled and supplied for this paper :

MORTALITY EXPERIENCE OF THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ON ABSTAINERS AND NON- ABSTAINERS FOR THE YEAR 1886 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE, FIGURED TO THE END OF 1900

A—Abstainers ; B—Beer or Wine Drinkers ; D—Whiskey Drinkers
and a Few Large Users of Beer or Wine

	Number of Policies	Number of Deaths	Expected Death Loss	Actual Death Loss	Per Cent of Expected Death Loss
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>					
A...	47,293	1,298	\$4,616,350	\$2,321,656	50.29
B...	17,156	512	2,063,651	1,204,635	58.37
D...	3,977	140	630,643	378,449	60.01
<i>Ages 30 to 39</i>					
A...	38,841	1,255	\$5,755,681	\$2,824,570	49.07
B...	17,177	598	3,336,726	1,614,659	48.39
D...	7,363	296	1,804,942	1,073,242	59.46
<i>Ages 40 to 49</i>					
A...	15,802	830	\$4,351,042	\$2,212,873	50.86
B...	6,838	405	2,546,517	1,391,599	54.65
D...	3,952	285	1,845,384	1,157,160	62.71
<i>Ages 50 to 59</i>					
A...	4,315	497	\$2,518,685	\$1,700,857	67.53
B...	1,800	231	1,412,400	809,215	57.29
D...	1,242	193	1,196,951	1,053,429	88.01
<i>Ages 60 to 69</i>					
A...	541	130	\$667,418	\$432,213	64.76
B...	227	51	323,072	242,244	74.98
D...	151	34	292,204	195,026	66.74

THE 1915 YEAR BOOK

	Number of Policies	Number of Deaths	Expected Death Loss	Actual Death Loss	Per Cent of Expected Death Loss
<i>Ages 70 and upward (full paid under their new numbers)</i>					
A...	16	14	\$12,953	\$24,842	191.79
B...	2	1	200	94	47.00
D...	1	0	483	0	0.00
<i>Total—All Ages</i>					
A...	106,808	4,024	\$17,922,129	\$9,517,011	53.10
B...	43,200	1,798	9,682,566	5,262,446	54.35
D...	16,686	948	5,770,607	3,857,306	66.84

MORTALITY EXPERIENCE WITH NON-ABSTAINERS

Class B	Policies	Deaths	Expected Loss	Actual Loss	Per Cent
Under age 40..	34,333	1,110	\$5,400,377	\$2,819,294	52.21
Age 40 and over	8,867	688	4,282,189	2,443,152	57.05
Total	43,200	1,798	\$9,682,566	\$5,262,446	54.35
Class D					
Under age 40..	11,340	436	\$2,435,585	\$1,451,691	59.60
Age 40 and over	5,346	512	3,335,022	2,405,615	72.13
Total	16,686	948	\$5,770,607	\$3,857,306	66.84

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE OF THE NORTHWESTERN'S FIGURES

The Northwestern Mutual Life commenced business on November 25, 1858, and at the outset its contracts provided that "if any declaration made in the application for the policy should be found *in any respect* untrue the policy should be null and void," according to the authentic record (page 291) of the "Semi-Centennial History" of the Company, published by it in 1908. In 1861 a so-called "temperance clause" was introduced in its policies, providing that "if the insured shall become so far intemperate as to impair his health or induce delirium tremens or shall die of any injury received when

in a state of intoxication, the policy shall be null and void and of no effect." This clause continued in effect for many years, but in 1884 all prohibitions were made inoperative after three years from the date of the policy, "except that the Company retained the right to cancel the policy for intemperance during the lifetime of the insured, but in that case would pay the amount of the legal reserve held, on condition that the policy be surrendered during the lifetime of the insured and within one year from the date of cancellation" (pages 296-7 of the "Semi-Centennial History"). In 1908 the policy was still further liberalized by the insertion of a clause providing that "this policy with the application therefor contains the entire contract between the parties, and all statements made by the insured shall, in the absence of fraud, be deemed representations and not warranties," the Company's policies of the present day are incontestable for any cause except fraud after they have been in force one year, and there are no exceptions or reservations regarding the holder's use of stimulants or drinking habits.

In the light of these exceptional precautions against the acceptance of men using alcohol to excess, either before or subsequent to the issuance of their policies, and the well-known conservatism of the Company in the selection of all its risks, there would seem to be the best of reasons for assuming that the non-abstaining element of the Northwestern Mutual's body of policyholders is, to say the least, as thoroughly representative of the moderate-drinking class of this country as is to be found in any life insurance company on this side of the Atlantic. Personally, I believe that to be an understatement, and the fact that, as the preceding tabulation of its fifteen-year experience shows, the ratios of actual to expected mortality among its total abstainers and non-abstainers in 1886 to 1900 were, respectively, but 53.10 and 59.02 per cent, as compared with the Mutual Life's corresponding ratios of 78 and 96 per cent in 1875-1889, apparently confirm this belief. In the Northwestern Mutual's case, the ratio of actual to expected mortality was but 11.15 per cent higher in the case of non-abstainers as compared with total abstainers, and in the case of the Mutual Life the excess amounted to over 23 per cent. Measured by any standard, therefore, the Northwestern Mutual's tabulated experience probably comes nearer to determining the real margin of difference between

total abstainers and moderate drinkers than would that of any other American life company.

It must not be forgotten, however, that even in the case of that Company there is practically no going behind the returns based on the statements made by the policyholders when they were examined for their insurance, or, in other words, that in approximately all cases the policyholders have been classified according to their unsupported assertions as to whether they were total abstainers, or drank beer and light wines, or whiskey, or both kinds of beverages. Manifestly there must be a considerable margin of error in any classification so made. As one eminent actuary once put it: "Whatever the real facts may be, or whatever changes may subsequently take place, all that we have when the application is presented is given in the applicant's replies and therefore these replies are the important thing for us to investigate. As a matter of fact, the same limitation occurs in all mortality investigations based upon the applicant's statements in the application. When we investigate the effect of an attack of inflammatory rheumatism what we get is not strictly the mortality among men who have had inflammatory rheumatism but the mortality among men who *say* they have had inflammatory rheumatism as compared with those who *say* they have not had it. This may be a very different thing. It may be said that practically all of our statistical results consist of classification of answers found in the application rather than the facts as they actually exist."

This somewhat pessimistic, but absolutely accurate, summary of any classifications so made concisely states the glaring shortcoming in any estimate of the supposed death-rates of abstainers and non-abstainers based upon alleged life insurance experience. That there undoubtedly is a more or less wide margin of error is conceded by practically every experienced life insurance authority who is not so ardent a prohibition advocate as to disqualify him for jury duty in the case. Just how wide the margin is, nobody knows, and nobody can authoritatively say. But the preceding figures of the Northwestern Mutual Life, in all probability, come nearer to the truth than any figures from any source which have preceded them. In a general way, too, they tally with Mr. McClintock's thoughtful conclusion of twenty years ago, based on the tabu-



A REAL HONEST-TO-GOODNESS BAR IN THE HEART OF WICHITA, KANSAS.

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lation of the Mutual Life's experience, to the effect that the actual difference between the death-rates of abstainers and moderate-drinkers was probably very small—especially after the policies of the two classes had been in force for four or five years.

The Northwestern Mutual's detailed figures also confirm another almost universal opinion of competent authorities, namely, that to the effect that the users of beer or light wines in real moderation on a *bona fide* count in all probability would show a much lower mortality than would the whiskey-drinkers, and a not much higher mortality than would the total abstainers. As the Northwestern Mutual's tabulation shows, the ratio of actual to expected mortality among the drinkers of beer and light wines was but 54.35 per cent when all ages were taken into account, whereas the ratio in the case of drinkers of whiskey or other spirits was 66.84 per cent for all ages, or about 23 per cent higher—this being practically identical with the difference between the ratios of abstainers and all non-abstainers in the case of the Mutual Life's tabulated experience. Taking into account the experience at all ages, there was scarcely any appreciable difference between the ratios of actual to expected mortality in the case of the Northwestern Mutual's abstainers and non-abstainers, and in two age-groups, namely, 30 to 39 and 50 to 59, *the ratios were lower in the case of users of beer and light wines than in the case of total abstainers!*

Doubtless the Company's officers would be the last to suggest that the classification of the Northwestern's mortality experience, practically resting on the statements originally made by its policyholders as to their own drinking habits, was absolutely accurate, or that it afforded a true measure of the actual difference between the death-rates of their abstaining and non-abstaining policyholders—let alone a true measure of the difference between abstainers and moderate drinkers in general. They know better, for they know that undoubtedly some of their policyholders under-stated their drinking average when examined for their insurance, and that other policyholders materially changed their drinking habits for the worse after becoming policyholders. In all probability, however, for reasons already stated in some detail, it would seem that in the case of the tabulation of this Company's experience the margin of error gets about as close to the irreducible minimum as it is ever apt to get

Mr. T. P. Whittaker, M. P., for many years Chairman and Managing Director of the United Kingdom Temperance, said that many of the Company's abstaining members were life-long abstainers, and sons of abstainers, and suggested that these facts largely accounted for the better experience of its Temperance Section, and supported the contention that abstinence did lead to longer life.

The President of the Institute, Mr. Hughes, sounded a warning note as to the uses to which he clearly foresaw the figures in Mr. Moore's paper would be put, saying that "enthusiastic temperance advocates would say that the favourable comparison between the two sections was entirely due to abstinence from alcohol. He wished to say that the paper, whatever it proved, did not prove that."

In his paper presented before the Insurance and Actuarial Society of Glasgow, on February 1, 1909, under the title of "Some Observations on the Comparative Death Rates of Abstainers and Non-Abstainers in Life Assurance Companies," Dr. Ebenezer Duncan remarked that "every person who is acquainted with the average insurer is aware that in the non-abstainers' section a certain proportion of persons are known to drink alcoholic beverages to excess, and often to the extent of at least partial intoxication. These bad lives must necessarily bring down the average length of life in that section." He estimated that this element, together with those who habitually over-drunk, would approximately amount to 20 to 25 per cent of the insurers in the General Section of insurance offices, and that not more than 75 or 80 per cent of the members of that section could really be described as "moderate drinkers." He thought there was a great field for some life company to open a real temperance section, to be restricted to men who should be compelled annually to declare that they did not exceed a conservative daily average of from 1 to 1½ glasses of whiskey or 20 to 30 ounces of beer, according as their occupations were sedentary or out-door pursuits.

In his paper "On the Rates of Death Loss among Total Abstainers and Others," presented before the Actuarial Society of America on April 25, 1895, Mr. Emory McClintock, the distinguished actuary of the Mutual Life of New York, reviewed that company's experience with the two classes from 1875 to 1889, and

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showed that the abstainers, according to their declarations in their applications, had had a mortality of but 78 per cent of the expected, whereas the non-abstainers' ratio had been 96 per cent, if the experience from the issuance of the policies was taken into account. After the policies had been in force four years, the difference in ratios had narrowed down to 10 per cent, or 8 per cent in the case of American-born policyholders, and Mr. McClintock was satisfied that by no means all of that difference was due to the influence of alcohol. In the case of beer drinkers he thought pretty much all of the extra loss must be attributed to constitutional defects.

In the discussion of his paper, which followed at the meeting of the Actuarial Society in October, 1895, Mr. John B. Lunger, actuary of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, took issue with Mr. McClintock on this latter point, and showed by Dr. John S. Billings's report on the Vital Statistics of New York and Brooklyn in 1890 that, despite the supposed fact that alcohol materially increased the mortality from rheumatism and Bright's disease and liver troubles, the mortality from these causes among the beer-drinking German populations of both cities was materially lower than that of the whiskey-drinking Irish populations. Mr. Lunger thought that the occupations of men in the abstaining and non-abstaining classes might have a good deal to do with their differing mortalities. Mr. Walter S. Nichols, actuary of the United States Industrial Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., was inclined to agree with Mr. Lunger as to the probable importance of occupation as one factor figuring in the different mortality of the two classes.

According to the tabular showings of the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation of the experience of 43 American and Canadian life companies in the years 1885-1909, the policyholders who, according to their own statements, had a daily drinking average of two or more ounces of alcohol had a mortality of 186 per cent of the expected, as compared with a mortality of only 118 per cent in the case of the men whose daily average was not supposed to exceed two glasses of beer or one glass of whiskey.

These figures for the 42,000 cases in all 43 companies are at decided variance with those of the Northwestern Mutual Life's experience with all of its 166,694 policies written between 1886 and

1895, inclusive, brought down to 1900, the entire difference between the death-rates of abstainers and all non-abstainers in the case of this fourth largest ordinary life company in the United States being but 11.15 per cent, and the death-rate of drinkers of whiskey and other spirits being but 23 per cent higher than that of presumably light drinkers, those who claimed to drink only beer and wines. The Northwestern Mutual having always been exceptionally careful in its selection of risks, and having up to a very recent date exercised special precautions against mortality due to excessive drinking, it would seem that its experience with 166,694 policies written by one company, with a constantly-followed uniform policy of selection, is fairly entitled to greater consideration than the experience with 42,000 policies in the case of no less than 43 different companies, with differing policies of selection, especially in view of the fact that the heterogeneous mortality experience thus classified apparently shows a vastly greater difference between the death-rates of self-avowed light and slightly heavier drinkers than does the Northwestern Mutual's experience with total abstainers and all classes of non-abstainers.

THE SEEMINGLY INEVITABLE CONCLUSION

In a word, to my mind, the inevitable conclusion to which this abstract of actuarial experience and opinion leads is, that the probable difference between the death-rates of abstaining and non-abstaining life insurance policyholders is still utterly problematical, but that the tabulated experience of the Northwestern Mutual Life, now for the first time published in detail, comes much closer to an approximation of the actual difference than have any other figures previously published. As to the probable difference between the death-rates of total abstainers and moderately-drinking non-abstainers outside of the realm of life insurance experience, of course there is no sound basis whatsoever even for mere guesses.

ALCOHOL: A BLESSING OR A CURSE?

By Sir Lauder Brunton, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

The article which appeared under this title in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, for July of this year, is by a man so well known in his home country and of such standing, that his statements must command attention. Further comment is unnecessary.

"The present awful War and the conduct of our Allies, France and Russia, in regard to alcohol have brought very prominently forward to the notice of this country two questions: (1) What does alcohol do to us? and (2) What are we to do with alcohol? Is alcohol good or evil? Is it a blessing or a curse? The same question may be asked regarding heat and cold, knowledge and strength, and, in fact, about any form of power whatever. The answer in each case must be the same. It is good if properly used; it is evil if abused.

"In order to understand how alcohol may be used and how its abuse may be avoided we must understand the nature of its action. Its action varies somewhat according to the form in which it is taken, but it may be shortly stated thus: In small quantities alcohol is a stimulant enabling a man to draw upon his reserves of energy; to live in the present at the expense of the future. In larger quantities it is a narcotic, gradually deadening a man's power of perception until it renders him completely insensible. A simple example of a stimulant is a whip in the hand of a jockey. By applying this just before reaching the winning-post the horse may be stimulated to greater exertions than he would otherwise make and may thus win the race. This extra exertion will be followed by greater exhaustion, but after the winning-post has been passed this is of no consequence, because the end has been attained, and there is ample time for rest and recuperation. But the case would be very different if the jockey began to use the whip immediately after starting. He might force his horse to the front for a short time, but the effect

of the whip would soon wear off, exhaustion would set in, each stroke would have less and less effect, and the race would be hopelessly lost. These conditions are exactly paralleled by the effect of rum served out to soldiers on the march. But it is not only on his reserves of physical strength that alcohol enables a man to draw. It may enable him to do the same with his mental reserves. When a tired journalist is suddenly called upon to write an important leading article he may be tempted to whip up his flagging brain by a glass of wine or a nip of brandy, and the same may be the case with almost any man who is called upon to take a sudden decision involving important issues and to which for the moment he feels himself unequal. The reserve power of the heart may be called up by alcohol, and fainting or collapse may sometimes be averted or removed by the employment of alcohol, which strengthens the circulation and removes the temporary depression. Alcohol enables a man also to call upon his reserve stock of warmth, and to remove for a short time the discomfort caused by exposure to cold.

"Another function in which the reserves may sometimes be called upon by alcohol, with advantage, is that of digestion. Moderate work, as a rule, increases appetite; but excessive work may destroy it, and after a very hard day a man may be too tired to eat, or to digest his food even if he does eat it. In such a condition as this some alcohol with the evening meal, by calling up his reserve strength, may enable him to eat with pleasure and to digest with comfort. A similar condition occurs when the want of appetite or of digestive power is due to old age, illness, weakness or exhaustion by anxiety and sleeplessness instead of by fatigue. The generally recognized utility of a mixture of rum and milk is due to the stimulant action of the rum calling up the reserve strength of the digestive organs, and causing the milk to be quickly digested and assimilated instead of lying like a weight in the stomach and causing discomfort instead of giving strength.

"The same thing may happen in regard to sleep. A man may be too tired to sleep, and alcohol may bring him up from the 'over-tired' to the simply 'tired' condition, and he will then sleep comfortably.

"The second action of alcohol is that of a narcotic, gradually



VIEW OF A SOUTHERN MOONSHINE STILL IN OPERATION.

diminishing and finally abolishing all the functions of the brain, and reducing the man first to the condition of a beast and then below it, down to a creature as inert as a log of wood though still living as evidenced by his breathing and pulse. The brain is the organ of the mind, and without entering into all the mental faculties we may discuss generally the powers of action, perception, judgment, conscience, foresight, power of self-restraint and self-direction. The narcotic action of alcohol appears to come on almost simultaneously with its stimulant action but at first is masked by it, and only becomes evident when the stimulant action is passing off.

"This effect of alcohol in making a person feel better, cleverer, and stronger than he is in reality is one of the pleasures which alcohol affords and is an inducement to its use. It also lessens the weight of care due to external circumstances. This, I think, was very well put by a very able and admirable man whose professional work entailed a great deal of correspondence. One night, when dining with a friend after a long and exhausting day, he partook freely of champagne and at the same time lamented the piles of letters which were lying unanswered upon his table. His friend said to him, 'This champagne will not help you to answer letters.' 'No,' said he, 'but it will make me feel that I do not care a damn whether they are answered or not.' When I began to write this anecdote I felt inclined to leave out the oath because it is quite unnecessary, but on second thoughts I decided to leave it because its employment shows that the narcotic action of the alcohol was already reaching the further stage when the subject of it was not only ceasing to regard the dictates of his own conscience, but was becoming careless of the opinion of those around him.

"The action of alcohol varies very much, not only according to the quantity that is drunk, but according to the form and to the times when it is taken in order to produce its effects. Its chief action is on the brain, and it can only produce its full effect when it is present in a certain proportion in the blood circulating through that organ. But the amount in the blood depends upon the difference between the rate at which alcohol enters the blood and passes out of it. When alcohol is taken in a very dilute form it can only be absorbed slowly from the digestive canal, and all the time that absorption is going on excretion is likewise occurring, so that there

is never enough alcohol present in the blood at one time to produce the full narcotic effects. It is almost impossible for a man to get dead drunk on small beer or thin wine, and indeed on these beverages he can hardly even reach the stages of excitement, or commencing narcosis; or as a man is said to have complained, 'he didn't get no forrarder with them.' For a man to become dead drunk he must take a considerable quantity of alcohol, and in a concentrated form.

"The chief forms in which alcohol is taken are beers, wines, spirits. Beers and wines vary much in their alcoholic strength, and spirits may be taken neat or diluted, sometimes with so much water as to be below the alcoholic strength of even small beer or thin wine, and in such dilution their stimulating and narcotic effects will be correspondingly small. The commonest time for people to take alcohol is with their meals, and especially the chief meal of the day, whatever that may be. One reason for doing this is that beer, wine or diluted spirit stimulates the palate so that even food which, without it, would be tasteless and unsavory may be taken with pleasure. This is of great importance because the famous Russian physiologist, Pawlow, has shown that appetizing food increases the secretion of the various digestive juices and is readily digested, whereas unappetizing food has no such effect and is not readily digested, although there is no reason for its indigestibility excepting its lack of savour.

, "Another reason for taking alcohol with meals is that if a man feels over-tired the alcoholic stimulus may enable him to call upon his reserve force so much as to enable him to eat and digest. There is still a third reason for taking alcohol with a meal even when the food itself is very abundant and appetizing, for example, at a public dinner. This reason, which is perhaps the most common and important of all, is that by calling up the man's reserves of mental energy, by lessening or by entirely removing for the time the effects of any depressing condition, mental or bodily, which may weigh upon him, he becomes more cheerful, more talkative, and a better companion, while those around him, being stimulated in like manner, may become more lively and the whole company more pleasant and jovial than they would be with simple water as a beverage.

"When alcohol is taken between meals it is generally either for

the purpose of drawing upon a man's bodily and mental reserves in order to enable him to do a piece of work, mental or bodily, for which he feels he would otherwise be unfit, or else to produce the exhilaration and enjoyment already described, or it may be that alcohol is then taken and its action pushed still farther, simply for the purpose of obtaining temporary oblivion from care, sorrow, or pain. Here, again, Solomon clearly described this action of alcohol when he said 'Give wine to him that is of heavy heart, and strong drink to him that is ready to perish, so that he may drink and forget his misery.'

"The form in which alcohol is taken alters its effects, not only because it is more diluted in weak wines and beers, but also because various alcoholic beverages contain in addition to alcohol and water various ingredients which have a marked action of their own. Thus absinthe contains oil of wormwood, which has a most powerful irritating action on the brain, and while a large dose of pure alcohol will produce drowsiness and insensibility, absinthe will cause epileptic convulsions. Beer owes some of its refreshing and appetizing action to the hops which it contains, and it is also a food, although it is both weak and expensive as a nutrient when compared with other foods.

"From what I have already said, it is evident that alcohol is to the body just what credit is to commerce. It may be very good when properly used; it is very bad when abused. And just as a system of credit tends to make people extravagant, to outrun their income, squander their capital and become bankrupt, so resort to alcohol tends to make a man expend more than the rightful amount of physical or mental energy, to draw upon his reserve and become finally bankrupt in body, mind, and estate. It is the fatal facility which alcohol gives to a man for drawing upon his reserve, making him feel stronger, wiser, and happier for the time, that constitutes its chief danger.

"I have already insisted upon the likeness between the effect of alcohol upon the body and that of credit in commerce. Credit leads many people to buy things which they do not need, to indulge in expenses beyond their income, and thus to involve themselves in monetary embarrassment which may end in poverty or even lead to drunkenness. A fatal facility for getting money may lead not only

individuals but firms, societies, corporations, and even countries to a reckless expenditure which, in after years, may be a heavy burden that they can hardly bear. But without credit commerce would be severely crippled and some of the greatest undertakings of man, such as the Forth Bridge, the Nile Dam, and the Panama Canal, could never have been undertaken.

"The necessity for a stimulant has been felt by mankind in every country in the world, and in every stage of society above that of the lowest savages. Almost everywhere man has succeeded in getting alcohol in some form or another, or has used as substitutes for it, or as adjuvants to it, opium, hashish, coca, tea, coffee, maté and tobacco. If alcohol is absolutely prohibited people either will evade the prohibition or will take substitutes, some of which are even more harmful than it.

"One general rule for preventing the abuse of alcohol is that under ordinary circumstances spirits or strong wines should only be drunk along with food, unless for purely medicinal purposes such as the prevention of collapse or the removal of pain. No more should be drunk after the food is eaten, men should not sit drinking wine or spirits after the meal is over, and the hours during which spirits are sold in public houses should be limited.

"The question may be asked: Does this rule apply to ale, beer, and stout, which contain nutriment as well as alcohol? It is true that beers do contain a certain amount of food, but this is small in amount and any strength that it would give is more than counter-balanced by the soporific and deadening effect of the alcohol and hops, so that beer taken during continuous exertion will have almost the same effect as that of spirit as described by Parkes in his report on the Ashanti campaign. But it may be urged that beer has the further advantage of quenching thirst and that it will therefore be useful in very hard work, especially in forges where the heat is great, and where perspiration is profuse, and thirst becomes consequently very urgent. It is almost impossible to conceive anything more delicious than a draught of cold beer when one is thirsty. One wishes one had a neck like a giraffe so as to feel the cold liquid trickling down two yards of gullet, and one is reminded of the fabled nectar with which the gods are said to have regaled themselves on Olympus. But while a single draught is so delicious, beer



A FIRST-CLASS BAR OF BANGOR, MAINE.

is of little or no use to quench a continuous thirst such as is produced by continuous exposure to heat.

"One measure that may be useful in lessening the abuse of alcohol is to lessen the facilities for obtaining it.

"A reduction in the number of public houses, or places where alcohol is sold, is therefore one method of lessening alcoholism. A second plan is to lessen the temptation to alcoholism within the public houses themselves. In regard to this I do not think I can do better than quote from a letter in the *Times* by a publican of fifty years' experience:

"The working man is attracted to the public-house not only for its warmth and light, but also to converse with his friends. He can only purchase beer or spirits, although he may prefer tea or coffee, meat, bread and cheese, but as he cannot obtain these he therefore takes, say, whisky, which is very often composed largely of Hamburg spirit; he soon requires another, and another; eventually he becomes maddened, not drunk as he would have been fifty years ago. The next day he does not feel up to working, so goes again to the "pub" for a livener; and so he goes on from year to year, never feeling as a healthy, vigorous man should feel. Now if these huge drinking bars were abolished and only rooms where meat, bread and cheese, tea and coffee, and also beer and spirits could be obtained, with comfortable seats and good lavatory accommodation, he would gradually become a temperate drinker.'

"In another letter to the *Times* Mr. Ernest Williams says:

- "That with this programme I am in hearty agreement, and would fill it out much more generously and make it include, where practicable, reasonable provision for reading, writing and telephone accommodation, games, music, and other harmless distractions from the business of mere drinking.'

"It is of very great importance indeed that young men especially should not get into the way of going to public-houses, and in order to prevent it means should be supplied to give them amusement and employment in other ways. More especially useful in this

respect are athletic clubs, gymnasias, cadet corps, and classes for technical education, which would help the youth to strengthen his body, improve his mind, and increase his chance for advancing in life, as well as keeping him occupied for the present and preventing him from getting into mischief.

"A plan that is useful both for men and women, but perhaps more especially for women, is that of lessening the number of public-houses at which alcohol is sold, and at the same time increasing the number of refreshment places where tea, coffee, cocoa, and non-alcoholic drinks can be obtained as well as solid refreshments, including not only bread, buns, tea-cakes, and the like, but also more elaborate dishes of eggs, fish, or meat, which ought in all cases to be well cooked and cleanly served, as they would almost certainly be at a restaurant in France. To some of these restaurants might be attached a nursery under the charge of a responsible woman, where the mothers could leave their children for a short time while they were enjoying their tea and gossip. There ought to be opportunities in the summer for sitting in the open air, and in the winter there should be light and warmth. Public-houses are aware of the importance of light in attracting clients, and it is not to be wondered at if poor women, depressed by scanty food, poverty, and misery, are anxious to exchange the comparative darkness and coldness of their own miserable homes for light and warmth and the opportunity of gossip in a public-house. Two pennyworth of gin to such a woman means not only the relief and comfort which she gets from alcohol but the brightness, warmth and pleasure in gossiping that the public-house affords.

"The next thing to be done is to lessen the discomfort at home. In some cases this depends, no doubt, in great measure on the difficulty of getting proper accommodation, and the housing question and the removal of slums is one of the utmost importance to the community in relation to the lessening of drunkenness. But however good the house accommodation may be, if the housewife is incompetent the home will not be comfortable, and probably in the greater number of cases the discomfort depends less on the accommodation than on the woman's want of thrift and want of knowledge of how to cook, as well as on actual poverty. It is very difficult, indeed, if not hopeless, to try to teach these things to grown-up

women, but it might be done with the children, and if less time were spent at school in girls learning what is of no use to them in after life, and pains were taken to teach them the things that would be useful, much might be done to lessen drunkenness.

"It would be of very great advantage if it were possible to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor entirely to youths under twenty-one and thus prevent them from making drafts on their physiological capital, just as the law already recognizes that minors should be prevented from making undue drafts on their monetary reserves by obtaining loans from money-lenders."

LICENSING REFORM: A NEW POLICY

Under this title Mr. Alexander F. Part writes an article in the January number of *The Nineteenth Century and After*. What lends especial interest to it is that Mr. Part is the managing director of the most successful of the various Trust Companies in England, formed for the purpose of conducting public-houses, or saloons as we call them, without the exploitation of customers and the resulting evils associated with the ordinary public-house. Lord Grey prefaces the article with an introduction in which he speaks of it as revealing "with expert clearness the chief causes of failure of our existing liquor legislation to lessen evils which up to now have been the despair of every patriot, and the standing proof of the helplessness of party politicians." He also says that Mr. Part demonstrates "how under the conditions of sane legislation, based not on irrational sentiment or blind prejudice, but on a scientific regard for cause and effect, the public-houses of the United Kingdom may be made instrumental not of national degradation, but of national and social advancement."

The extracts given below from Mr. Part's article are of especial interest to the American reader, for what he says concerning certain basic principles of legislation, which have been ignored in the United Kingdom in efforts to deal with the liquor question, applies in a general way to this country. Of course, this statement will not for a moment be conceded by the Prohibitionists who cannot conceive of any conditions under which even the most moderate use of drink can be made respectable. The rest of the public needs to learn that beyond a certain point repressive legislation is bound to fail, and that law cannot cope successfully with drink regulations unless it is of a constructive character. This is the main thesis of Mr. Part's essay. His description of the operation of Trust Companies is omitted as being of a fairly familiar nature. It may be said, however, that these Trust Companies operate after the manner of the Scandinavian system, which has been modified to meet English

needs. Of course, it means a complete revolutionizing of the retail traffic, since it substitutes for individual ownership that of companies whose share-holders are only allowed an ordinary rate of interest on their investment. On the other hand, these companies do not affect the operations of producers, whose wares they necessarily purchase. It is observable that the bitter opposition of the manufacturers of liquors to the Trust Companies in England, which was so strong at first, is dying out, except of course in cases where the producers also control, or attempt to control, the large part of the retail trade.

In the true and permanent interests of the Trade, no less than in respect of the public well-being, reform of licensed houses and of licensing is a vital necessity. The revolting conditions under which most of the drink of the country is purveyed are evidence of the urgency of the matter, and if further proof were necessary a study of the latest available licensing statistics would give additional point to the need for a change.

. . . From a growing sense of public decorum, the State, in the struggle to limit so mighty a factor, has evolved a system of control which in complexity, ineptness, inefficiency, and artificiality is perhaps unrivaled.

The purpose of this epitome of failure is merely to indicate, by reference to the mistakes of the past and present, a live policy more in accord with common sense and practical politics than the present system—a policy, in short, which, if carried out, would effect in very large degree the solution of the licensing and temperance problems, thorny and difficult though they are.

This assertion may appear to be presumptuous, but close and intimate study of these questions from a practical point of view has shown that the main difficulty is not so much to find a solution as to elaborate a policy which will at once be effective and gain general support.

The comparative failure of the teetotalers warns us that, while the public demands a change, it requires one which will give individual freedom of choice, and equally one which is as just to the interests involved as is reasonably consistent with public welfare. Excesses on the part of extremists are equally distasteful to the

ordinary man, whether they are the manifestations of zeal or of indiscretion.

Real and lasting reform must be constructive and not merely restrictive, and it must be to some extent gradual and voluntary, otherwise the effect will be merely to drive the drink into other and even less desirable channels. Any attempt at a short cut to temperance will result in being the longest way round.

The common mistake is to lay all the blame upon drink, whereas the true evil is to be found in the conditions under which it is distributed and in over-indulgence. To insist, in the present state of the public taste, upon the prohibition of beer-drinking is as futile as to deny the value of dietetic properties of pure malt and hop beer. In many working-class districts hosts of labouring men engaged in the hardest manual labour very largely live upon it.

Experience shows rather that guarantee of purity of alcoholics, limited indulgence, and healthy surroundings should be the first aims of the practical temperance reformer. Once concede this, and it is possible to instil some reality into licensing reform.

The whole tendency of the Acts of Parliament relating to this subject has hitherto been merely repressive in character. The want of certainty and uniformity in licensing practice, owing to the wide discretion given to Justices, has been and still is a very wide hindrance to reform of a comprehensive character. Thus a practice which is well settled in one division is frequently sternly discountenanced in one adjoining, although often apparently quite within the law. The variety of the conditions and amounts of monopoly value attached to new licenses furnish striking examples of this lack of uniformity.

The restrictive character of legislation and of the local rules of licensing Benches seems almost to assume that the sole endeavour of the average licensee is to overstep the bounds of decorum and good order, and this in spite of the fact that a man who wishes to acquire a license must produce certificates of good character, which, if strictly accurate, would place him above the angels. Nor is this, frequently, petty tyranny on the part of benevolent Benches and their clerks capable of acting as a real deterrent to a blackguard; at the most it restricts him to certain practices which are quite as undesirable as any of those which are illegal.

On the other hand, the multiplication and complexity of the laws and rules when administered by an unwise, or over-zealous and tactless constabulary, backed by a harsh and unsympathetic Bench, have been the downfall of many an honest man, and have prevented many another from entering the Trade. This is to be regretted, for, if experience teaches anything, it is that the personal equation is all-important. Every encouragement should be given to the best men to enter the Trade, and in any scheme of reform, if the publican is to give of his best, full play and wide discretion must, and can, be given for the exercise of his abilities.

Almost the whole of the reason for the existing undesirable condition of most licensed houses can be traced to the tied-house system, which places the retailer entirely in the hands of the merchant. . . . Thus the old English hostelry, once famous for its all-round hospitality and good cheer, has been deposed, and has become, since the growth of the limited liability company, the mere catspaw and counter of the wholesaler; whilst its value is almost exclusively calculated nowadays in gallons of output of alcoholics.

Drink, in fact, instead of being a convenient adjunct to an eating-house, has now become the sole object of the existence of a licensed house; and legislation, which has been drafted largely upon the assumption that licensed houses are tied, has contributed to make it solely the object of every one connected with the Trade to increase the alcoholic output to the greatest possible amount, by selecting not the quantum of drink but the size of the house, as the basis of taxation. So that it is to the tenant's advantage to limit the accommodation to the smallest extent, in order to secure as small a license duty, compensation charges and assessments as possible.

Could any system be more insane than that which whittles down the ideal licensed house to one which is capable of distributing the greatest quantity of alcohol in the smallest possible space? Can any one wonder that, with the additional pressure of recent taxation, the Trade has not hurried to add amenities beyond the bars?

Although public opinion has long revolted against this state of things, combined circumstances have prevented any real improvement. Music, dancing, café chantants, stage plays, cinematographs, and all games, save billiards, are either illegal or sternly

discouraged, and in some licensing areas are absolutely forbidden. Thus, in the absence of counter-attractions, the only diversion left is to drink. . . . So far indeed has this policy of restriction been carried out that in many divisions temperance seems to be measured by the square yard, and permission to improve premises is refused merely on the ground that to grant it would be to increase the licensed area! In some divisions permission to improve licensed premises can only be obtained upon payment of a sum of money.

The Trade, in view of these restrictions, is unable to carry out improvements, or unwilling to bear the burden of extra taxation, which would be the reward, and in the case of the provision of dining-rooms, etc., often the sole reward, for improving and enlarging the accommodation of its houses. The fact is that a very large proportion of the applications, made in the most specious manner are only cleverly disguised attempts to increase the drinking facilities, while in the case of many honest applications the altered premises come to be used for a purpose very different from that originally intended.

Considering their elaboration, there is curiously little to be learned from the latest Licensing Statistics upon which it is safe to deduce anything accurately and with certainty; but the following facts are, at any rate, incontrovertible. They show a considerable increase in the number of convictions for drunkenness, a very large increase in the numbers of registered clubs, and the fact that a high proportion of these have been struck off as not *bona fide*. They show, too, a constant increase in the number of convictions of women for drunkenness.

From this it is fair to deduce that drunkenness has rather increased than diminished during the last four years, and that, although the number of licensed houses has been reduced, a very large part of the trade has been driven into clubs, which are free from license duty, and are not restricted as to hours of opening or closing, or subject to the same inspection as licensed houses. (During the War the sale of alcoholics is in certain districts suspended during certain hours both in clubs and licensed houses.) It is also incontrovertible that the great majority of registered clubs rely as much as, or more than, the ordinary public-house upon the sale of drink for their revenue. Clubs and off-licenses are very

largely responsible for increased drinking among women. Brewers' vans (which in many cases are nothing but public houses on wheels), clubs, off-licenses, and brewery taps compete very severely with the fully licensed house, and undoubtedly create far greater opportunities for secret drinking.

These facts, and the evidence presented by the conditions prevalent in many parts of our crowded towns and country districts, surely present a case for reform of a far-reaching character. It is evident that no sudden revolution would prove a lasting success.

What then is the practical remedy?

Obviously, in the first place, the license duty should be levied, *not* upon the house, but upon the drink. It should vary with the quantity of drink sold or purchased, and not at all with the size of the premises. This plan would be an encouragement to licensees to extend their non-alcoholic trade at the expense of the alcoholic.

. . . The next remedy is to place clubs upon the same footing, at least as regards taxation, as licensed houses; for it is obviously futile to expend large sums in reducing the number of redundant public-houses, if the result of such reduction is to increase the number of drinking clubs. Every club is run with a view to profit, otherwise it would not be continued, as a general rule; and, as we have seen, clubs compete directly with hotels and public-houses, so that it is difficult to see why they should not contribute substantially to the revenue. A large proportion are proprietary, either directly or indirectly, and only differ in technicalities from public-houses. Many of them indeed are tied and highly profitable to their owners, who most frequently are the nominees of brewers and distillers.

These two reforms would, it is believed, not be objected to by the majority of those interested in the Trade. Indeed the latter would be warmly welcomed by licensees.

LAW, POLICE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Mr. Newton D. Baker, Mayor of the city of Cleveland, contributes an unusually thoughtful and suggestive article under the above title to *The Atlantic Monthly* for July, 1915. As the head of one of the most important municipalities, Mr. Baker has had an ample experience with the question of law enforcement in a cosmopolitan center, the intricate police questions arising in connection with it, and its relation to various social problems. In opposition to the view so commonly expressed, that we are a law-breaking people, he contends that "we are probably the most law-abiding people in the world," and that "we have an inexplicit and inexplicable method of repealing some of the laws we outgrow by simply ceasing to observe them." He sagely notes that the laws which have become dead letters "are in all stages of being dead." Now some people are very slow in accepting the current notion of a law being dead, and cause trouble by insisting upon having the law called into being. Thereby hangs a great deal of the trouble with which police departments have to contend. Mr. Baker puts it in this fashion: "'You have taken an oath to enforce all the laws,' the chairman of the Law-Enforcement League will say; 'here is a law you are not enforcing. You are not chosen to elect which laws are to be enforced, nor have you any means whatever of determining whether this law is approved by the general conscience. The best way to repeal a bad law is to enforce it.' . . . The sensational pulpit will rebuke the police department for its failure to enforce the law; a committee will wait upon the mayor and demand enforcement to the letter; but whether the committee be clerical or lay, and however broad the foundation laid upon the vice of disregard of law, the object finally appears to be to secure the enforcement of some particular law."

He thereupon instances some laws of this kind such as midnight or Sunday closing of saloons, the prohibition of certain theatrical exhibitions or prize fights, etc. All this must seem more or less reminiscent to those who follow with any degree of interest the

activities of the police department in any large city. However, these dead-letter laws do not present the greatest difficulty but "lie almost wholly in the region where, for one reason or another, public opinion is uncertain in its attitude toward the things sought to be required or repressed." Among these he mentions the disorders and contentions growing out of labor disputes. Another illustration he draws from the enforcement of laws relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquors and on this topic he has the following to say:

"This of all subjects most sharply divides public opinion. On the one side are the extreme temperance advocates, to whom the business is anathema; on the other side, in most large cities, are a majority of the people, who habitually use intoxicating liquors socially, in their homes, clubs, churches, unions, and outings, and who are easily persuaded that the whole heritage of personal liberty is bound up in the maintenance of their unrestricted right to buy drink when and where they please. The agitation proceeds all the time and throughout the State. In every State legislature the liquor question stands athwart all other legislation. Whether a particular bridge shall be built or public highway constructed is often determined by the fact that the 'wets' are for it in a 'dry' legislature. The short ballot, civil-service reform, woman suffrage, all have lost or won and are winning or losing as they pick their friends between the 'wets' and 'drys.' The really vital subject of state and local taxation, upon which we Americans have made less progress than any other country, awaits the calm atmosphere of the settlement of this insoluble question for a chance to be discussed without distortion from the license controversy.

"All this shows the wrought-up state of the public mind on the liquor question. Into such a divided society the anti-saloon leagues and other organized temperance bodies, by their control of the rural vote, bring regulations, wise enough and moderate enough for the country districts and small towns, but violently disruptive of the settled habits of large city populations. These regulations the police are to enforce. If they do, the executive under whom they act is frequently voted promptly out of office; if they do not, the more excitable and sensational ministers and other excellent but hasty people conclude and proclaim that the executive and police alike are in corrupt collusion with the forces of evil, and

the lines are laid for a municipal campaign in which all the great interests of the city are lost in the question whether the respective candidates for mayor are 'fanatics' or 'liberals.'

"But the cheering thing about this illustration is the change which has come in our more progressive cities in the past ten or a dozen years. The economic elimination of the drunkard has of course been going on throughout the whole country. Captains of industry, commerce, and finance have been realizing more and more the waste of intemperate employes, and with the speeding up of the machinery of industry there has come a speeding up of life everywhere, so that young professional and business men have come to know that they cannot keep up the pace with a towel wrapped about their heads. Récreation programmes, social settlements, institutional churches and schools, bicycles, automobiles, and shorter hours of labor in forced industries have all come to give more opportunity for relaxation under leisure conditions, the consequence being a lessened reliance on the saloon either as a club or a quick means of forgetfulness, if not of rest. In many of our large cities it is now possible to find ready acceptance and approval for regulations which a few years ago would have seemed an intolerable tyranny, and the police problem from this point of view is to be solved by continuing the things we have begun. A good substitute for a bad practice is a police measure, whether it is provided out of the police budget or not."

DRINK REFORM

The Atlantic Monthly has announced a series of four articles by John Koren on the subject of alcohol. Mr. Koren is best known as having written the report of the Committee of Fifty and has recently been appointed by President Wilson as a member of the International Prison Commission.

The four articles in the series deal with "Drink Reform in the United States," "Drink Reform in Europe," "Social Aspects of the Liquor Problem," and "The Possibilities of Reform."

The first article of the series, "Drink Reform in the United States," appeared in the November issue and excerpts from it are given below:

"Are we about to become an alcohol-free nation? Or must the long struggle against intemperance continue until mankind has reached a state of development in which its present weaknesses have been turned into strength? There is no lack of loud trumpetings in anticipation of an early and final victory over the alcohol enemy. The confident predictions impress the uninformed to a point of belief. More cautious observers are perplexed, while others rush into the fight for their own ends. The attitude of a very large portion of the public toward the present stage of drink reform in this country is one of drift, more or less marked by uneasy forebodings. Too many lack the bearings to be gained from the history of the temperance movement in its various stages, without which the present trend of things cannot be understood nor can any reasonable forecast be made for the future.

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"During the prohibition campaigns of the earlier periods, as now, the anti-saloon feeling was the mainspring of the agitation. In this, detached students of the history of the prohibition movement concur without dissent. The saloon as we know it is distinctly the offspring of rough pioneer conditions, and whether one looked to the large urban centres or to the sparsely settled new States, it had not merely become a centre of inebriety and affiliated vices, but had reached corruptingly into political life. The legal measures for

controlling the drink traffic were of the crudest sort—poor make-shifts, the results of political compromise rather than of statesmanship. But in training the heaviest fire so exclusively at the drink-seller, the appeal for personal abstinence became dangerously subordinated in the temperance campaigns. Earnest men and women bewailed this trend but were powerless to stop it. Yet to this blind reliance upon mere law to effect a moral change in the individual, we may trace the undoing of many a seemingly promising prohibition victory, won at a great cost.

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“When it is asked what has been the actual gain for temperance from the ceaseless agitation, exhortation, and forced legislation, an adequate answer is far from being simple. On turning to the Year Books of the Anti-Saloon League or of the Prohibitionists, we find the case blandly set forth thus: ‘So many States brought under prohibition rule; so many square miles of “dry” territory in license States; and so many million inhabitants living in areas from which the saloon has been banished,’ and so forth. Such superficial if pretentious evidence is unsatisfactory and hardly merits analysis. One need not rehearse the oft-told sordid tale of persistent, gross violations of prohibition law enduring in some States from one generation to another; nor point to the vast populations nominally living in ‘dry’ territory but having abundant facilities for obtaining intoxicants when they desire. Over against the extravagant claims that more than half of the population of the United States has for several years experienced the blessings of prohibition in some form, stand the irrefutable official figures of the production of alcoholic liquors. By successive stages the output of spirits, beer, and wine has risen almost without a halt, and more than kept pace with the growth of population, as shown in the following statement in round numbers:

Years	Spirits Withdrawn for Consumption (Million Gallons)	Production of Beer (Million Barrels)
1900	93	39
1905	115	49
1910	126	59
1914	136	66

"What the actual *per capita* consumption is in this country no one can tell. To measure it by the total number of inhabitants, with no allowance for non-drinkers,—abstainers, children, rural communities, and so forth,—is not only ignorant but absurd as a test of the status of temperance. There is, however, one undeniable inference which must be drawn from the official statistics: the steady upward movement in the production of intoxicants could not have taken place during these years had both State and local prohibition been truly effective. With more than one half of the people alleged to live in 'dry' territory, one would logically expect consumption to be reduced, or at least to fall behind the growth in population; but the contrary has happened, leaving entirely aside the increase in illicit distillation and the growing use of alcoholic home brews. Common sense, no less than experience, discards the explanation that the unquestioned increase in consumption is attributable to the license States alone. It is even less creditable to blame the influx of immigrants, especially when one recalls that those of recent years belong largely to the abstemious races of Europe.

"Fortunately the claims for temperance reform rest on a solidier basis than the one commonly vaunted. In the face of the larger and more widely distributed use of alcoholic beverages, particularly of beer, one may confidently assert of our country as a whole:

"(1) That there is a growing tendency toward personal moderation and practical abstinence, partly as a result of a keener appreciation of the evils of alcoholism and partly through the amelioration of social standards and habits.

"(2) That the public attitude toward intemperance has undergone profound changes which are reflected in social intercourse, in the demands of transportation and commerce and industries, and more and more in legislation against inebriety.

"(3) That the temper of our people as a whole does not support the saloon of to-day as a desirable institution; many who vote against prohibition contend that the saloon must be removed from the country villages and crossroads, and they find support even within the 'trade' itself.

"Contrasting these conditions with those of two or three decades

ago, we note a measurable progress toward sobriety and cleaner living.

"To whom belongs the credit? Doubtless much, very much, is due the general temperance propaganda, which, however, is by no means synonymous with the battle for prohibition. To lay 'dry' so much territory legally is not necessarily to be counted as an achievement for temperance reform when intemperance remains as rampant as under license, and the illicit traffic gains a hold on the community quite as dangerous as that of legalized traffic. To attribute the advance made wholly to a movement which finds its chief expression in denouncing the iniquities of the purveyor of intoxicants and in preaching an ideal nowhere obtained,—an ideal to be gained by force where persuasion fails,—is to deny the potency of other forces making for betterment: religion, education, the demands of industry and commerce, better conditions of living, and so on. And surely these forces are quite as markedly active in license as in no-license communities. If it be given no man to apportion accurately the effect of the manifold factors that contribute to more sober living, one can at least point out the grievous error of ascribing it entirely to a single factor.

"However gratefully improvements must be acknowledged, contentment with the present state of temperance reform were but gross indifference. Usually high planes of living are reached by many a faltering step; but we are told now that temperance will become an inevitable virtue by the simple means of national prohibition. The vociferous clamor for it is a logical outgrowth of the temperance movement under its present generalship, yet it compels the admission openly made by a few of its candid adherents that state-wide prohibition has not fulfilled the rosy expectations of its sponsors. The superficial reasons for this lie at hand. In defiance of 'ironclad' statutes, federal regulations concerning interstate shipments, the limitation of quantities that may be imported for private use, the fidelity in policing, and so forth, intoxicants have always found their way into forbidden territories in sufficient bulk to frustrate the object of prohibition completely, or in greater part, through illicit sales. For confirmation one need but turn to the sinister figures published annually by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the persons who pay the federal

tax as liquor-dealers in prohibition States—let alone the numbers who avoid such risk—and of the immense growth of illicit distillation which the Federal government seems unable to check.

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“Here is the festering sore spot which prohibition so far has failed to heal. It is caused by the presence of large hostile minorities (sometimes turning into majorities), some of whose members may believe in prohibition to the extent that they frown upon the legalized saloon while demanding a supply of liquor for private use. Unfortunately, prohibition rarely, if ever, as enacted nowadays, is the expression of an untrammelled public conviction. The methods of the ordinary prohibition campaign do not require this. The paid propagandists who have assumed leadership are content to cajole where they do not persuade, through threat of social and trade boycott, or of political extinction, and by a hundred other devices not necessarily calculated to instil conviction but effective in gathering votes. They seldom fail to recruit strength from self-seeking politicians who would ride to preferment and office on the ‘water wagon,’ although they secretly despise it. This blunt but truthful speech by no means ignores the very many men and women who vote and work for the extinction of the liquor traffic with perfect single-mindedness. We are merely seeking adequately to explain why prohibition victories are usually such short-lived triumphs for temperance.

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“Perhaps no more disquieting illustration of the point to be driven home can be found than the frequent political contests in prohibition States centering in the question whether the law against drink-selling shall be enforced or not. Governors, state legislatures, and numerous local officials are frequently elected on a platform of non-enforcement. It would be shallow-minded to blame such exhibitions of callousness to the dictates of law solely to the machinations of those pecuniarily interested in drink-selling, or to the degradation of this or that political party. No, it is rooted in the fact that so many differentiate between violation of prohibition and ordinary transgressions. In passing, it may be said that we touch here upon one of the fundamental ills engendered by unen-

forced prohibition, namely that it focuses political thought and activity of the community, not upon policies for civic advancement, but, *mirabile dictu*, upon the question whether constitutional and statutory enactments shall be respected!

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"Let us examine a bit closer this ultimate panacea for the drink evil, not in the spirit of belittling its honest advocates, but as those who would sound for possible shoals upon which temperance reform may yet be stranded. The procedure by which national prohibition might become a reality is pretty well known. The Congress must by a two-thirds vote in both its houses submit an amendment to the Constitution forbidding for all time the manufacture and importation for sale of intoxicants of every kind; then the amendment must be accepted by three fourths of the States. Already sixteen States are counted in the prohibition column, and that the twenty others necessary for the required majority can be won over is of course possible.

"But let us note that the sixteen prohibition States are mainly agricultural communities, only twenty-seven per cent of their populations being urban, and that they have outlawed the drink traffic through the rural vote; that is, the areas which under normal conditions would not be encumbered by saloons have held the balance of power. The large cities invariably reject prohibition; thus in recent elections otherwise successful, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Portland, and Denver voted against prohibition. The likelihood of winning over the greater centres of population elsewhere is far less.

"In short, the more urban a State is, the greater the probability that it will oppose in particular national prohibition. Now comparatively few States contain an overwhelming or preponderating urban population and one somewhat generally distributed. Among them must be counted Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and California; also the District of Columbia. These States, sixty-eight per cent of whose population is urban, with the District of Columbia, contain more than forty-five million inhabitants, or very nearly one half of the total number in the United States, as against twenty-six million in the avowed prohibition

States. Yet, under the rule governing the acceptance of a constitutional amendment dealing with a matter of public morals, these twelve 'sovereign' commonwealths might be coerced to accept prohibition, and that principally by a more or less remote rural vote!

"Moreover, it may conservatively be assumed that even in the prohibition States one third of the population is opposed to forced abstinence, and that the same proportion holds good in the twenty States which it is necessary to win over to secure national prohibition. These thirds, added to the number in the States one must anticipate as opposed to prohibition, would equal sixty-three millions of the total population. Thus a constitutional amendment might be secured against the expressed will of a large majority of the citizens of the United States. This is by no means a fanciful speculation, but a condition confronting the intelligent voter which should lead him to ask whether such temperance reform by compulsion does not carry the germ of its own destruction.

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"Nothing is simpler than to make and operate home apparatus for distilling spirits from potatoes or grain. The fruits of the orchard and the inexhaustible supplies of berries of the woods and fields, plus sugar, will yield alcoholic beverages of deadly strength. And let us bear in mind that the home manufacture of alcohol would be legal under the proposed amendment to the Constitution so long as the product is not placed on sale. The Federal government has already proved its inability to suppress 'moonshining,' especially in the prohibition States; and to assume that, at a time when even fiscal interest in preventing illegal distillation would be lacking, it could close the million avenues through which alcohol in its most noxious forms might find the way to the consumer, requires an optimism born of sheer ignorance. The era of home distillation was the period of the greatest intemperance Sweden ever knew. It was in part to prevent the ever-growing home manufacture of vodka and the consequent appalling drunkenness that Russia undertook the monopoly of the manufacture of this drink, which it has lately abandoned only to find that the illegal production is once more becoming a menace.

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"Under national prohibition the illicit sale of alcoholic drinks would be proportioned to the ease with which they are produced. The lure of gain is stronger than fear of an unpopular law. Certainly the Federal government could not employ an army vast enough to prevent illegal selling, even if it had authority to usurp the police power of the local community or State. The local police would prove a vain dependence in the hundreds of municipalities opposed to the law. They, too, would be set upon by temptation or cease activity in the face of juries hostile to conviction. This is not a fantastic picture of probable conditions, but one drawn from long experience of prohibition under circumstances much more conducive to fair success.

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"Still another uncontrovertible item in the catalogue of 'outs' about national prohibition must be mentioned. The real warfare over it would begin with the efforts at enforcement. We should then witness, on a nation-wide scale, the spectacle that we have already observed in miniature locally,—the blighting power of avowed disobedience to law dominating political battles. The paralyzing influence that overtakes a community when it condones the violation of fundamental laws, the utter demoralization of public officials, and the corroding of the social conscience, are inevitable evils under prohibition not enforced; and it is for the conscientious voter to weigh how far they offset any measurable gains for temperance.

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"The professional temperance agitator must perforce take an extreme stand. Fulminations against the inherent sinfulness of making and selling drink are part of his stock in trade, and for him to admit the possible morality of supplying liquor of any kind under any legal auspices would for self-evident reasons be a disastrous face-about."

ASPECTS OF INEBRIETY IN AMERICA

By Edward Huntington Williams, M.D., Author of "The Question of Alcohol," etc.

(Reprinted from The British Journal of Inebriety, July, 1915.)

The fight against inebriety in America presents some curious aspects. Liquor legislation is a dominating political element which has been gaining impetus for half a century, and is now acutely active in every State. Yet to-day the *per capita* consumption of alcohol, particularly the consumption of concentrated liquors, is greater than ever before. The official Government records on this point need no elaboration. They show that fifty years ago the annual *per capita* consumption of liquor was 6.43 gallons; in 1914 the *per capita* consumption had increased to something over 23 gallons. Yet these fifty years correspond precisely with the period of most active legislation against alcohol.

It is only recently, however, that it has become possible to measure the effects of liquor legislation with any degree of accuracy. Hitherto such legislation has been too desultory, too limited in time of application. Moreover, reliable statistics have been wanting. But the last Government Census Reports, covering every phase of social and economic conditions during recent years, are now available, and afford a basis for measuring the effects of legislation in the country as a whole, and in restricted districts. Deductions can only be made from indirect evidence in certain instances, however, since from a statistical standpoint liquor does not exist in legally "dry" communities. But the fact that the records of crime, disease, and degeneracy are complete, and that these conditions are dependent in a large measure upon the abuse of alcoholics, make the exhaustive Government reports a means of illuminative comparison.

Conditions in America make such comparisons peculiarly per-

tinient, probably more so than in any other country. In the United States there are certain large communities which are closely similar in every important particular, except in the matter of liquor legislation. For example, there are two large and important States, Maine and Kansas, in which the sale of any form of alcoholic beverage has been forbidden for more than thirty years. The State of Maine does not afford a field for entirely fair comparison, as its admittedly bad record may be partly the result of geographical conditions entirely different from its neighbours. Kansas, on the contrary, offers an ideal field for comparison with the adjoining State, Nebraska. These two States, having a combined area that is 25 per cent greater than the British Isles, are almost exactly alike in geographic position and economic conditions. The Census Report shows that these States have practically the same percentage of native whites, foreign-born whites, negroes, ratio of males to females, percentage of urban and rural population, and increase in population during the census period. It may be added that there are no corresponding areas in America where the standards of intelligence and morality are higher. At the close of the census period, Kansas had 1,971 prisoners and juvenile delinquents, while Nebraska had 789. Kansas had 74 almshouses with 735 inmates, while Nebraska had 51 almshouses with 551 inmates. Kansas had 172.2 insane persons per 100,000 inhabitants, Nebraska had 167.0. Moreover, Kansas decreased only 10 insane persons per 100,000 inhabitants, while Nebraska declined 28. There were 2.2 per cent illiterate persons in Kansas, as against 1.9 per cent in Nebraska. And the number of farms cumbered by mortgages in Kansas was 44.8 per cent, while in Nebraska the percentage was 39.4. Thus Kansas' record of conditions that are vitally affected by the abuse of alcohol does not compare favorably with that of her sister State. Yet theoretically her record should be much better, since Kansas prohibits the sale of all intoxicants, while Nebraska permits such sales under carefully regulated restrictions.

Broadening the view for comparison to the country as a whole, it appears that Kansas, in 1913, had a higher rate of violent deaths than 29 States in which the form of liquor legislation was similar to that of Nebraska. There were 38 of these States at that time. The rate of suicide was higher in Kansas than in 20 such States;

the ratio of divorce to marriages was higher than in 27; and the percentage of Church membership was lower than in 38. It is also a matter of official record that, whereas 1 person in 9 in the country as a whole had a bank savings account, only 1 person in 87 had such an account in Kansas. Moreover, the average savings account in Kansas was \$231.69, as against \$439.07 per depositor in the country as a whole.

I present these statistics taken from the Report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the last Statistical Abstract, since the results of Kansas' conscientious efforts to carry out an ideal form of liquor legislation seem most significant, and because future liquor legislation in the country as a whole is likely to be greatly influenced by conditions in this pioneer State.

Undoubtedly there is a very close association pathologically between inebriety and the drug-addictions caused by morphine, heroin, and cocaine. The meagre statistics available at present indicate that liquor legislation has an important bearing upon these kindred evils. It is contended by the opponents of prohibitive legislation that such drastic measures increase the use of these other harmful narcotics. Exhaustive statistics are not available at present, but the number of insane drug-habitués in our public institutions offers suggestive evidence.

In New York State, for example, where the sale of intoxicants is merely restricted, but in which the record for drug addictions is somewhat higher than in most of the other States, we find one insane drug-taker to every 386 cases of other forms of insanity. This proportion, however, is considerably lower than in any of the prohibition States at a corresponding period. Thus the proportion in Maine was 1 to 76; in Kansas, 1 to 89; in North Carolina, 1 to 84; in Georgia, 1 to 42; in Tennessee, 1 to 74; in Mississippi, 1 to 23; in Oklahoma, 1 to 9. Or, stated in another way, these States have from four to forty times as many insane drug-takers as New York.

It should be explained that most of these States have a large negro population, one of them having fully as many colored inhabitants as whites. In these "negro States" the laws prohibiting liquor traffic are strictly enforced—at least as far as the colored

man is concerned. Yet in these very communities drug-taking, particularly "cocaine-sniffing," is unusually prevalent; and it is significant that this dangerous habit was practically unknown in those regions until after the sale of liquor was prohibited. It is significant, also, that the laws forbidding the sale of cocaine do not prevent the negro from obtaining the drug, even in communities where prohibitive laws against liquor traffic are effective.

It is apparent, therefore, that even in relatively small communities the results of our attempts to solve the inebriety problem by direct legislation are not encouraging. Whether we consider these communities separately, or take the record of the country as a whole, we are confronted by the disconcerting fact that the *per capita* consumption of alcohol steadily increases.

From a medical view-point it appears that one very important element in the fight to suppress inebriety is ignored by every form of legislation now in force—namely, the inebriate himself. In the opinion of most qualified observers, inebriety is a disease dependent upon a constitutional defect—in effect a latent powder mine which is not caused, but simply exploded by the alcohol fulminate. Legislation aimed merely at the exciting spark, therefore, seems scarcely more rational than attempts to perfect a safe form of miner's lamp instead of cleaning out the mine.

A different attitude toward the inebriate, which involves a radical departure from our present method of punishing him for his symptom instead of treating the underlying disease, would be a stepping-stone toward correcting the focus of the tendency to alcoholism. Yet this important step has been very largely ignored in our eagerness to abolish the great evil by one sweeping legislative blow.

Another vitally important element in the temperance fight is the adolescent. The necessity of protecting young persons against alcoholic indulgence is perhaps the only point of agreement between all temperance factions. Opinions as to the best means of accomplishing this, however, are widely divergent. But thus far the net results of all methods are not encouraging. The proportion of juvenile delinquents is quite as high in communities where liquor cannot be legally sold as in those having a more tolerant form of legislation.

ASPECTS OF INEBRIETY IN AMERICA

Judged by results, therefore, we seem to have placed too great reliance upon impetuosity and massed frontal attack in our fight against the liquor evil. Such methods appear to be quite as ineffectual in this great moral conflict as in the more sanguinary forms of modern warfare.

LEADING MAGAZINES ON NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Several very noteworthy articles have recently been published in some of the leading magazines of the United States on the question of national prohibition. These articles contain valuable facts and observations. Some extracts from these articles are here given.

In the October-December, 1915, number of the *Unpopular Review*, one of the most scholarly publications in this country, two articles were published, one entitled "National Prohibition and Representative Government," the other "National Prohibition and the Church." These articles are well worth reading as a whole, but pressure of space allows only some citations from them here. The following are a few extracts:

" . . . It would be the height of thoughtlessness and superficiality to regard any experience that has thus far been had in the United States on the subject of prohibition as furnishing even a faint indication of the nature of the problem with which national prohibition would have to deal. Extensive as has been that experience, if measured by area of territory covered, or even by the number of inhabitants affected, it has yet been of a kind wholly different in many ways from that which would confront us if the National Government charged itself with the duty of doing for every community in the Union that which individual States and subdivisions of States have hitherto undertaken to do for themselves. In no great city has the experiment even been tried; and in few, if any, of the States have the requirements of the law been rigorously enforced. . . .

" . . . To decree prohibition for all the cities of the country, by a provision imbedded in the organic law of the Union, would be to commit them to the consequences, be they what they might, until the Constitution were again amended—a process for the effecting of which it would be necessary to bring the objections home not to the minds of the communities directly affected, but to the

minds of the people who determine the votes of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and of the Legislatures of three-fourths of all the States in the Union. How tremendous, therefore, would be the difficulty of undoing the error, if error, it should prove to be, is too manifest to require dwelling upon. . . .

“ . . . The head and front of that movement is the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. William H. Anderson, one of the ablest representatives of that organization, and State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, has recently stated the attitude of the League toward the votes of members of Congress as follows:

The Anti-Saloon League is not asking any member of Congress to declare that he is in favor of national prohibition, but simply that he shall not become an avowed exponent and protector of the liquor traffic by refusing to vote to allow the people of the nation, by States, through their representatives, to determine this question in the manner provided therefor by the framers of the Constitution.

A doctrine more dangerous, more subversive of the spirit of representative government, than that here laid down concerning the duties of members of Congress in relation to the most solemn responsibility they are ever called upon to discharge, it would be difficult to imagine. Under the Constitution, Congress has power by a vote of ‘two-thirds of both houses’ to ‘*propose* amendments’ to that instrument, which amendments become part of the Constitution ‘when *ratified* by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.’ The action here contemplated on the part of Congress is so far from being the performance of the merely ministerial function of submitting questions to the Legislatures that the action of these latter is treated as a mere check upon the decision of the Congress—the ‘ratification’ of an act the deliberateness and solemnity of which is specially recognized by the requirement of a two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. . . .

“One of the most remarkable things about this whole remarkable situation is the way in which the preposterous assumption that

opposition to national prohibition can be accounted for only on the ground of subservience to 'the liquor interests' is allowed to pass unchallenged. There are many millions of people in this country who do not sell beer or wine or spirits, but who like to drink them; there are other millions who may be quite indifferent about drinking, so far as they themselves are concerned, but who think it unwise, or inexpedient, or wrong in principle, to interfere by law with the privilege of other people to do so; and there is still another great mass of citizens who, whatever may be their views as to prohibition by localities or by States, are firmly convinced that national compulsion in the matter would be a grievous and disastrous blunder. The almost complete silence of all these multitudes, so far as any public manifestation is concerned, is in part to be explained by lack of courage, in part by that same kind of inertia which has accounted for our submission through several generations to the notorious evils of our municipal governments, and in part by that more general human characteristic which causes great numbers of individuals, each mildly interested in a given subject, to appear non-existent alongside the comparative few who are intensely in earnest for a cause. The Anti-Saloon people are animated by a crusading zeal, they are thoroughly organized, they are working by definite methods toward a definite end; and as the only people whose feelings on the opposite side are equally acute and intense are those who are interested in the liquor business, the League agitators find it possible to represent the issue as lying solely between them and 'the liquor interests.' It is a good card to play; but the notion that nobody is concerned in the matter except prohibitionists on the one hand and those who make money out of liquor on the other is not only false, but so monstrously false that its almost unchallenged currency must be set down as one of the most interesting and instructive of psychological curiosities. . . .

“. . . But the proposal to turn over to the Legislatures of the separate States the decision as to whether an amendment to the United States Constitution shall be adopted or not, while open to most of these objections, cannot even plead in its favor whatever argument there may be in support of leaving it to 'the people.' It is not an appeal to 'the people of the nation' at all. The adoption of the amendment, if Congress were to stand aside, would mean

simply that in some set of thirty-six out of the forty-eight States of the Union a majority vote in its favor had been obtained in the Legislature; no account whatever would be taken of the size of the population of these States; no account whatever would be taken of the question whether the majority in the several Legislatures, for or against the amendment, had been large or small. The vote of the Legislature of Nevada, representing a population of 80,000, would weigh as much as the vote of the New York Legislature, representing a population of 9,000,000—110 times as great. . . .

“But there is a further peculiarity which greatly magnifies the failure of the method of submission to the Legislatures as a test of the sentiment of ‘the people of the nation.’ No particular time is specified when the several Legislatures must act upon the question. In a given State, Legislature after Legislature must fail to act, and then a favorable moment might be seized for forcing through the ratification of the amendment. Even more than this appears to be true. It appears to be generally admitted that while the Legislature of a given State may reverse its own action or that of a preceding Legislature of the same State when that action has been adverse to the proposed amendment, an act of ratification cannot be reversed. If this be so,—or even if it be merely possible to keep the question alive in the *absence* of adverse action—a proposed amendment once submitted to the Legislatures of the States might be adopted through the gradual accumulation of thirty-six favorable votes in the course of years, although there might be at no one time anything like that number of Legislatures favorable to the proposal. . . .

“ . . . Suppose the amendment adopted, and suppose that the experience of the country under it were to lead to a movement for its repeal. In order to accomplish that repeal it would be necessary to secure, besides the two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, the assent of three-fourths of the Legislatures. If any thirteen States out of the forty-eight were determined supporters of the prohibition policy—nay, if in these thirteen States the anti-saloon ‘big stick’ were sufficiently powerful to keep the Legislatures in line for that policy—it would be impossible to expunge the amendment, however strong might be the feeling of reasonable men in all other parts of the country against its continuance. That Congress should have

nothing to say as to the wisdom or expediency of inviting the possibility of such a state of things—a state of things calculated to endure for generations, and to play havoc with our national politics besides doing all manner of local mischief—is a proposition so preposterous that only want of thought as to its true significance can account for its being entertained at all. . . .

“. . . Whatever reasons, therefore, there are for holding the process of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to be one which should embody the deliberate approval of two-thirds of the responsible representatives of the people in the House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the responsible representatives of the States in the United States Senate, these reasons are of tenfold force in the case of a proposal in which, in a matter full of controversy and difficulty, and intimately affecting the daily life of the people, Congress alone stands between the individual States and the menace of a long-continued coercion of them by a combination of other States. . . .”

In the article on “National Prohibition and the Church” these are some of the cogent points brought out :

“. . . The Hobson prohibition amendment received a majority vote, but lacked 107 of the two-thirds of the whole House, and 61 of two-thirds of those voting. Of the 197 Representatives who voted for the Hobson resolution, 129 were from cities of less than 10,000 population, and 64 of them from rural villages of less than 2,500. Only 13 were from cities of more than 100,000 population. Of the 190 Representatives who voted against the resolution, 109 were from cities of more than 25,000 population, and only 25 from towns of less than 2,500 population.

“This drew the line as the Anti-Saloon League drew it, between the urban and the rural population. The Representatives of the rural districts were willing to force prohibition on the cities. The Representatives of the cities resisted a plan to take from those communities home rule. This division in the House of Representatives also represented the division of the country on the question of church influence. The Anti-Saloon League claims to represent the churches, and it has in large part the support of the clergy, if not the laity, in four great Protestant denominations—Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran and Presbyterian. These churches have their

strength in the rural districts, and not in the cities. The Roman Catholic Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Jewish congregations have their strength in the cities. The four great Protestant denominations may believe in national prohibition. The Catholics, the Protestant Episcopalians and the Jews do not believe in national prohibition, but in home rule. . . .

" . . . Political methods have been more successful than religious methods in bringing a part of the Protestant churches together. The Parliament of Religions has been forgotten, and the Anti-Saloon League has grown into a national political party which adopts platforms, endorses candidates for office, proscribes other candidates, and assumes to represent the churches and the Christian citizenship of the country.

"This party is making one of the most momentous political campaigns we have had for half a century, to change the Constitution of the United States and those of the various States. In the name of the churches, its leaders preach outlawry, confiscation and proscription—outlawry of certain forms of business, confiscation of certain forms of property, and proscription of all men who do not agree with them and their propaganda. . . .

"Let us consider the religious side of this movement in the light of the church statistics published by the Census office of the United States. The Census of Religious Bodies, taken by the United States Census office in 1906, shows that the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Lutheran bodies, including their 65 divisions, white and colored, have less than one-half the church members in the United States. The Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church together have almost as many. The spiritual leaders of these two great churches have dissented from the prohibition propaganda as a church movement, and have expressed their doubts of it as a practical political movement.

"The four great Protestant bodies behind the Anti-Saloon League have their strength principally in the rural districts and smaller cities. The Methodists have 86 per cent of their members outside the principal cities, the Baptists 88 per cent, the Presbyterians 72 per cent, and the Lutherans 75 per cent. The Roman Catholic Church has but 48 per cent of its communicants outside

the principal cities, and the Protestant Episcopal Church 49 per cent. . . .

"Twelve large States which have either tried prohibition and repudiated it, or have refused to adopt that method of securing temperance, have 56 per cent of all the church members in the United States. These twelve States are Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and California, and the percentages of church members to population range from 51 in Massachusetts to 44 in New York and Pennsylvania, and to 35 in Indiana. These twelve States have a majority of all the people in continental United States, a majority of the votes cast in the last Presidential election, a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, a majority of the wealth, manufactures, church members and church property; they spend more money for public education than do the other thirty-six States, have more children attending the public schools, and youth in the colleges; have a less percentage of murders and other grave crimes, a smaller percentage of divorces, and contribute three-fourths of the internal revenue, and six-sevenths of the income tax. . . .

"While only two-fifths of the people are affiliated with the churches, as members, it is estimated that a large majority of them contribute to the support of the churches. It is also a matter of common knowledge that the churches in many rural districts are not self-supporting, and that campaigns are made every year in the larger cities for contributions to prevent these rural Protestant churches from disorganization and abandonment.

"For many years the city Home Mission Societies have liberally contributed to this support of the country churches, and there have been suspicions that part of the funds so contributed have been used in this so-called church political campaign for national prohibition. Should such suspicion become reasonably well founded, it would embarrass the effort to have the cities finance the country churches—to build them up in political bodies making a campaign to take from the cities the right of home rule in their own affairs. . . .

"The functions of the legislative superintendent [of the Anti-Saloon League] are to prepare bills, and appeal to members of Con-

gress to enact them. These functions are not different from those of other men who are generally recognized as lobbyists, whom the League condemns as evil influences. The legislative superintendent is also something of a dictator in his lobbying. He considers it a part of his duty to sit in the gallery, and keep tab on how members vote; and he does not hesitate to inform those who vote against his bills that he will black-list them with the church and temperance people of their districts. He openly defends this practice as legitimate influence on Congress. He also offers the support of the League, regardless of party affiliations, to men who will vote as he wishes, and in the same impartial manner he threatens all others. This is carrying church influence in politics to extreme limits, to say the least. . . .

"Not all the revenues of the [Anti-Saloon] League are contributed by the churches. There are large contributions made every year by wealthy men and big corporations, which are not made public, though we have laws requiring political parties to report to Congress the amounts and the sources of large contributions to political campaigns. The managers of the League, claiming that they are representing only a federation of churches and temperance societies, and not a political party, ignore these laws. In fact, few of the contributors or members of the League have any knowledge of its finances. The complaint was made in the general convention of the League in 1913, that there was no intelligent report from the general superintendent and the treasurer as to their financial transactions. There was no report of receipts and expenditures, and no material for an audit committee. The League officers had regarded these financial transactions as completely within their control, and not to be accounted for to anybody. . . .

"The men in control of this new political movement declare that they have a fund of \$1,250,000 to conduct a campaign in every State, congressional and legislative district in the United States, and that they distribute more than two billion pages of literature each year, but they are secretive as to the amounts of money contributed to their campaigns by corporations or rich men; or what purpose inspires the contributors—whether they are inspired by a desire to foment one agitation to prevent another which might be dangerous to their interests, or to promote some new product on the market,

or whether they have in mind some purpose farther removed from the present agitation, and will employ this great machine to build up a real church party to be controlled by one combination of church men, against another church or churchmen. There was last year in several States a revival of hostile demonstrations against the Catholic Church, and the agitators co-operated with those of the Anti-Saloon League. It is legitimate to inquire as to the resources of this new party, and its ultimate purpose, because it seeks political control through the influence of the churches, and pretends to represent the churches. . . .

"In a Senatorial campaign in one State last year, a prominent candidate before the Senatorial primary was called upon by a committee representing the [Anti-Saloon] League, with the assurance that if he would give them his pledge to vote for the National Prohibition Amendment, they, in turn, would pledge him the support of the League and the churches in the primary and in the election. This gentleman is a lawyer, and has spent many years in public life, and he said that this was the boldest proposition to influence his action as a United States Senator ever made to him. He told the committee that there were two reasons why he could not give the pledge they desired. The first was that he was unalterably opposed to the proposed change in the Constitution, as absolutely contradictory to its spirit. The second was that he believed it a visionary and impractical plan for controlling the liquor traffic. Beyond these reasons was another, quite as serious: the State had a corrupt practice act which made it a felony for any candidate to pledge his support for any particular legislation, with the promise of material support of any kind as a condition. That legislative act of the State might not be able to reach him in the United States Senate, in the event of his election, but as a candidate before the people of that State, he felt it incumbent upon him to obey the State laws.

"The League black-listed that man as an enemy of temperance and a friend of the saloon, though he had been an earnest and effective friend of local option all his life. He was defeated in the primary by the votes of those who followed the dictates of the Anti-Saloon League, aided by the Guardians of Liberty. That man is a Methodist, with a membership in one of the largest Methodist

churches in his State, but the church vote was used to prevent him from standing as a candidate for election to the United States Senate. There have been a number of such instances in the last few years, since the League began to assume that it could control the Protestant churches in elections."

The first of a series of articles by L. Ames Brown on Prohibition published in the November, 1915, number of the *North American Review* exposes the statistical methods used by the Anti-Saloon League, and after presenting in full the results of prohibitory laws in certain States, gives a series of conclusions. This article says in part:

"The (Anti-Saloon League) campaign text-book presents in the prohibition tables Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina, where prohibition was enacted only in 1908; West Virginia, where the law has been operative little more than a year; Tennessee, which should not be classed as a prohibition State; and Kansas, Maine and North Dakota, the only States which have had prohibition laws for any considerable number of years. Comparative statistics for 1909 or 1910 regarding this group and other groups which are presented as having, variously, 25 per cent of territory under license, 50 per cent under license, and more than 75 per cent under license, are given, and so little justification seems to exist for this grouping arrangement, as indicating the relative effects of prohibition and license or local option on the life of a State, that it might be suspected that the scheme was fixed upon as a means of distracting attention from the shortcomings of Maine, the black sheep of the prohibition family. The handbook gives data bearing upon the 'Average Number of Wage Earners in 1909,' and increase in the ten years preceding, and the 'Value of Products in 1909' and the corresponding increases. The figures thus presented, from which conclusions favorable to prohibition are drawn, are for the first year in which prohibition was operative in North Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama, the second year in Georgia, and for a period when West Virginia still remained in the license column. The presented increases, for the most part, were accomplished in a period when these States were under license or local option systems. The statistician solemnly computes that the percentage of increase

in number of wage earners in the prohibition States exceeded that of the three other groups by ten, thirteen, and seventeen, respectively, while the increase in value of products exceeded that of the other three groups by 30.7 per cent, 34.1 per cent and 42.6 per cent. He does not comment upon the interesting comparison between totals. May we observe that in the nine prohibition States, which had a population of 14,685,000 in 1910, the total number of wage earners was 554,280; while in the nine license States, out of a population of 22,293,000, the wage-earning population numbered 2,564,280, and that, while the total value of products in the former group was only \$1,416,192,000, that for the license States was \$8,080,980,000? . . .

"A table is given showing the number of prisoners for each 100,000 of population in the different groups of States for 1910. It is found that the total number of prisoners in the prohibition States was 18,228 out of a population of 14,685,000, and in the license States 29,041 out of a population of 22,000,000; and that for each 100,000 of population there were 124 prisoners in the prohibition States and 130 in the license States, the number in the two intermediate groups being somewhat smaller than in the prohibition States. Further on we are informed that the average number of paupers for each 100,000 of population was 46.5 for the prohibition States, and 127.7 for the license States, the latter number differing only by a fraction from the number for Maine. Still another table discloses that 75 per cent of the children of school age in the prohibition States were enrolled in schools, while in the license States only 68.8 per cent were enrolled; that 38.4 per cent of persons from 15 to 20 years old were attending school in the prohibition States, while only 26.6 per cent were enrolled in the license States.

"These tables aroused my curiosity for several reasons. In the first place, the statistician omitted for some reason best known to himself the seasoned prohibition State of North Dakota. Examining table 25, page 1132 of the census bulletin on School Attendance, I found that of the 183,336 persons from six to twenty years of age in North Dakota, only 117,453 were enrolled in schools. The percentage, therefore, had it been calculated by the statistician, would have been presented in the scholastic table as 64.1, eleven

points lower than the percentage for the prohibition group and nearly five points lower than that for the license group. Another matter which excites my curiosity in regard to this table of the Year Book is the source of the information upon which it is compiled and how the percentages favorable to prohibition are computed. For instance, with respect to Kansas, in the census bulletin on School Attendance I notice that in 1909 the total number of children from six to twenty years of age was 515,166, some 12,934 *in excess* of the number given in the Anti-Saloon League tables, while the total enrollment was 378,000, some 20,000 *fewer* than the number listed by the Anti-Saloon League. It is evident that had the statistician employed the figures of the Government, his conclusions in regard to school attendance might be altered. . . .

"Certain definite conclusions are justifiable from the data which have been presented in the preceding sections of this article as bearing upon the question whether prohibition has demonstrated its efficiency in either of the two periods of our national history in which a considerable number of the States have turned to it as a panacea for the evils of drunkenness. We have noted the conclusions of the temperance workers themselves that the first essay, that which began with the enactment of the Maine law, was a failure. We have reviewed the presentation of the case for prohibition in the later era, marked by the accession of the South to the prohibition column, and have noted certain evidences of a lack of scientific care in the preparation of the official arguments which seem to cast doubt upon their value. We have noted further in this connection several facts which stand out from the very tables presented by the Anti-Saloon League, which indicate that the so-called 'wet' States are not without some material advantages over the 'dry' States. An examination has been made of the available data as to the effect of prohibition upon the States of Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota, the only States now having prohibition which have tested the usefulness and workability of the law for a period of twenty years or more. This examination resulted in the conviction that, because of the laxity of the law officers in Maine, no improvements were noticeable which we might attribute directly to the enactment of the prohibition law, and that, with respect to Kansas and North Dakota, there appeared no adequate grounds for stating

that prohibition had produced the new virility and the material prosperity which its proponents claimed for it. Finally, we have presented statistics from the various Government departments which seem to indicate that while there was some reduction in the consumption of liquor in the prohibition States attributable to prohibition, yet the traffic in liquors has continued in surprisingly large quantities because of the laxity of State authorities and the increase in illicit distilling.

“One general conclusion seems unavoidable in the light of the evidence thus adduced. It is that State prohibition never has prohibited, nor has it restrained the use of liquor to a degree that a sound basis of evolution may be said to have been made for the operation of national prohibition.”

APPENDIX

TABLES OF STATISTICS INTERNAL REVENUE

A.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the RECEIPTS from FERMENTED LIQUORS during the Fiscal Years, ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

Objects of Taxation	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30		Increase	Decrease
	1914	1915		
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors.....	\$66,105,444.65	\$78,460,380.97	\$12,354,936.32	.....
Brewers' special tax, less than 500 barrels, per annum...	4,797.96	3,385.45	.....	\$1,412.51
Brewers' special tax, more than 500 barrels, per annum...	124,362.55	121,333.70	.....	3,028.85
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	282,409.78	241,018.65	.....	41,391.13
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	564,497.51	502,827.95	.....	61,669.56
Total.....	\$67,081,512.45	\$79,328,946.72	\$12,354,936.32	\$107,502.05

Net Increase, \$12,247,434.27

A½.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the RECEIPTS from FERMENTED LIQUORS during the first 3 months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with the first 3 months of the (current) fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

Objects of Taxation	1915 July 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914	1916 July 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1915	Increase	Decrease
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors.	\$19,181,605.87	\$26,197,848.47	\$7,016,243.10	.....
Brewers' special tax, less than 500 barrels per annum.....	39,496.19	42,891.68	3,395.49	.....
Brewer's special tax, more than 500 barrels per annum.....				
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)...	119,322.18	122,335.86	3,013.68	.....
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	197,458.80	199,858.98	2,400.16	.....
Total.....	\$19,537,883.04	\$26,562,934.99	\$7,025,052.43	.....

The quantity of Fermented Liquors manufactured during the fiscal years 1914 1915

and 1915, is as follows: Number of barrels.....

66,189,473¹

59,808,210²

¹ Includes 84,028 barrels removed from breweries for export, free of tax.

² Includes 61,509 barrels removed from breweries for export, free of tax.

THE 1915 YEAR BOOK

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (TAX PAID PRODUCTIONS) from MALT LIQUORS for the Twelve Months ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

MALT LIQUORS

Months	Fiscal Year 1914	Fiscal Year 1915	Increase	Decrease
1913-1914				
July	\$7,551,395.83	\$6,998,152.82	.....	\$553,243.01
August	7,277,526.31	6,336,376.12	.....	941,150.19
September	5,777,660.18	5,847,076.93	\$69,416.75	.....
October	5,456,803.32	6,666,838.89	1,210,035.57	.....
November	4,641,196.44	5,637,094.26	995,897.82	.....
December	5,007,446.69	6,218,452.78	1,211,006.09	.....
1914-1915				
January	4,128,289.13	5,401,377.40	1,273,088.27	.....
February	3,759,505.44	5,385,686.39	1,626,180.95	.....
March	4,500,977.15	6,248,772.23	1,747,795.08	.....
April	5,096,309.68	7,565,562.80	2,469,253.12	.....
May	5,933,279.28	7,386,583.30	1,453,304.02	.....
June	6,975,055.20	8,766,290.92	1,791,235.72	.....
Total	\$66,105,444.65	\$78,458,264.84	\$13,847,213.39	\$1,494,393.20

Net Increase, \$12,352,820.19

DISTILLED SPIRITS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (TAX PAID PRODUCTIONS) from DISTILLED SPIRITS Twelve Months ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

Months	Fiscal Year 1914	Fiscal Year 1915	Increase	Decrease
1913-1914				
July	\$10,219,363.38	\$9,790,027.77	.....	\$429,335.61
August	11,242,745.01	14,569,347.37	\$3,326,602.36	.....
September	13,785,919.42	17,942,687.92	4,156,768.50	.....
October	16,230,684.49	10,938,356.84	.....	5,292,327.65
November	16,113,557.96	10,866,663.22	.....	5,246,894.74
December	15,803,182.64	12,207,320.76	.....	3,595,861.88
1914-1915				
January	12,938,529.25	10,764,995.98	.....	2,173,533.27
February	12,007,963.32	9,378,472.75	.....	2,629,490.57
March	12,741,548.76	10,560,816.21	.....	2,180,732.55
April	11,597,869.37	10,127,120.03	.....	1,470,749.34
May	10,758,539.60	9,631,659.17	.....	1,126,880.43
June	9,612,448.18	9,795,840.73	183,392.55	.....
Total	\$153,052,351.38	\$136,573,308.75	\$7,666,763.41	\$24,145,806.04

Net Decrease, \$16,479,042.63

TABLES OF STATISTICS

RETURNS OF FERMENTED LIQUORS BY FISCAL YEARS

B.—STATEMENT showing the Internal Revenue Receipts from Fermented Liquors at Sixty Cents, one Dollar, One Dollar and Sixty Cents, Two Dollars, and \$1.50 since Oct. 22, 1914, per Barrel of Thirty-one Gallons, the Tax-Paid Quantities, the Aggregate Collections, Amounts Refunded, and the Aggregate Production, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1915.

Fiscal Years Ended June 30	Rates of Tax	Collections at Each Rate	Quantities in Barrels	Aggregate of Collections	Refunded	Aggregate Production in Barrels
1863.	\$1.00	\$ 885,271.88	885,272	\$ 1,628,933.82	\$.....	2,006,625
	.60	672,811.53	1,121,353			3,657,181
	.60	1,376,491.12	2,294,162			5,115,140
1864.	1.00	847,228.61	847,229	2,290,009.14	.....	3,141,381
1865.	1.00	3,657,181.06	3,657,181	3,734,928.06	.....	6,207,402
1866.	1.00	5,115,140.49	5,115,140	5,220,552.72	.....	6,146,663
1867.	1.00	5,819,345.49	6,207,402	6,057,500.63	.....	6,342,055
1868.	1.00	5,685,663.70	6,146,663	5,955,868.92	.....	6,574,617
1869.	1.00	5,866,400.95	6,342,055	6,099,879.54	24,090.61	7,740,260
1870.	1.00	6,081,520.54	6,574,617	6,319,126.90	800.00	8,650,427
1871.	1.00	7,159,740.20	7,740,260	7,389,501.82	4,288.80	9,633,323
1872.	1.00	8,009,969.72	8,659,427	8,258,498.46	1,365.82	9,600,879
1873.	1.00	8,910,823.83	9,633,323	9,324,937.84	1,747.11	9,452,697
1874.	1.00	8,880,829.68	9,600,897	9,304,679.72	1,122.42	9,902,352
1875.	1.00	8,743,744.62	9,452,697	9,144,004.41	849.12	9,810,060
1876.	1.00	9,159,675.95	9,902,352	9,571,280.66	8,860.54	10,241,471
1877.	1.00	9,074,305.93	9,810,060	9,480,789.17	21,107.84	11,103,084
1878.	1.00	9,473,360.70	10,241,471	9,937,051.78	3,098.69	13,347,111
1879.	1.00	10,270,352.83	11,103,084	10,729,320.08	1,291.55	13,347,111
1880.	1.00	12,346,077.26	13,347,111	12,829,802.84	30.75	14,311,028
1881.	1.00	13,237,700.63	14,311,028	13,700,241.21	.....	16,952,085
1882.	1.00	15,680,678.54	16,952,085	16,153,920.42	.....	17,757,892
1883.	1.00	16,426,050.11	17,757,892	16,900,615.81	243,033.20	18,998,619
1884.	1.00	17,673,722.88	18,998,619	18,084,954.11	.....	13,185,953
1885.	1.00	17,747,006.11	19,185,953	18,230,782.03	7,382.78	20,710,933
1886.	1.00	19,157,612.87	20,710,933	19,667,731.29	133.33	23,121,526
1887.	1.00	21,387,411.79	23,121,526	21,922,187.49	3,974.59	24,680,219
1888.	1.00	22,829,202.90	24,680,219	23,324,218.48	.....	25,119,853
1889.	1.00	23,235,863.94	25,119,853	23,723,835.26	.....	27,561,944
1890.	1.00	25,494,798.50	27,561,944	26,008,534.74	.....	30,497,209
1891.	1.00	28,192,327.69	30,478,192	28,565,129.92	31.67	31,856,626
1892.	1.00	29,431,498.06	31,817,836	30,037,452.77	20.00	34,591,179
1893.	1.00	31,962,743.15	34,554,317	32,548,983.07	21,559.23	33,362,373
1894.	1.00	30,834,674.01	33,334,783	31,414,788.04	24,577.62	33,589,784
1895.	1.00	31,044,304.84	33,561,411	31,640,617.54	188.20	33,859,250
1896.	1.00	33,139,141.10	35,826,098	33,784,235.26	4,993.90	34,462,822
1897.	1.00	31,841,362.40	34,423,094	32,472,162.07	.....	37,529,339
1898.	1.00	34,480,524.23	35,112,426	39,515,421.14	.....	36,997,634
	2.00	4,404,627.40	2,380,880			39,471,593
	1.00	2,070.31	2,070	68,644,558.45	1,106.90	40,614,258
1899.	2.00	67,671,231.00	36,579,044	73,550,754.49	117,559.91	44,550,127
1900.	2.00	72,762,070.58	39,330,849	75,669,907.65	83,539.58	46,720,179
1901.	2.00	74,956,593.87	40,517,078	71,988,902.39	9,177.69	48,265,168
1902.	1.60	71,166,711.65	44,478,832	47,547,856.08	20,538.81	49,522,029
1903.	1.00	146,652,577.14	46,650,730	49,083,458.77	44,396.35	54,724,553
1904.	1.00	48,208,132.56	48,208,133	50,360,553.18	8,934.26	58,622,002
1905.	1.00	49,459,539.93	49,459,540	55,641,858.56	20,261.45	58,814,033
1906.	1.00	54,651,636.63	54,651,637	59,567,818.18	7,488.11	56,364,360
1907.	1.00	58,546,110.69	58,546,111	60,572,288.54	7,649.76	63,283,123
1908.	1.00	58,747,680.14	58,747,680	64,367,777.65	6,862.34	62,176,694
1909.	1.00	56,303,496.68	56,303,497	63,268,770.51	6,471.95	65,324,876
1910.	1.00	59,485,116.82	59,485,117	66,266,989.60	8,779.80	66,189,473
1911.	1.00	63,216,851.24	63,216,851	67,081,512.45	.....
1912.	1.00	62,108,633.39	62,108,633			
1913.	1.00	65,245,544.40	65,245,544			
1914.	1.00	66,105,444.65	66,105,445			
1915.	1.00 & 1.50	78,460,380.97	59,746,701	79,328,946.72	45,446.42	59,808,210
Total.		\$1,629,887,009.90	1,527,954,327	\$1,661,187,458.61	\$787,882.41	1,529,523,467

NOTE.—Prior to September 1, 1866, the tax on fermented liquors was paid in currency, and the full amount of tax was returned by collectors. From and after that date the tax was paid by stamps, on which a deduction of 7½ per cent. was allowed to brewers using them.

The Act of July 24, 1897, repealed the 7½ per cent. discount. The Act of June 13, 1898, restored the 7½ per cent. discount.

Under the Act of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, no provision is made for any discount.

* The difference in quantities beginning with 1891 is to be accounted for as exported.

† Includes \$4,924.86, at \$1.60 per barrel.

Of the \$787,882.41 refunded, \$455,817.34 was refunded from fermented liquors to brewers and \$332,065.07 to others than brewers.

The Act of October 22, 1914, increased the Tax to \$1.50.

THE 1915 YEAR BOOK

RETURNS OF FERMENTED LIQUORS UNDER EACH ACT OF LEGISLATION

C.—STATEMENT, Showing the amount of Internal Revenue derived from Fermented Liquors at One Dollar and Two Dollars per Barrel, and at One Dollar and Sixty Cents, Sixty Cents, and \$1.50 since Oct. 22, 1914, per Barrel, under the enactments imposing those rates, the quantities on which the Tax was paid, the date when each rate was imposed and when it ended, and the length of time each rate was in force, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1915.

Articles	Rates of tax per barrel	Dates of Acts		Length of time rates were in force	Collections at each rate	Quantities in Barrels
		Imposing Tax	Limiting Tax			
				Months		
Ale, beer lager-beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors...	\$1.00	July 1, 1862	Mar. 3, 1863 (Limiting to, Mar. 31, 1864)	6	\$885,271.88	885,273
Ditto.....	.60	Mar. 3, 1863	Mar. 31, 1864	13	2,049,320.65	3,415,504
Ditto.....	1.00	July 1, 1862		410½	568,800,055.65	611,891,249
Ditto.....	2.00	June 13, 1898		36½	219,794,522.83	118,807,851
Ditto.....	1.60	Mar. 2, 1901		12	71,166,711.65	44,478,832
Ditto.....	1.00	Apr. 12, 1902		156	767,191,145.24	748,475,619
Ditto.....	1.50	Oct. 22, 1914				
Total.....					\$1,629,887,009.90	1,527,954,327

NOTE.—The act of July 1, 1862, went into operation September 1, 1862. The act of March 3, 1863, provided that the tax on fermented liquors should be 60 cents per barrel from the date of the passage of that act to April 1, 1864. Hence the tax of 60 cents per barrel having expired by limitation April 1, 1864, the tax of \$1 per barrel under act of July 1, 1862, was again revived, and this rate under different acts continued in force from and including that date until the passage of the act of June 13, 1898, when the tax was increased to \$2 per barrel. The act of March 2, 1901, reduced the tax to \$1.60 per barrel to take effect July 1, 1901. The act of April 12, 1902, restored the tax to the original tax of \$1.00 per barrel, to take effect July 1, 1902.

The Act of October 22, 1914 increased Tax to \$1.50 per barrel.

D.—Stamps for fermented liquors and brewers' permits issued to collectors for purchasers during the ten fiscal years ended June 30, 1915.

1906.....	Number,	107,784,000	Value,	\$55,320,100.00
1907.....	"	114,585,600	"	59,827,950.00
1908.....	"	110,205,300	"	58,587,900.00
1909.....	"	104,622,100	"	56,527,204.17
1910.....	"	106,504,320	"	58,128,570.00
1911.....	"	115,814,400	"	66,615,575.00
1912.....	"	110,664,100	"	65,308,425.00
1913.....	"	105,565,700	"	63,096,775.00
1914.....	"	109,811,500	"	66,765,225.00
1915.....	"	112,763,580	"	96,438,251.25
Total.....		1,198,320,600		\$646,615,975.42

TABLES OF STATISTICS

E.—STATEMENT of Fermented Liquors Removed from Breweries in Bond, Free of Tax, from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.

	1914 Gallons	1915 Gallons
Removed for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1914 and 1915, respectively	248,770	188,298
Removed for direct exportation	231,428	103,532
Removed in original packages, to be bottled for export	274,802	245,343
Removed by pipe line, to be bottled for export	2,084,843	557,919
Excess reported by bottlers	5,513	7,186
Total	2,845,356	2,102,278

	1914 Gallons	1915 Gallons
Exported in original packages, proofs received	237,379	91,403
Exported in bottles, proof received	2,367,486	1,768,276
Removed for export, unaccounted for, tax paid	9,548	23,397
Excess reported by bottlers	42,645	32,404
Removed for export, unaccounted for, June 30, 1914 and 1915, respectively	188,298	186,798
Total	2,845,356	2,102,278

NOTE.—The last drawback, amounting to \$378.09, was paid in 1892 and none since.

1990

2. The following are the names of the persons who have been

[illegible]

TABLES OF STATISTICS

F.—TABLE showing by States and Territories the Collections, also the Per Centum of each of Total Collections from Fermented Liquors for the Years Ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	1914			1915		
	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel, of not more than 31 gals., \$1.00	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel, of not more than 31 gals., \$1.00 and \$1.50 from Oct. 22, 1914	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.
1 Alabama.....	\$45,426.25	\$49,186.31	.013	\$44,945.96	\$48,416.26	.012
2 Alaska.....	8,983.00	10,623.93	.003	7,841.45	8,622.72	.002
3 Arizona.....	21,235.00	23,398.83	.010	9,394.38	10,365.67	.002
4 Arkansas.....	10,950.00	17,336.48	.005	14,428.88	18,991.42	.005
5 California.....	1,389,968.01	1,429,786.48	.380	1,686,893.98	1,719,336.57	.414
6 Colorado.....	374,853.00	386,277.65	.102	432,601.59	441,691.81	.106
7 Connecticut.....	786,271.75	806,141.68	.213	1,003,368.31	1,022,372.09	.246
8 Delaware.....	137,820.00	139,367.52	.004	163,045.50	164,744.69	.040
9 District of Columbia.....	230,943.50	237,666.06	.063	218,081.89	226,960.43	.055
10 Florida.....	25,455.00	32,407.89	.010	39,132.59	44,763.44	.011
11 Georgia.....	142,430.00	156,117.94	.041	143,428.56	151,864.37	.037
12 Hawaii.....	31,058.00	32,208.43	.010	47,301.36	48,633.97	.012
13 Idaho.....	20,545.00	23,180.41	.010	32,258.35	35,125.43	.008
14 Illinois.....	6,987,568.00	7,074,621.85	1.862	8,211,420.94	8,296,332.45	1.996
15 Indiana.....	1,768,956.50	1,803,665.04	.479	2,043,054.04	2,074,761.75	.499
16 Iowa.....	503,369.76	524,467.25	.140	619,685.92	639,543.83	.154
17 Kansas.....	20.00	4,442.63	.001	.....	1,571.14	.000
18 Kentucky.....	858,515.00	870,368.70	.230	964,542.49	976,051.19	.235
19 Louisiana.....	523,731.75	539,650.79	.142	658,507.59	673,404.72	.162
20 Maine.....	1,631.50	16,488.69	.004	670.50	15,542.53	.004
21 Maryland.....	1,177,601.10	1,191,366.31	.314	1,472,002.79	1,485,115.85	.357
22 Massachusetts.....	2,521,617.50	2,540,107.32	.670	3,142,466.47	3,172,793.60	.763
23 Michigan.....	2,111,632.17	2,151,446.32	.570	2,555,366.97	2,589,607.63	.623
24 Minnesota.....	1,747,735.36	1,797,737.67	.473	2,155,791.96	2,186,372.59	.526
25 Mississippi.....	.....	1,626.38	.....	.....	2,078.41	.001
26 Missouri.....	4,112,509.76	4,149,817.05	1.092	4,645,739.21	4,673,933.98	1.124
27 Montana.....	288,247.50	300,018.74	.080	318,217.91	330,601.27	.080
28 Nebraska.....	453,640.00	486,215.84	.130	558,023.40	591,073.86	.142

F (continued)—TABLE showing by States and Territories the Collections, also the Per Centum of each of Total Collections from Fermented Liquors for the Years Ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	1914				1915			
	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel, of not more than 31 gals., \$1.00	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel, of not more than 31 gals., \$1.00 and \$1.50 from Oct. 22, 1914	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.		
29 Nevada.....	\$17,580.00	\$20,972.52	.010	\$23,205.09	\$26,083.60	.006		
30 New Hampshire.....	283,100.00	287,703.34	.080	372,373.76	373,935.47	.090		
31 New Jersey.....	3,495,172.84	3,530,768.25	.930	4,227,038.57	4,256,131.94	1.023		
32 New Mexico.....	8,637.50	11,698.44	.003	12,040.32	14,124.97	.003		
33 New York.....	14,030,178.76	14,099,257.17	3.710	17,292,660.72	17,356,921.24	4.176		
34 North Carolina.....	.....	1,351.26	.....	.....	640.79	.000		
35 North Dakota.....	3,253.31	3,253.31	.001	.....	2,648.05	.001		
36 Ohio.....	5,146,168.52	5,208,069.56	1.371	6,076,832.07	6,133,712.79	1.476		
37 Oklahoma.....	.....	6,091.66	.002	20.00	3,564.17	.001		
38 Oregon.....	212,275.50	218,434.67	.060	237,260.79	242,829.12	.058		
39 Pennsylvania.....	8,008,785.87	8,096,313.59	2.110	9,468,805.12	9,546,006.81	2.297		
40 Rhode Island.....	691,734.00	695,768.23	.183	825,708.64	828,697.82	.199		
41 South Carolina.....	4,607.50	7,805.06	.002	4,713.50	8,087.87	.002		
42 South Dakota.....	44,557.50	54,725.01	.014	58,209.83	66,192.45	.016		
43 Tennessee.....	225,843.00	239,169.99	.063	114,208.53	121,234.22	.029		
44 Texas.....	740,041.61	789,040.83	.210	851,843.07	898,505.17	.216		
45 Utah.....	149,715.00	154,886.68	.041	169,437.95	175,061.27	.042		
46 Vermont.....	.....	2,138.34	.001	.....	1,560.05	.000		
47 Virginia.....	197,035.34	206,612.14	.054	216,780.67	227,470.39	.055		
48 Washington.....	958,265.44	974,455.88	.260	1,149,142.19	1,160,163.66	.279		
49 West Virginia.....	342,941.50	349,311.59	.092	.....	60.00	.000		
50 Wisconsin.....	5,250,665.36	5,306,851.10	1.400	6,151,763.61	6,209,439.04	1.494		
51 Wyoming.....	15,425.00	20,593.74	.005	20,153.55	23,201.24	.006		
Total.....	\$66,105,444.65	\$67,081,512.45	17.653	\$78,460,380.97	\$79,328,946.72	19.085		

NOTE.—The total receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to \$380,008,893.96. The total collections from fermented liquors for the same period amounted to \$67,081,512.45, or 17.653 per centum of the above \$380,008,893.96.

The total receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1915, amounted to \$415,669,876.30. The total collections from fermented liquors for the same period amounted to \$79,328,946.72, or 19.085 per centum of the above \$415,669,876.30.

TABLES OF STATISTICS

G.—TABLE showing the Number of Persons who Paid Special Taxes as Brewers, Retail and Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors, and Retail and Wholesale Liquor Dealers, for the Fiscal Years, Ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Brewers		Retail Dealers in Malt Liquors		Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors		Retail Liquor Dealers		Wholesale Liquor Dealers	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
1 Alabama.....	2	.....	64	52	65	43	683	500	65	60
2 Alaska.....	4	6	17	9	13	10	484	325	5	3
3 Arizona.....	2	2	32	22	32	28	863	696	32	32
4 Arkansas.....	1	1	202	70	56	18	774	624	57	22
5 California.....	77	66	728	605	381	328	15,117	13,746	767	657
6 Colorado.....	12	13	200	188	151	118	1,615	2,270	112	87
7 Connecticut.....	22	19	133	61	368	323	3,533	3,200	90	81
8 Delaware.....	5	4	7	4	17	14	343	320	5	6
9 District of Columbia.....	4	4	425	418	26	37	805	741	25	33
10 Florida.....	2	2	145	234	61	50	906	808	78	62
11 Georgia.....	5	4	514	495	56	53	1,197	1,014	30	22
12 Hawaii.....	4	4	5	14	9	8	311	279	62	56
13 Idaho.....	7	5	36	36	48	36	588	534	11	11
14 Illinois.....	98	96	1,380	1,361	1,285	1,130	7,906	20,688	555	515
15 Indiana.....	34	34	645	511	406	408	6,954	6,761	119	117
16 Iowa.....	18	8	224	383	286	297	2,200	1,910	51	50
17 Kansas.....	.....	.....	131	46	11	14	384	366	2	.....
18 Kentucky.....	17	19	379	290	73	41	2,799	2,653	167	157
19 Louisiana.....	11	11	516	473	117	101	3,605	3,301	161	145
20 Maine.....	3	3	693	679	48	43	352	549	5	7
21 Maryland.....	20	19	235	181	187	153	3,327	3,136	127	117
22 Massachusetts.....	33	34	136	91	426	388	4,780	4,662	249	287
23 Michigan.....	73	70	559	409	469	434	6,628	6,184	93	87
24 Minnesota.....	67	66	593	591	696	676	5,182	4,796	140	128
25 Mississippi.....	.....	.....	82	90	9	.....	324	252	9	.....
26 Missouri.....	40	43	595	364	417	315	8,248	6,935	225	174
27 Montana.....	13	19	145	163	165	168	2,455	2,414	71	59
28 Nebraska.....	16	25	242	268	728	665	2,353	2,237	61	58
29 Nevada.....	3	3	10	9	50	47	1,285	1,203	25	20
30 New Hampshire.....	4	4	73	54	52	54	794	775	25	27
31 New Jersey.....	35	36	189	210	502	524	9,326	10,340	197	245
32 New Mexico.....	2	2	32	26	52	36	964	918	38	36
33 New York.....	168	171	533	483	918	891	32,791	32,200	1,553	1,452
34 North Carolina.....	.....	.....	62	31	.....	.....	204	171	2	2
35 North Dakota.....	.....	.....	126	74	9	4	361	299	1	.....
36 Ohio.....	113	110	288	195	927	892	11,131	8,656	347	362
37 Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	232	87	35	26	613	523	6	10
38 Oregon.....	12	11	36	26	130	95	1,844	1,607	62	54
39 Pennsylvania.....	234	222	542	482	952	1,010	18,878	18,461	668	625
40 Rhode Island.....	6	8	18	18	54	43	2,484	1,407	56	47
41 South Carolina.....	1	1	158	152	10	11	1,260	956	20	18
42 South Dakota.....	5	4	139	95	155	148	1,002	893	20	27
43 Tennessee.....	4	4	681	220	65	24	1,793	1,098	106	90
44 Texas.....	13	15	1,978	2,088	363	394	2,986	3,038	72	62
45 Utah.....	5	6	105	107	49	51	660	649	34	33
46 Vermont.....	.....	.....	31	44	38	37	213	172	4	3
47 Virginia.....	6	6	318	437	62	112	1,283	1,378	51	67
48 Washington.....	29	24	190	116	208	169	2,612	2,442	118	100
49 West Virginia.....	10	.....	318	3	122	.....	1,028	227	14	.....
50 Wisconsin.....	144	137	583	614	698	705	11,187	10,567	137	118
51 Wyoming.....	2	3	55	61	86	75	662	588	19	20
Total.....	1,392	1,345	15,700	13,740	12,143	11,247	100,083	100,469	6,949	6,451
Total for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1913	1,462	1,392	16,828	15,760	12,338	12,143	213,465	100,083	6,974	6,949
(Decrease).....	Deer. 70	Deer. 47	Deer. 1,068	Deer. 2,020	Deer. 195	Deer. 896	Deer. 23,382	Incr. 386	Deer. 25	Deer. 498

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H.—TABLE showing Tax Paid Fermented and Distilled Liquors, Corresponding Quantities, Estimated Increase of Population, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1914, by States and Territories; also Number of Retail Dealers, and Population to Each Dealer.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	FERMENTED LIQUORS		DISTILLED SPIRITS		Population (See Note Below)	Number of Retail Dealers	Population per Dealer
	Tax paid at \$1.00 per Barrel of 31 Gallons	Quantities in Gallons	Tax paid at \$1.10 per Gallon	Quantities in Gallons			
1 Alabama.....	\$45,426.25	1,408,214	\$89,237.17	81,125	2,296,384	747	3,074
2 Alaska.....	8,983.00	278,473			64,680	501	129
3 Arizona.....	21,235.00	658,285			219,483	895	245
4 Arkansas.....	10,950.00	339,450	33,841.71	30,765	1,691,011	976	1,732
5 California.....	1,389,968.01	43,089,008	5,813,715.57	5,285,196	2,553,568	15,845	161
6 Colorado.....	374,853.00	11,620,443	88,946.22	80,860	858,179	1,815	472
7 Connecticut.....	786,271.75	24,374,424	153,207.78	139,280	1,197,286	3,668	326
8 Delaware.....	137,820.00	4,272,420	8,246.92	7,497	217,301	350	620
9 Dist. of Columbia.....	230,943.50	7,159,249	529,924.25	481,749	355,579	1,230	289
10 Florida.....	25,455.00	789,105	115,728.34	105,208	808,338	1,051	769
11 Georgia.....	142,430.00	4,415,330	3,121.03	2,837	2,802,284	1,711	1,637
12 Hawaii.....	31,058.00	962,798	40,787.89	37,080	208,063	316	658
13 Idaho.....	20,545.00	636,895			349,699	624	560
14 Illinois.....	6,987,568.00	216,614,608	42,964,259.12	39,058,417	6,056,037	9,286	652
15 Indiana.....	1,768,956.50	54,837,652	26,133,223.90	23,757,476	2,900,832	7,599	381
16 Iowa.....	503,369.76	15,604,463			2,389,479	2,424	985
17 Kansas.....	20.00	620			1,816,130	515	3,526
18 Kentucky.....	858,515.00	26,613,965	30,630,657.02	27,846,052	2,459,435	3,178	773
19 Louisiana.....	523,731.75	16,235,684	8,100,368.54	2,818,517	1,779,017	4,121	431
20 Maine.....	1,631.50	50,577			797,332	1,045	762
21 Maryland.....	1,177,601.10	36,505,634	3,913,660.81	3,557,874	1,391,245	3,562	390
22 Massachusetts.....	2,521,617.50	78,170,143	2,207,796.00	2,007,087	3,615,645	4,923	734
23 Michigan.....	2,111,632.17	65,460,597	1,014,344.10	922,131	3,018,221	7,187	419
24 Minnesota.....	1,747,735.36	54,179,796			2,229,381	5,775	386
25 Mississippi.....					1,930,161	406	4,754
26 Missouri.....	4,112,509.76	127,487,813	744,821.43	677,110	3,537,153	8,843	399
27 Montana.....	288,247.50	8,935,673	6,099.72	5,545	403,894	2,600	155
28 Nebraska.....	453,640.00	14,062,840	1,904,631.74	1,731,483	1,280,478	2,595	493
29 Nevada.....	17,580.00	544,980			87,937	1,295	67
30 New Hampshire.....	283,100.00	8,776,100	2,150.17	1,955	462,449	867	533
31 New Jersey.....	3,495,172.84	108,350,358	76,020.64	69,110	2,725,003	9,515	286
32 New Mexico.....	8,637.50	267,763	290.70	264	351,532	996	352
33 New York.....	14,030,178.76	434,935,526	9,764,918.65	8,877,199	9,788,468	33,324	293
34 North Carolina.....			20,211.53	18,374	2,369,627	266	8,908
35 North Dakota.....					619,778	487	1,272
36 Ohio.....	5,146,168.52	159,531,224	10,095,942.41	9,178,130	5,120,049	11,419	448
37 Oklahoma.....					1,779,840	845	2,106
38 Oregon.....	212,275.50	6,580,541	332,727.01	302,479	722,572	1,880	384
39 Pennsylvania.....	8,008,785.87	248,272,362	8,489,062.60	7,717,330	8,232,588	19,420	423
40 Rhode Island.....	691,734.00	21,443,754	440.84	401	582,781	2,502	232
41 South Carolina.....	4,607.50	142,833	1,213.63	1,103	1,627,591	1,418	1,147
42 South Dakota.....	44,557.50	1,381,283			627,115	1,141	549
43 Tennessee.....	225,843.00	7,001,133	79,555.87	72,324	2,346,537	2,474	948
44 Texas.....	740,041.61	22,941,290			4,185,018	4,964	843
45 Utah.....	149,715.00	4,641,165	373.12	339	400,992	765	524
46 Vermont.....					382,309	244	1,566
47 Virginia.....	197,035.34	6,108,096	1,714,068.35	1,558,244	2,214,141	1,601	1,362
48 Washington.....	958,265.44	29,706,229	226,934.62	206,304	1,226,536	2,802	437
49 West Virginia.....	342,941.50	10,631,187	154,838.69	140,762	1,311,487	1,346	974
50 Wisconsin.....	5,250,665.36	162,770,626	2,596,983.29	2,360,894	2,506,645	11,770	212
51 Wyoming.....	15,425.00	478,175			156,771	717	218
Total.....	\$86,105,444.65	2,049,268,784	\$153,052,351.38	139,138,501	99,054,067	205,843	481

NOTE:	20.69 gallons, per capita		1.40 gallons, per capita		Increase	Per Centum
	1910	1914	1910	1914		
Estimated population, July 1, 1914:						
Continental United States.....	91,972,266	98,781,324	64,356	64,680	6,809,058	7.40338+
Alaska.....	64,356	64,680			324	.50344+
Hawaii.....	191,909	208,063			16,154	8.41753+
Total.....	92,228,531	99,054,067			6,825,536	
Outlying Territory:						
Guam.....	12,240	12,240				Report of Governor, 1911
Panama Canal Zone.....	61,279	37,706				Police Census, June 30, '14
Philippine Islands.....	8,265,348	8,650,937				4.66512
Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	1,184,489				5.94600
Samoa.....	7,251	7,251				Report of Governor, 1912
Military and Naval stationed abroad.....	55,608	55,608				April 15, 1910
Total.....	109,002,298					

TABLES OF STATISTICS

PRODUCTION OF BEER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND THE TEN PRECEDING YEARS.

Compiled by the Brewers Journal up to and including 1914.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Alabama.....	89,180	105,430	113,247	89,566	57,204	11,530
Alaska.....	48,701	50,901	68,103	68,181	52,971	58,292
Arizona.....	9,400	13,207	13,412	12,411	11,442	11,886
Arkansas.....	7,800	7,925	10,100	11,775	10,024	12,700
California.....	1,018,477	1,032,728	1,132,728	1,164,397	1,128,565	1,163,891
Colorado.....	295,930	341,310	374,385	403,114	381,710	412,962
Connecticut.....	543,233	612,781	700,237	717,528	708,621	770,148
Delaware.....	130,790	152,619	160,620	160,595	154,654	162,501
District of Columbia.....	295,181	316,205	330,093	339,949	310,883	325,112
Florida.....	12,807	17,044	17,200	14,968	15,750	19,425
Georgia.....	150,398	172,745	175,860	118,370	115,155	128,750
Hawaii.....	14,379	14,775	16,360	12,642	14,018	13,618
Idaho.....	25,242	30,201	38,945	45,086	42,669	43,900
Illinois.....	4,777,783	5,196,920	5,423,280	5,535,167	5,525,473	6,024,884
Indiana.....	1,225,997	1,332,638	1,412,326	1,365,420	1,272,017	1,303,166
Iowa.....	353,393	391,182	420,956	411,455	437,177	482,668
Kansas.....	13,015	15,356	15,690	12,676	5,872	510
Kentucky.....	640,227	708,778	743,533	738,381	704,710	756,325
Louisiana.....	359,840	425,742	490,265	510,258	473,027	462,795
Maine.....						
Maryland.....	884,119	940,774	961,353	960,236	911,108	936,716
Massachusetts.....	1,832,829	2,042,713	2,158,850	2,201,861	2,042,993	2,112,006
Michigan.....	1,217,794	1,382,585	1,521,305	1,539,833	1,483,207	1,538,663
Minnesota.....	986,413	1,112,808	1,238,932	1,337,976	1,411,570	1,578,706
Mississippi.....						
Missouri.....	3,502,950	3,580,292	3,848,693	3,841,337	3,704,978	3,890,147
Montana.....	245,510	276,882	310,848	335,888	335,998	346,888
Nebraska.....	286,345	330,679	355,570	383,088	389,820	414,519
Nevada.....	48,990	48,712	70,714	82,136	60,132	81,204
New Hampshire.....	344,346	316,774	323,363	301,132	274,733	268,168
New Jersey.....	2,684,261	3,003,678	3,138,398	3,178,958	3,114,713	3,260,914
New Mexico.....	7,150	14,516	15,935	14,786	13,083	15,089
New York.....	11,060,407	12,345,189	13,016,904	12,962,152	12,572,042	13,095,353
North Carolina.....				10		
North Dakota.....						
Ohio.....	3,907,073	4,254,248	4,323,141	4,401,313	4,058,438	4,252,077
Oklahoma.....	13,680	14,209	26,295	14,424		
Oregon.....	139,889	154,299	205,757	196,905	194,231	224,722
Pennsylvania.....	6,114,257	6,961,277	7,541,796	7,569,557	7,050,262	7,664,141
Rhode Island.....	364,271	471,318	522,518	522,377	502,967	541,217
South Carolina.....	2,895	1,735	3,001	4,090	5,157	2,942
South Dakota.....	36,272	41,617	41,277	45,845	44,940	50,805
Tennessee.....	225,089	263,091	290,895	260,638	255,200	221,850
Texas.....	407,895	480,764	556,766	546,917	552,976	611,399
Utah.....	58,201	65,900	73,132	83,068	81,861	85,266
Vermont.....						
Virginia.....	165,620	210,955	211,557	192,774	164,267	174,451
Washington.....	510,110	554,373	787,862	802,937	749,966	801,589
West Virginia.....	276,754	292,342	334,241	341,700	293,199	302,780
Wisconsin.....	4,073,387	4,532,678	4,985,139	4,875,965	4,566,941	4,790,797
Wyoming.....	16,260	19,450	24,661	34,666	29,689	37,855
	49,459,540	54,651,637	58,546,111	58,747,680	56,303,497	59,485,117

THE 1915 YEAR BOOK

PRODUCTION OF BEER IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND THE TEN PRECEDING YEARS.

Compiled by the Brewers Journal up to and including 1914.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Increase, 1914-1915	Decrease, 1914-1915
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Alabama.....	13,290	39,835	44,945	45,426	35,659	.....	9,767
Alaska.....	6,283	7,417	5,891	8,983	5,912	.....	3,071
Arizona.....	15,147	18,850	20,410	21,235	8,535	.....	12,700
Arkansas.....	10,025	8,850	10,550	10,950	10,827	.....	123
California.....	1,215,405	1,296,355	1,335,449	1,390,890	1,281,951	.....	108,939
Colorado.....	435,072	387,761	389,472	374,853	326,138	.....	48,715
Connecticut.....	736,146	736,261	786,267	786,272	760,502	.....	25,770
Delaware.....	142,017	129,695	145,895	137,820	125,599	.....	12,221
Dist. Col.....	286,721	284,576	266,580	230,944	169,973	.....	60,971
Florida.....	18,350	21,200	25,500	25,455	29,983	4,528	.....
Georgia.....	129,455	138,955	141,620	142,430	110,073	.....	32,357
Hawaii.....	16,683	20,567	25,348	31,335	35,194	3,859	.....
Idaho.....	32,780	29,591	27,213	20,545	23,796	3,251	.....
Illinois.....	6,630,254	6,263,862	6,656,823	6,987,568	6,269,757	.....	717,811
Indiana.....	1,469,030	1,546,292	1,699,281	1,769,038	1,568,028	.....	201,010
Iowa.....	511,536	447,114	484,088	503,370	472,764	.....	30,606
Kansas.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	20
Kentucky.....	822,555	801,935	821,640	858,515	763,112	.....	95,403
Louisiana.....	471,560	483,988	542,156	524,965	502,811	.....	22,154
Maine.....	.....	.....	1,631	1,631	590	.....	1,041
Maryland.....	1,077,884	1,093,838	1,139,620	1,177,744	1,116,811	.....	60,933
Mass.....	2,381,435	2,386,905	2,541,615	2,521,618	2,378,437	.....	143,181
Michigan.....	1,724,156	1,792,105	2,008,371	2,113,494	1,929,472	.....	184,022
Minnesota.....	1,652,184	1,512,139	1,633,452	1,749,555	1,643,108	.....	106,447
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	4,223,769	4,030,390	4,170,085	4,142,160	3,567,763	.....	574,397
Montana.....	241,385	232,618	268,851	288,247	241,642	.....	46,605
Nebraska.....	436,268	413,014	442,388	453,640	425,919	.....	27,721
Nevada.....	18,740	18,662	15,420	17,580	17,558	.....	22
New Hamp.....	260,395	266,720	289,010	283,100	282,027	.....	1,073
New Jersey.....	3,418,162	3,397,375	3,531,616	3,495,594	3,219,685	.....	275,909
New Mexico.....	8,777	9,240	8,756	8,637	9,168	531	.....
New York.....	13,732,743	13,677,850	13,956,878	14,040,387	13,180,111	.....	860,276
No. Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	4,573,275	4,742,665	5,150,187	5,147,419	4,622,581	.....	524,838
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	178	.....	13	13	.....
Oregon.....	245,002	243,819	222,888	212,276	181,272	.....	31,004
Pennsylvania.....	7,811,731	7,449,543	7,959,509	8,008,786	7,166,300	.....	842,486
Rhode Island.....	649,171	667,385	701,630	691,734	621,977	.....	69,757
So. Carolina.....	5,258	2,688	3,362	4,607	3,767	.....	840
So. Dakota.....	52,345	44,808	44,352	44,557	43,052	.....	1,505
Tennessee.....	256,395	273,850	278,882	225,923	89,573	.....	136,350
Texas.....	678,796	673,262	744,911	740,502	661,867	.....	78,635
Utah.....	140,123	129,105	140,648	149,715	130,121	.....	19,594
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	190,473	196,756	208,511	197,035	164,517	.....	32,518
Washington.....	875,028	854,147	876,772	965,562	876,962	.....	88,600
W. Virginia.....	363,330	370,142	371,017	342,942	.....	.....	342,942
Wisconsin.....	5,287,347	5,016,701	5,171,179	5,278,989	4,718,431	.....	560,555
Wyoming.....	16,110	16,935	15,300	15,425	14,872	.....	553
	63,283,123	62,176,694	65,324,876	66,189,473	59,808,210	12,182	6,393,445

Net decrease for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, compared with the preceding fiscal year, 6,381,263 barrels.

¹ Includes 84,028 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

² Includes 61,509 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

TABLES OF STATISTICS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

OF

MALT LIQUORS, HOPS, BARLEY-MALT, AND RICE MEAL, RICE FLOUR
AND BROKEN RICE

DURING THE FISCAL YEARS BELOW ENUMERATED

A.—IMPORT of Foreign Beer, Ale, Porter and other Malt Liquor for the Last Ten Fiscal Years:—

YEARS	IN BOTTLES OR JUGS		IN OTHER COVERINGS	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
1905.....	1,362,089	\$1,285,576	3,836,487	\$1,119,768
1906.....	1,582,619	1,466,228	4,395,032	1,272,627
1907.....	2,041,688	1,902,655	5,165,929	1,506,108
1908.....	1,960,333	1,829,917	5,564,773	1,634,754
1909.....	1,801,043	1,695,747	5,105,062	1,519,660
1910.....	1,727,541	1,605,919	5,560,491	1,658,034
1911.....	1,954,092	1,790,492	5,339,800	1,605,874
1912.....	1,651,564	1,571,336	5,523,941	1,708,590
1913.....	1,452,728	1,372,823	6,245,922	1,917,442
1914.....	1,213,320	1,152,598	5,963,913	1,814,431
Total.....	42,747,017	\$15,673,291	52,701,350	\$15,757,288

Of the Foreign Beer, etc., Imported in 1914, there were received from:—

COUNTRIES	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
Austria-Hungary.....	1,142	\$773	2,960,333	\$969,803
Belgium.....	2,141	1,664	41,857	14,324
Denmark.....	3,346	1,889	.....	.....
Germany.....	32,340	23,493	1,889,905	471,136
Norway.....	5,195	3,515	.....	.....
Spain.....	2,971	2,004	.....	.....
Sweden.....	26,316	18,143	.....	.....
England.....	721,078	700,653	264,496	111,208
Scotland.....	11,682	10,164	7,587	2,954
Ireland.....	397,862	382,158	795,080	243,151
Canada.....	1,855	1,922	.....	.....
Mexico.....	6,710	5,580	4,286	1,651
All other countries, less than 1,000 gallons, each.	682	640	369	204
Total as above.....	1,213,320	\$1,152,598	5,963,913	\$1,814,431

THE 1915 YEAR BOOK

A₁.—EXPORT of Foreign Beer, Ale, Porter and other Malt Liquors for the Last Ten Fiscal Years:—

YEARS	IN BOTTLES OR JUGS		IN OTHER COVERINGS	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
1905.....	4,972	\$5,253	.....	\$.....
1906.....	6,922	5,108	48	31
1907.....	12,433	9,150	1,042	407
1908.....	14,109	13,034	1,160	650
1909.....	1,147	955	.....	.....
1910.....	2,622	2,197	6,340	2,458
1911.....	4,720	3,723	3,292	1,239
1912.....	16,839	14,042	3,360	1,076
1913.....	23,362	21,274	2,750	1,636
1914.....	10,667	8,636	1,672	499
Total.....	97,793	\$83,372	19,664	\$7,996

B.—EXPORT of Beer and Ale of Domestic Produce for the Last Ten Fiscal Years:—

YEARS	IN BOTTLES OR JUGS		IN OTHER COVERINGS	
	Doz. Qts.	Value	Gallons	Value
1905.....	626,400	\$932,372	354,097	\$80,436
1906.....	727,731	1,059,584	256,575	57,192
1907.....	743,163	1,128,226	356,788	87,114
1908.....	643,230	964,207	272,949	55,965
1909.....	635,361	964,992	246,525	45,795
1910.....	596,883	877,324	390,477	73,859
1911.....	689,093	990,395	451,694	85,164
1912.....	754,422	1,101,169	305,394	60,150
1913.....	866,684	1,301,244	312,965	70,219
1914.....	962,627	1,405,581	326,946	79,595
Total.....	7,245,594	\$10,725,094	3,274,410	\$695,489

C.—EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914.

IN BOTTLES OR JUGS

COUNTRIES	1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		TOTAL	
	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value
Europe: Austr.-Hung'y.	5	\$13	611	746	460	561	70	100	40	50	68	\$85	73	\$98
Asores & Madeira Is.	431	602	74	10	33	32	146	192	82	145	55	69	1,667	2,128
Belgium	55	10	24	30	14	32	187	260	230	352	8	10	334	467
Denmark	6	10	30	30	212	338	620	952	698	972	322	425	30	40
France	246	354	392	679	671	1,069	275	330	230	352	903	1,499	1,589	2,408
Germany	983	1,707	1,090	1,584	671	1,069	275	330	698	972	903	1,499	4,965	7,783
Gibraltar	75	132	132	155	155	244	275	330	330	330	605	706	605	706
Italy	3,252	3,875	2,596	3,132	1,887	2,228	3,638	4,226	2,647	3,118	1,255	1,497	15,285	18,076
Netherlands											225	546	225	546
Portugal											14	22	14	22
Spain	3	5	15	21	10	14	10	12	4	8	43	58	43	58
Turkey in Europe	54	63	190	241	190	241	1,427	2,171	1,363	2,104	1,855	2,864	244	304
England	2,792	4,349	1,342	2,142	1,141	1,741	1,427	2,171	1,363	2,104	1,855	2,864	9,920	15,371
Scotland	10	10	3,198	3,722	3,198	4,694	5,302	7,528	5,206	7,545	4,872	6,745	23,706	34,186
Bermuda	2,557	3,652	2,571	3,722	3,198	4,694	5,302	7,528	5,206	7,545	4,872	6,745	23,706	34,186
British Honduras	7,334	12,851	5,708	8,711	9,713	9,713	5,505	7,404	8,034	10,355	9,834	12,501	43,396	61,535
Canada	197,987	280,428	221,295	324,659	296,083	440,265	427,861	652,372	595,778	931,146	577,550	881,721	2,316,554	3,510,591
New Found'd & Labdr.	3,035	4,173	2,545	3,577	2,942	5,118	2,907	4,774	2,086	3,031	1,633	2,385	15,148	23,058
Central Am. States:														
Costa Rica	9,063	15,537	8,777	13,549	11,794	16,391	9,110	12,456	5,127	6,776	12,429	16,318	56,300	81,027
Guatemala	6,050	10,667	7,049	11,177	6,287	8,887	7,899	10,665	13,949	17,266	21,142	27,644	62,386	86,326
Honduras	3,766	6,155	3,518	5,735	10,962	14,646	9,418	13,026	8,085	10,792	30,008	39,028	65,757	89,382
Nicaragua	3,988	6,672	3,423	5,402	10,896	14,363	14,180	18,587	11,565	15,448	15,687	21,699	59,539	82,171
Panama	167,810	280,334	149,371	232,553	149,428	202,865	83,771	113,063	43,118	58,185	28,459	37,643	621,957	924,634
Salvador	1,463	2,474	234	351	325	513	692	1,029	1,354	1,981	2,280	3,182	6,348	9,530
Mexico	14,913	21,357	8,779	21,465	10,168	15,750	17,977	27,316	25,534	38,725	64,125	99,946	141,496	215,549
Miquelon, Langley, etc.			65	79	158	209	117	194	75	80	120	183	535	745

C (continued).—EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914.

IN BOTTLES OR JUGS

COUNTRIES	1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		TOTAL	
	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value	Dos. Qts.	Value
West Indies: British.....	31,484	\$47,447	30,445	\$42,322	2,406	3,253	3,037	4,207	3,656	5,345	4,107	6,229	61,929	\$89,769
" " other.....					1,735	2,231	2,006	3,178	2,415	3,826	3,391	5,458	13,206	19,124
Barbadoes.....					11,645	15,780	19,556	26,103	18,665	24,580	23,508	31,922	9,547	14,093
Jamaica.....					22,088	32,966	19,181	21,768	11,793	16,508	7,585	9,982	73,374	98,385
Trinidad & Tobago.....													60,047	80,224
Danish.....	6	9	27	28				40	370	555	148	239	501	901
Dutch.....	24	30	108	120	629	690	235	239	60	69	12	17	1,058	1,327
French.....	407	493	378	504	264	335	196	239	136	174	66	87	1,447	1,832
Haiti.....	1,306	2,036	2,533	3,504	1,136	1,507	2,816	3,707	2,876	3,922	3,879	5,092	14,540	19,768
Santo Domingo.....	4,878	7,403	5,898	8,376	4,536	6,275	8,939	12,233	14,197	17,083	30,989	38,471	69,437	90,441
Cuba.....	78,496	116,713	58,467	84,452	50,755	71,872	35,534	51,334	37,282	52,163	41,771	64,761	302,205	431,303
So. America: Argentina.....	5,858	7,165	1,621	2,106	2,295	3,431	3,600	5,222	5,856	7,839	11,244	13,185	30,474	38,948
Bolivia.....	60	83	237	355			580	756			320	379	1,107	1,770
Brazil.....	60	78	70	73	278	364			288	396	245	331	951	1,242
Chile.....	550	879	481	704	247	321	706	866	637	912	77	106	2,698	3,788
Colombia.....	2,092	3,161	3,310	4,544	4,741	6,249	7,466	9,519	8,051	11,866	9,202	12,043	34,862	47,382
Ecuador.....	3,218	5,415	1,940	2,997	3,013	4,057	4,547	5,878	5,459	6,805	2,457	3,270	20,034	28,431
Guianas: British.....	50	78	840	1,428			125	150	337	584	477	673	1,829	2,913
Dutch.....			100	129	5	8	60	72					165	209
French.....			85	108									85	108
Peru.....	4,336	5,814	4,268	5,520	1,952	2,489	504	728	283	463	739	1,069	12,102	16,098
Uruguay.....	288	409	68	84									350	493
Venezuela.....	36	45	30	38			10	14	243	526	1,005	1,518	1,424	2,141
China: Chinese Empire.....	7,090	11,031	1,048	1,251	2,600	3,695	3,606	5,237	321	414	40	60	14,705	21,075
" Japanese (L.T.).....							47	78					47	78
" French (L.T.).....					136	160							136	160
East Indies: British.....	439	601	1,000	1,329	1,846	2,674	1,289	1,983	610	737	1,255	1,968	6,439	9,192
" " British, other.....											2	2	2	2
" " Dutch.....	757	911	865	1,094	1,467	2,059	2,802	3,663	3,030	3,828	5,779	7,858	14,700	19,413
Straits Settlements.....			63	105			180	198	529	663	2,960	3,553	3,722	4,819

C (continued).—EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914.

IN BOTTLES OR JUGS

COUNTRIES	1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		TOTAL	
	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value
Hong Kong.....	5,586	\$8,638	3,690	\$4,458	1,783	\$2,686	1,308	\$2,058	156	\$208	156	\$213	12,669	\$18,261
Japan.....	726	1,509	180	300	1,588	2,754	400	482	995	1,800	643	803	4,532	7,148
Korea (Chosen).....	1,195	2,148	750	1,488	582	750	20	35	120	205	288	606	2,955	5,132
Russia, Asiatic.....	42	85	12	27	12	27	14	25	4	10	15	17	87	164
Turkey in Asia.....	4,512	5,296	2,639	3,106	3,888	4,837	10,554	11,276	3,768	4,614	120	189	25,481	29,318
Oceania: Australia, Tas-														
mania, etc.....			155	238			5	8						
" Australia &														
Tasmania.....	372	561			76	103			105	156	14,626	18,434	15,179	19,254
" New Zealand.....	160	260	160	242	280	342	160	264	200	264	12	15	972	1,387
" All other Brit.....	935	1,205	892	1,135	277	435	254	407	421	607	627	932	3,406	4,721
" French.....	428	630	620	886	1,322	1,911	1,586	2,262	3,328	4,879	4,618	6,585	11,902	17,153
" German.....	168	263					12	17	51	76	41	59	272	415
Philippine Islands.....	49,960	74,280	51,020	69,614	48,169	71,836	30,479	47,835	14,818	21,267	16,623	22,048	211,069	306,880
Africa: British West.....	1,624	1,979	2,017	2,557	2,250	2,809	570	714	282	386	530	635	7,273	9,080
" " South.....							86	137						
" " East.....	608	859	46	57					24	36			86	137
Canary Islands.....	150	160	115	143	12	16							678	952
French Africa.....					18	24							277	319
Portuguese Africa.....	3	5											18	24
Liberia.....					36	41								5
Egypt.....	1,633	1,904	1,250	1,526	1,220	1,485	800	1,015	240	285	240	456	39	45
Total.....	635,361	\$964,992	596,883	\$877,324	689,093	\$990,395	754,422	\$1,101,169	866,684	\$1,301,244	962,627	\$1,405,581	4,505,070	\$6,640,705

C1—EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the principal foreign countries during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915.

IN OTHER COVERINGS

COUNTRIES	1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		TOTAL	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
Belgium.....		\$.....	78	\$20			216	\$53					294	\$73
France.....			15	5									15	5
Germany.....					209	60			50	16	60	21	319	97
Gibraltar.....					250	112							250	112
Netherlands.....											28	10	28	10
Spain.....	40	18											40	18
England.....	135	36	60	20	115	40	30	10			160	48	500	154
Bermuda.....	1,140	494	3,377	1,217	3,305	1,246	1,149	390	2,949	1,070	1,710	620	13,630	5,037
Canada.....	222,949	38,440	326,221	53,894	357,180	59,543	272,118	49,918	258,629	53,152	201,423	40,771	1,638,520	236,718
Newfoundland & Lab.....							644	178	32	17			676	195
Central American States:														
Costa Rica.....		1,350	625	230									625	230
Guatemala.....	5,000		1,020	335									6,020	1,685
Honduras.....					940	223	50	20					990	243
Nicaragua.....			30	5					466	147			496	152
Salvador.....					500	148							500	148
Panama.....	50	18	540	164	2,130	635	664	443					3,384	1,250
Mexico.....	1,919	456	30,575	10,491	36,896	8,851	7,912	2,379	34,271	10,477	82,538	25,656	194,110	58,310
West Indies: British.....	14,121	4,423	23,570	6,384									37,991	10,807
Barbadoes.....					260	75	255	76					255	76
British, other.....					17,355	4,868	14,468	3,907	7,600	2,041	2,700	720	5,138	1,383
Jamaica.....							1,275	412			1,750	590	3,025	1,002
Trinidad & Tabago.....													30	7
Dutch.....			30	7			320	100	603	260	949	289	3,213	1,043
Haiti.....			526	140	815	254	360	82			285	97	4,903	1,417
Santo Domingo.....			2,450	645	1,808	593	360	82					4,680	2,110
Cuba.....	922	461	35	19	100	392	1,723	847	1,110	391			100	48
South America: Chile.....														
Colombia.....	150	60			1,602	586	3,125	966			855	343	5,732	1,955

C₄ (continued).—EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the principal foreign countries during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914.

IN OTHER COVERINGS

COUNTRIES	1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		TOTAL	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
South America: Argentina.		\$.	700	\$169									700	\$169
Brazil.							31	12					31	12
Guianas: Dutch.	50	15											50	15
French.			250	85									250	85
Venezuela.			50	18									50	18
Japan.							945	330			223	42	1,168	372
Oceania: Philippine Islands							31	9	2,088	20,896	6,352		53,522	15,839
British, other	29	16			27,340	7,490			5,155	1,097	598		1,126	614
French.	20	8											20	8
German.			25	11									25	11
Total.	246,525	\$45,795	390,477	\$73,859	451,694	\$85,164	305,394	\$60,150	312,965	\$70,219	326,946	\$79,595	1,034,001	\$414,782

THE 1915 YEAR BOOK

HOPS

D.—Imports of Foreign Hops for the Last 10 Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Pounds	Value	Duty	Ad valorem Rate of Duty
1905	4,339,379	\$1,980,804	\$520,725	26.28%
1906	10,113,989	2,326,982	1,213,679	52.15%
1907	6,211,893	1,974,900	745,427	37.74%
1908	8,493,265	1,989,261	1,019,191	51.23%
1909	7,386,574	1,337,099	886,389	66.29%
1910	3,200,560	1,449,354	505,457	33.71%
1911	8,557,531	2,706,600	1,369,205	50.58%
1912	2,991,125	2,231,348	478,580	21.45%
1913	8,494,144	2,852,865	1,359,063	47.63%
1914	5,382,025	2,790,516	861,124	30.85%
Total	71,150,485	\$22,589,729	\$8,958,840	

Of the Foreign Hops imported in 1914, there were received from:

COUNTRIES	Pounds	Value
Austria-Hungary	2,459,229	\$1,257,334
Belgium	23,110	16,133
Germany	2,868,370	1,502,090
England	18,384	9,783
Mexico	12,030	4,872
All other Countries	902	304
Total as above	5,382,025	\$2,790,516

E.—EXPORTS of Domestic Hops for the Last 10 Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Pounds	Value
1905	14,858,612	\$4,480,666
1906	13,026,904	3,125,843
1907	16,809,534	3,531,972
1908	22,920,480	2,963,167
1909	10,446,884	1,271,629
1910	10,589,254	2,062,140
1911	13,104,774	2,130,972
1912	12,190,663	4,648,505
1913	17,591,195	4,764,713
1914	24,262,896	6,953,529
Total	156,801,196	\$35,933,138

TABLES OF STATISTICS

Of the Domestic Hops exported in 1914, there were shipped to:

COUNTRIES	Pounds	Value
Belgium.....	120,978	\$33,410
Germany.....	25,605	8,147
England.....	21,899,394	6,359,603
Scotland.....	320,226	96,578
Canada.....	1,213,288	289,469
Panama.....	25,218	6,697
Mexico.....	10,446	2,536
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	13,535	2,348
British India.....	32,516	8,203
Australia and Tasmania.....	467,975	112,453
New Zealand.....	28,941	6,667
Philippine Islands.....	17,616	3,976
British South Africa.....	19,139	4,525
All other Countries, less than 10,000 pounds, each..	68,019	18,917
Total, as above.....	24,262,896	\$6,953,529

BARLEY

F.—IMPORTATION of Foreign Barley for the Last 10 Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Bushels	Value	Duty	Rate of Duty
1905.....	81,020	\$39,546	\$24,306	61.46%
1906.....	18,049	9,803	5,415	55.23%
1907.....	38,319	14,033	11,496	81.92%
1908.....	199,741	143,407	59,922	41.78%
1909.....	2,644	1,440	793	55.08%
1910-1914*.....				
Total.....	339,773	\$208,229	\$101,932	

* After 1909, included in "All Other Breadstuffs."

G.—EXPORTATION of Domestic Barley for the Last 10 Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Bushels	Value
1905.....	10,661,655	\$5,585,544
1906.....	17,729,360	8,653,231
1907.....	8,238,842	4,556,295
1908.....	4,349,078	3,205,528
1909.....	6,580,393	4,672,166
1910.....	4,311,566	3,052,527
1911.....	9,399,346	5,381,360
1912.....	1,585,242	1,267,999
1913.....	17,536,703	11,411,819
1914.....	6,644,747	4,253,129
Total.....	87,036,932	\$52,040,598

THE 1915 YEAR BOOK

Of the Domestic Barley exported in 1914, there were shipped to:

COUNTRIES	Bushels	Value
Belgium	362,699	\$215,324
France	44,333	22,876
Germany	558,552	348,430
Netherlands	142,173	91,144
England	4,782,325	3,064,028
Scotland	126,622	83,545
Ireland	426,080	286,330
Canada	5,632	3,606
Mexico	152,193	108,483
Hongkong	6,786	4,904
Japan	28,677	18,610
All other Countries, less than 3,000 bushels, each	8,675	5,849
Total as above	6,644,747	\$4,253,129

H.—BARLEY-MALT—Importations of Foreign, for the Last 10 Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Bushels	Value	Duty	Ad valorem Rate of Duty
1905	3,298	\$3,580	\$1,484	41.45%
1906	2,458	2,711	1,106	40.80%
1907	3,362	3,917	1,513	38.62%
1908	2,625	3,000	1,181	39.03%
1909	1,592	1,992	716	33.96%
1910-1911* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912	3,771	5,098	1,697	35.28%
1913	10,419	15,121	4,734	31.30%
1914	13,472	16,367	3,368	20.57%
Total	40,997	\$51,686	\$15,799	

* After 1909, included in "All other Articles" dutiable.

The importation, owing to the high duty, has decreased since 1891 to such an extent that it has almost disappeared as a factor in the brewing interest.

Of the Barley Malt imported in 1914, there came from:

COUNTRIES	Bushels	Value
Austria-Hungary	4,865	\$5,942
Germany	6,940	9,136
Mexico	1,665	1,282
Switzerland	2	7
Total as above	13,472	\$16,367

TABLES OF STATISTICS

1.—RICE—*Importations of Foreign, for the Last 10 Fiscal Years.*

RICE MEAL, RICE FLOUR AND BROKEN RICE.

YEARS	Pounds	Value	Duty	Ad valorem Rate of Duty
1905.....	63,075,006	\$913,867	\$157,688	17.25%
1906.....	108,079,166	1,616,716	270,198	16.71%
1907.....	138,316,029	2,273,999	345,790	15.20%
1908.....	125,164,190	2,255,136	312,910	13.43%
1909.....	134,119,980	2,336,723	335,300	14.34%
1910.....	142,738,383	2,249,205	356,845	15.86%
1911.....	132,116,821	1,998,056	330,292	16.53%
1912.....	116,576,653	1,968,177	291,442	14.81%
1913.....	137,608,742	2,813,778	344,022	12.22%
1914.....	139,906,868	2,538,941	349,767	13.77%
Total.....	1,237,701,838	\$20,964,598	\$3,094,254	

Of the Foreign Rice Meal, etc., imported in 1914, there were received from:

COUNTRIES	Pounds	Value
Austria-Hungary.....	6,675,429	\$114,494
France.....	6,732	843
Germany.....	64,936,310	1,179,828
Italy.....	285,655	4,757
Netherlands.....	37,579,083	686,125
England.....	11,689,414	189,107
Scotland.....	136	5
Canada.....	2,302,020	50,749
China.....	6,625,665	118,856
Hong Kong.....	3,226,591	62,864
Japan.....	1,101,707	31,926
Siam.....	5,478,126	99,387
From all other Countries.....	.....	.....
Total as above.....	139,906,868	\$2,538,941

MISCELLANEOUS

A.—ARTICLES EXPORTED WITH BENEFIT OF DRAWBACK.

Articles exported with benefit of Drawback, together with imported materials from which they were wholly or partly manufactured, and Drawback paid thereon, during the years ended June 30, 1913 and 1914.

YEARS	ARTICLES AS EXPORTED		IMPORTED MATERIALS CONTAINED THEREIN					
	ARTICLES	Quantities	ARTICLES	Quantities	Values	Drawback	Retention	Drawback Paid
1913	Spirit, Wines, and Malt Liquors: Malt liquor, in bottles—Beer (dozen quarts).	335,096.50	{ Barley (bushels)..... Rice, broken (pounds)..... Hops (pounds).....	15,373.00 152,622.00 31,430.63	..... ..... .....	\$4,611.90 381.56 4,946.32	\$46.11 3.82 49.46	\$4,565.79 377.74 4,896.86
			Total .....		.....	\$9,939.78	\$99.30	\$9,840.39
1914	Spirit, Wines, and Malt Liquors: Malt liquor, in bottles—Beer (dozen quarts).	671,935.33	{ Rice broken (pounds)..... Hops (pounds).....	372,665.00 33,010.00	..... .....	\$922.36 5,228.79	\$9.22 52.20	\$913.14 5,176.50
			Total .....		.....	\$6,151.15	\$61.51	\$6,089.04

B.—RATES OF DUTIES UNDER VARIOUS TARIFFS ON SUNDRY ARTICLES

ARTICLES	UNDER TARIFF OF						
	Old Tariff Chap. XXXIII Revised Statutes	March 3, 1883 (Commission's)	October 1, 1890 (McKinley's)	August 24, 1894 (Wilson's)	July 27, 1897 (Dingley's)	August 5, 1909 (Payne's)	October 3, 1913 (Underwood's)
Barley.....	15c. per bushel	10c. per bushel	30c. per bushel	30%	30c. per bushel	30c. per bushel	15c. per bu. of 48 lbs.
Barley Malt.....	20%	20c.	45c.	40%	45c.	45c.	25c. per bu. of 34 lbs.
Hops.....	5c. per pound	8c. per pound	15c. per pound	8c. per pound	12c. per pound	16c. per pound	16c. per pound
Rice (Flour, Meal and broken).....	20%	20%	1c.	1c.	1c.	1c.	1c.
Beer in Bottles.....	35c. per gal.	35c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	30c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	45c. per gal.	45c. per gal.
Beer not in Bottles.....	20c.	20c.	20c.	15c.	20c.	23c.	23c.
	30% on the bottles	30% on the bottles	No separate or	additional duty on	the bottles.	No sep. or add'l	No sep. or add'l
Distilled Liquors.....	\$2.00 per proof gal.	\$2.00 per proof gal.	\$2.50 per proof gal.	\$1.80 per proof gal.	\$2.25 per proof gal.	\$2.60 per proof gal.	\$2.60 per proof gal.
Tobacco, etc.....	15c., 35c., 50c., per pound	15c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 per lb.	35c., 40c., 50c. \$2.00, \$2.75 per lb.	35c., 40c., 50c. \$1.50, \$2.25 per lb.	35c., 50c., 55c. \$1.85, \$2.50 per lb.	35c., 50c., 55c. \$1.85, \$2.50 per lb.	30c., 50c., 55c. \$1.85, \$2.50 per lb.
Cigars, Cheroots, etc.....	30%	30%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%	\$4.00 per lb. & 25%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%
Wines, sparkling.....	\$6.00 per dos. qta.	\$7.00 per dos. qta.	\$8.00 per dos. qta.	\$8.00 per dos. qta.	\$8.00 per dos. qta.	\$9.60 per dos. qta.	\$9.60 per dos. qta.
	\$3.00 " pta.	\$3.50 " pta.	\$4.00 " pta.	\$4.00 " pta.	\$4.00 " pta.	\$4.80 " pta.	\$4.80 " pta.
	\$1.50 " pta.	\$1.75 " pta.	\$2.00 " pta.	\$2.00 " pta.	\$2.00 " pta.	\$2.40 " pta.	\$2.40 " pta.
Bottles.....	3c. each	3c. each	\$1.60 per case of 1	\$1.60 per case of 1	\$1.60 per case of 1	\$1.85 per case of 1	\$1.85 per case of 1
Wines in cases.....	25c., 60c. per gal.	\$1.00 per case of 1 dos. q. or 2 dos. p.	dos. q. or 2 dos. p.	dos. q. or 2 dos. p.	dos. q. or 2 dos. p.	dos. q. or 2 dos. p.	dos. q. or 2 dos. p., plus 6c. per p., excess
	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%						
Bottles.....	3c. each	3c. each	50c. per gal.	30c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	45c. per gal.	45c. per gal.
Wines in casks.....	25c., 60c. per gal.	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%	50c. per gal.	50c.	50c.	60c.	50c.

NOTE:—Under the Act approved March 3, 1902, the duties on articles and merchandise from the Philippine Islands are 75% of the Dingley Tariff. Section 5 of the Act of August 5, 1909, permits the free importation of Sugar, Tobacco and Cigars within certain limits, and imposes duty on all above the limit and on all other dutiable merchandise from those Islands at the rates in the Act, and under the convention entered into with Cuba, proclaimed by the President December 17, 1903, a reduction of 20% is allowed on all articles and merchandise from Cuba.

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